GUIDE TO THE RECORDS

OF THE

HINGLEPUT DISTRICT

FROM 1763 TO 1835

MADRAS
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CONTENTS

		PAGE
CHAPTER	I—Introduction	1
,,	II—Historical Sketch	*ibid.*
,,	III—Reprints	4
,,	IV—The Catalogue	16
,,	V—Table of Contents	19

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CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

The Records.—The surviving records of all districts up to and including the year 1835 have, within recent years, been removed from the Collectorate record rooms and are now deposited in the Madras Record Office. The earliest record of the Chingleput district is of the year 1763. The regular series begins with the year 1786. The following appear to be missing from the series :—

(*a*) Letters from the Board	1786–92. 1795–812. 1826–35.
(*b*) Letters to the Board	1786–96. 1798. 1799. 1823. 1834.
(*c*) Miscellaneous letters	1826–31.

It is likely, however, that many of these letters are to be found in the series 'Correspondence regarding Jaghir lands' and that the gaps are due mainly to the system of filing.

The series of volumes between 1821 and 1835 is a recent accession, which accounts for the numerical series of the catálogue not being continuous. The abstract prefixed to the catalogue will help the student to make a rapid general survey of the nature and quantity of material.

2. *The Table of Contents.*—The table of contents for volumes 440–6 is exhaustive. Reference to reminders, covering letters and to some of the frequently repeated 'routine' entries has, however, been omitted. From the remaining volumes 447–558 and 3834–94, a selection of the more important papers has been made, which will give a clue to the nature of their contents.

3. In Chapter III will be found a list of reprints available in the Record Office, of some of the more important documents.

CHAPTER II.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

Physical Features.—Chingleput district is a gently undulating plain bounded on the east by the Bay of Bengal and lying between latitude 12° and latitude 14°. Longitude 80° divides it nearly in half. Its coast line is rather less than 100 miles in length, extending up to the Pulicat lake in the north. Its chief river is the Palar which passes close to the town of Chingleput and flows into the sea a little south of the old Dutch port of Sadras. The city of Madras forms an enclave on the coast just north of latitude 13°.

2. *The Pallavas.*—Very dimly, if we look back into the remote past, we can see Rama conquering the nomadic tribes who were the ancient inhabitants of this district. Then with the inconsequence of early history, another picture, a picture of beauty and magnificence, flashes suddenly upon the screen. Obscure in origin, their history only now being slowly built up like a mosaic, the Pallavas have remained for more than 1,000 years pre-eminent in the art of Southern

India. They had their capital at Conjeeveram and their great port at Mahabalipuram, where they have left us monuments of imperishable beauty. Their Sanskritic culture has made a permanent impress upon the people of the south.

3. *Pallava Administration.*—Recent research has recovered something also of their methods of administration. This is not the place to discuss them in detail. It may, however, be appropriate to mention the territorial divisions on which they based their delegation of control. The Pallavas ruled a wide tract of country, co-terminous with the modern districts of Guntur, Nellore, North and South Arcot and Chingleput. Their Vishayikas, or Viceroys, each ruled over a Vishaya or province, which was about the size of a modern district. The Vishaya was divided into Kottams, each of which was, on the average, about half the size of a modern taluk and was administered by a Desadhikata. Below these were the Nadus, three or four to a Kottam, controlled by Nattars, and finally the Nattams or villages.

4. *Later Conquests.*—The Pallava rule came to an end with the Chola conquest in the 9th century. The Cholas were a Tamil people, the name belonging both to a race and to a dynasty. Prevented from extending to the southwards by the great Pandyan Kingdom of Madura, they extended to the north and east becoming in the 11th century a great maritime power having their settlements on the coasts of Java and Sumatra. In the 14th century the district was overrun by Malik Kafur and by the King of Orissa. It was conquered successively by the last Bahmini King and by the Emperor of Vijayanagar. The long struggle between the Mahometans and the empire culminated in the overthrow of the Hindu power at the battle of Talikota in 1565. Princes of the line exercised a contracted sway from Chandragiri and Chingleput until 1776, when Hyder Ali dispossessed them. Meanwhile the district of Chingleput was subject, in the latter half of the 17th century, to the King of Golconda and for the greater part of the 18th century to the Nawabs of the Carnatic.

5. *British Investigations.*—The British obtained the greater part of the district as a jaghir or estate in 1760. But they did not actually administer it for another 20 years. Mr. Barnard, an Engineer officer, was deputed to make a survey of it which he did between 1762 and 1766. He made his measurements by chain and his map is probably reasonably accurate. But the statements which accompany it were taken from the cultivators themselves, whose interest it was to instigate the making of a false record of their dues to Government. In 1775 the Court of Directors appointed a Committee of Circuit to investigate the condition of the Northern Sirkars. Its duties were extended to the Jaghir. The actual management of the district by the Company began in 1786 from which year date the records in this office.

6. *Mirasi.*—With the exception of the Northern Sirkars, the Chingleput district is the earliest tract of any large extent to come under the influence of British methods of administration and for that reason its records are of special interest. They give us a contemporary account of the relics of an ancient land tenure which had persisted through the troubled times of the Mahometan invasion, after the fall of the Vijayanagar Empire. When British administrators first examined the problem of assessing the land revenue, they found a form of land tenure known as mirasi. Certain families, claiming descent from the original members of the village community, had claimed, from time immemorial, a fixed share of the cultivable lands of the village. The shares were now localized, but there is little doubt that, originally, the family had an indefeasible right not to any particular portion of the village lands but to a definite share in these lands when they were periodically shared out. In districts where the constant rack-renting of Mahometan rulers had been too severe or had continued for too long a time, all traces of this system of mirasi would seem to have disappeared. But in the districts of Tanjore, Chingleput, Dindigul, Madura, Trichinopoly and Tinnevelly, which were somewhat apart the range of effective Mahometan conquest, traces still survived and the records of the Madras Government offer sufficient material upon which to base a study of this most interesting subject. The mirasi tenure of Chingleput included a special feature.

The mirasidars were not only the owners of the village land but enjoyed also certain lands free of all payment to Government and the privilege of collecting fees on other lands.

7. *Early System of Land Revenue.*—The Pallava rulers do not seem to have divided the produce with the cultivators, though they may have demanded 'first fruits'. The modern land revenue system began in the times of the Chalukyas. In the Tuluva and Carnatic provinces of the Vijayanagar Empire, the Government levied a money assessment either on each village or on each estate, as in Canara, (shist) or on each field (tirvei). But in Tondaimandalam they adhered to the system of division of the crop of which they probably took one-third of the gross produce. And this system of division (varam) remained intact through every change and every dynasty.

8. *Mahometan System of Land Revenue.*—The Mussalman books approve taking half the gross produce of the land from 'infidels'. The practice of the more enlightened Moghul was to take half the net produce. The 18th century is a 'dark age' in the history of land revenue administration. Continual wars rendered settled government in the Carnatic impossible. We have, at present, no reliable historical records to guide us in reconstructing the details of Mahometan land revenue methods.* Under Golconda the revenues appear to have been farmed out. Sudden calls would be made on the local 'Khans' or collectors to transmit extra lump sums to Golconda, which they raised by the very off-hand method of seizing whatever first came to hand. Renting continued under the Nawabs of the Carnatic, one of whom, Saadat Alli Khan, known as a just and beneficent ruler, made a large number of arbitrary grants of inams or land free of any liability to the state. In this connexion, it is worth while to consider the opinion of Mr. Crole, who wrote the Manual of the Chingleput district. He considers that Mahometan rule has been coloured too dark because most writers on the subject derived their information from Hindu sources. He says "The truth is that there was not much difference between average Hindu or Mahometan Governments. Both required money, and neither were particular as to the feelings of the people from whom it was raised. The Mahometan system is deserving of credit, in so far that its actual practice was laid down by law, whereas the Hindu treatises provide only for an ideal and utopian revenue system, totally inapplicable to everyday life and inadequate to the actual requirements of a state."

9. *East India Company's Leases to the Nawab.*—In 1760 the 'Jaghir' was made over to the English by the Nawab of Arcot. The Emperor Shah Alum confirmed the gift by a sanad in 1763. But for twenty years the Company let it to the Nawab on annual leases so that there was no direct English administration. The Nawab's settlement, whatever it may have been in theory, amounted in practice to a rack-rent. The cultivator was given a cowle at the beginning of the cultivation season. About the time of harvest, the servants of Government made a dowle or estimate of the produce, and fixed the Nawab's share. The estimate was always fixed too high and the Nawab made a favour of reducing it. When the ryot had paid up and thought he was free, he would find that his payments had been credited to unauthorized heads such as 'Durbar expenses' and he was asked for 'fixed assessment' and 'usual assessment'. He often found it cheaper to bribe the subordinate servants of Government to make a false return of his crop. The whole system was oppressive and demoralizing.

10. *Renters.*—In 1780 the Committee of Assigned Revenue took over the revenue management of the Chingleput district. They divided the district into fourteen large farms, the leases of which were to run for nine years and the rents to increase from Pag. 48,200 to Pag. 3,81,000. The renters were mostly men without capital or experience of revenue affairs. They were cheated by the ryots and oppressed by urgent calls from the Company for advances. Most of them failed before the fourth year and few lasted over the sixth.

* The Madras Record Office possesses, however, a number of Persian records of the Nawabs of the Carnatic which have not yet been fully examined.

11. *Collectors*. 1788–98.—In 1786 the Committee of Assigned Revenue was abolished and a Superintendent was appointed. In 1788 the Jaghir was put under two Collectors, in 1789 under three and in 1790 again under two. In 1790 the Jaghir was parcelled out into small allotments and granted as much as possible to the principal inhabitants on short leases. They were very reluctant to take up the leases. Much of the district had to remain under 'Amani' management.

12. *Produce Sharing*.—It was uncertain what were the respective shares of the Government and the ryot. In 1786 a standard was established which was much too high. It is difficult to estimate what was the Government share, but under Vijayanagar it would seem to have been one-third of the gross produce. The country suffered severely from the calamitous war of 1780. Mr. Place found that the pykari was entitled ordinarily to 50 per cent of the produce after the necessary fees were paid and that of the remainder Government ordinarily claimed 55 per cent and the mirasidar 45 per cent.

13. *The Permanent Settlement*.—Mr. Hodgson took charge in fasli 1208 (1798) and effected a settlement with the mirasidars for the rents of their villages. These rents were continued till 1802–3 in which year the permanent settlement was introduced. The district was parcelled out into 64 muttahs or zamindaris, on an annual rent of from Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 16,000. Government attempted a sort of economic survey of each village checked by reference to the amounts of ten years prior and subsequent to 1780 and the revenues of faslis 1208 and 1209, and upon this they based the assessment. "A settlement formed on such a basis was doomed from its birth. The very fact that no allowance was made for bad years was sufficient to bring it down with a crash in the very first occurrence of a failure of the monsoon." Between 1805 and 1807 most of these estates had reverted to Government.

14. *The Ryotwari System*.—This was introduced by Mr. Hepburn. He ignored the mirasidar and based his calculation on a division of the produce between the individual single cultivator and Government. He determined the average yield of the land over a period of ten years to be 77½ per cent of a full yield. He estimated the cultivation expenses to be 20 per cent of the crop. The remaining 80 per cent he divided equally between Government and ryot. Government therefore got two-fifths of the gross or half of the net produce.

The soil was divided into sixteen classes for wet land and the Government share commuted on the basis of the prices for the previous ten years. On dry lands the share of Government was commuted into a money payment which varied according to the species of grain sown.

We may note in conclusion that one of the obstacles in the way of introducing the ryotwari system was the reluctance of many of the ryots to change from a system of produce sharing to a money rent.

CHAPTER III.

REPRINTS.

Reprints of original records are a most valuable auxiliary to the student. For many years each District Collector enjoyed the amenities of a press in his headquarters and under his control. Government encouraged him to reprint the older official documents of importance and much valuable material issued from these presses in consequence. But, unfortunately, no central authority undertook to receive and preserve it. Recently the Madras Record Office has undertaken a systematic search in other offices for these reprints of which it now possesses a large collection. Some of the Chingleput reprints were printed at the district press, but owing to the proximity of Madras it is hardly surprising that much of the work was done there.

2. The reprints given in the list include many papers subsequent to 1835. It was considered desirable to make the list as far as possible complete and not to close it at the year 1835 which is, after all, an arbitrary date.

LIST OF REPRINTS.

CHINGLEPUT.

(Volume Nos. 61–6, 487 and 346–52.)

Reprint volume number. (1)	Title of paper. (2)	Date. (3)	From (4)	To (5)	Volume number in the original. (6)	Page number in the original. (7)
61	**Military**					
	Artillery practice, St. Thomas' Mount.	1-12-1774	Lt. Edward James.	Commander-in-Chief.	Mil. Cons., Vol. 49.	846–9
	St. Thomas' Mount					
	Cantonment, Encroachment by the Pallavaram Zamindar.	2- 5-1805	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 406.	3150–3
		23- 5-1805	Board	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 407.	3597–8
	———Extension. ..	22- 8-1810	Lieut.-Col. Commanding.	Government.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 524.	7792–4
		7- 9-1810	Government ..	Board ..	Do.	Do.
	Kodambaukam					
	Accounts	..	..	..	Do.	Do.
	St. Thomas' Mount					
	Cantonment, Extension ..	24-12-1810	Board	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 532.	11241–2
	———Demarcation ..	29- 7-1811	..	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 547.	7301–2
	Kodambaukam					
	Zamindar Nallathambi Mudali, Remission to.	10-12-1811	Collector	Do.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 558.	12084–7
	Tanks					
	Settipuniam and Worgadam, Breaches.	11-12-1811	Do.	Do.	Do.	12094–6
	Kodambaukam					
	Zamindar Nallathambi Mudali, Compensation.	23- 9-1811	Zamindar	Collector ..	Do.	12087–93
		30- 1-1812	Military Board ..	Governor in Council.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 565.	2231–48
		15- 2-1812	Government ..	Board ..	Do.	Do.
	Cattle Diseases					
	Prevention, Measures ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	St. Thomas' Mount					
	Cantonment, Encroachments, Minutes of Council.	15- 4-1812	Do.	Do.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 568.	3965–93
	———Complaint of Mr. Hogg.	23- 4-1812	Do.	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 569.	4040–2
	[illegible]	[illegible]	Collector	Board ..	B[illegible] Procgs., Vol. 571.	[illegible]
	———Compen[illegible] Mr. Hogg.	[illegible]	[illegible]d ..	[illegible]ollector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 572.	[illegible] 5595 5692
	Assignment of Lan[illegible]					
	St. Thomas' Mount, Application of Messrs. Colt Hart and Weston.	18- 1-1813	Do.	Do.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 599.	342–4
		5- 2-1813	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 602.	1623–33
	Kodambaukam					
	Remission	8- 2-1813	Board	Government.	Do.	Do.
	Assignment of Land					
	Application of Messrs. Colt Hart and Weston, Sanction.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
	Kodambaukam					
	Zamindar, Remission ..	8- 2-1813	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 602.	1623–33
	Agriculture					
	St. Thomas' Mount, Cost, Estimate.	..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
	Kodambaukam					
	Quit-rent, Minutes of Consultation.	9- 3-1813	Government ..	Do.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 603.	2534–5
		15- 3-1813	Board	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 604.	2668–70
	St. Thomas' Mount					
	Cantonment, Extension ..	29- 1-1814	Quartermaster-General.	Government.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 635.	3595–9
		8- 3-1814	Government ..	Board ..	Do.	Do.
		21- 3-1814	Board	Collector ..	Do.	Do.
		29- 1-1814	Quartermaster-General.	Government.	Do.	Do.
		5- 9-1814	Government ..	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 652.	10586–7
		8- 9-1814	Do. ..	Do.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 653.	10985–92
		12- 9-1814	Board	Assistant Collector.	Do.	11050
		5- 6-1817	Do.	Government.	Collectorate Records, Vol. 3835.	193–7
		20- 6-1816	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 758.	7359
		..	Government ..	Do.	Do.	Do.

Reprint volume number.	Title of paper.	Date.	From	To	Volume number in the original.	Page number in the original.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
61—*cont.*	**St. Thomas' Mount**—*cont.*	12- 9-1818	Nabob of Chittoor.	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 803.	10524
		10-10-1818	Collector	Do.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 805.	11398-40
		28-12-1818	Board	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 811.	11879
	Pallavaram Remission	11- 2-1819	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 816.	1572-3
		25- 2-1819	Board	Government.	Collectorate Records, Vol. 3835.	287-90
		16- 3-1819	Do.	Do.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 819.	2554-5
	Mines Aquamarine, Renting ..	16- 3-1819	Government ..	Board ..	Collectorate Records, Vol. 3835.	290-1
	Pallavaram Remission	Do.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 819.	2554
	St. Thomas' Mount Cantonment, Extension ..	31- 5-1819	Collector	Do. ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 824.	4637-40
		3- 6-1819	Board	Collector ..	Do.	Do.
		7- 3-1826	Military Board ..	Government.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1059.	3309-10
		21 -3-1826	Government ..	Board ..	Do.	Do.
		3 -4-1826	Board	Collector ..	Do.	Do.
		14 -8-1826	Collector	Board ..	Collectorate Records, Vol. 3850.	340-1
		21- 8-1826	Board	Government.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1074.	8805-6
		29- 8-1826	Government ..	Board ..	Do.	Do.
	Title-deeds Messrs. Seth and Gregory Sam, Nungambaukam, Scrutiny.	15- 9-1826	Seth and Gregory Sam.	Do.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1076.	9775-8
		28- 9-1826	Board	Company's Solicitor.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1078.	10245
		9-12-1826	Solicitor	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1086.	13539-40
	————Irregularity ..	15-12-1826	Seth and Gregory.	Do. ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1086.	13578-9
		18-12-1826	Board	Seth and Gregory.	Do.	Do.
		28-12-1826	Seth and Gregory.	Board ..	Do.	13701
		1-12-1827	Do.	Solicitor ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1097.	1964-5
		17- 5-1827	Do. ..	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1102.	5120-1
		15-10-1827	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1121.	11283
	Assignment of Land Military, Nungambaukam.	3-12-1827	Do.	Do. ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1120.	14748-9
		29- 1-1828	Government ..	Do. ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1136.	1310-2
	Irrigation Wotary Tank, St. Thomas' Mount, Bund opening.	8-10-1829	Board	Lieut.-Col. Commanding.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1208.	10504-7
		Do.	Do. ..	Collector ..	Do.	Do.
		23 -9-1829	Lieut.-Col. Commanding.	Board ..	Do.	Do.
		12-11-1829	Collector	Do. ..	Collectorate Records, Vol. 3850.	120-1
		26-11-1829	Board	Lieut.-Col. Commanding.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1219.	13923-4
	St. Thomas' Mount Cantonment, Boundary, Demarcation.	24 -5-1830	O.C. Central Division.	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1253.	7883-4
		6- 7-1830	Lieut.-Col. Commanding.	Do.	Do.	7884-5
		2- 7-1830	Collector	Board ..	Collectorate Records, Vol. 3852.	68-9
		26- 7-1830	Board	Government.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1253.	7886
		2- 7-1831	Quartermaster-General.	Do.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1292.	6699-701
		15- 7-1831	Government ..	Board ..	Do.	Do.
		26-10-1843	Board	Government.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1885.	16262-5
		20- 9-1843	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1878.	13783-7
		28-11-1843	Government ..	Do. ..	Revenue Cons., Vol. 582.	8080-1

Reprint volume number. (1)	Title of paper. (2)	Date. (3)	From (4)	To (5)	Volume number in the original. (6)	Page number in the original. (7)
61—*cont.*	**St. Thomas' Mount**—*cont.*	13- 6-1844	Board	Government.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1918.	8053-5
		6- 7-1844	Do.	Do	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1921.	8983-5
		23- 7-1844	Government	Board	Revenue Cons., Vol. 595.	3479-81
	Inams					
	Sheik Adam, Claim	26-10-1844	Collector	Board	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1942.	16348-51
	St. Thomas' Mount					
	Cantonment, Certain lands, Inclusion.	16-12-1844	Board	Collector of Madras and Registrar of Government Grants.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1948.	18151-8
	———Arrack shops, Opening.	27- 1-1845	Do.	Government.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1953.	1201-2
		11- 2-1845	Government	Military Department.	Revenue Cons., Vol. 608.	937-8
		25- 8-1845	Board	Government.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1979.	10538-48
		..	Government	Board	Revenue Cons., Vol. 632.	1160-1
	———Cantonment, Boundary, Demarcation, Cost.	..	Board	Collector	..	..
		11- 5-1846	Government	Board	Revenue Cons., Vol. 635.	2964
		18- 5-1846	Board	Collector	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2023.	6642
	Buildings					
	Private, Application for construction.	17- 9-1847	Quartermaster-General.	Government.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2103.	13844-63
		8- 9-1847	Brigadier	Quartermaster-General.	Do.	Do.
	Police					
	Jurisdiction, Cantonment, Orders.	1- 6-1832	Government	..	Do.	Do.
	St. Thomas' Mount					
	Cantonment, Buildings, Construction, Objection.	..	Superintendent of Police.	Collector	Do.	Do.
		5- 7-1847	Collector	Superintendent of Police.	Do.	Do.
		6- 7-1847	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
		..	Superintendent of Police.	Collector	Do.	Do.
		..	Collector	Superintendent of Police.	Do.	Do.
		1-11-1847	..	..	Do.	Do.
	St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram.					
	Limits, Reduction	13- 9-1852	Board	Government.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2341.	10345-7
	———Limits, Minutes of Consultation.	11-12-1852	..	..	Revenue Cons., Vol. 776.	7116-8
	Pallavaram					
	Zamindar, Tenants, Arrears.	15-11-1855	Board	..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2500.	18369-71
		8- 1-1856	Government	Board	..	..
	St. Thomas' Mount					
	Boundaries, Description	3- 7-1856	Quartermaster-General.	Military Department.	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. April-June 1856.	469-70
		12- 6-1856	Government	Board	Do.	Do.
	—Private lands, Purchase, Orders.	25- 6-1856	Do.	Do.	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. July-September 1856.	4
	—Boundaries, Description Approval.	3- 7-1856	Collector	Do.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2539.	13211
		23- 7-1856	Board	Government.	Do.	Do.
	—Private lands, Purchase.	4- 2-1857	Do.	Collector	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2572.	1977
		6- 2-1857	Collector	Board	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2584.	5230-3
		28- 7-1857	Government	Do.	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. July-September 1857.	114
	—Family barracks, Construction.	17-12-1857	Chief Engineer	Government.	P.W.D. Pr. Procgs., January-March 185[illegible].	89
		11-12-1857	District Engineer	Chief Engineer	Do.	Do.
		5-12-1857	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
		12- 1-1858	Government	Board	Do.	89-90
		..	Board	Collector	..	..

Reprint volume number.	Title of paper.	Date.	From	To	Volume number in the original.	Page number in the original.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
61—*cont.*	St. Thomas' Mount—*cont.*	18- 1-1858	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2644.	1816–17
		28- 1-1858	Government ..	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
		24- 2-1858	Do.	Do.	P.W.D. Pr. Procgs., January-March 1858.	612
		1- 3-1858	Board	Collector ..	..	..
	..	3- 2-1858	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2651.	4058–61
		12- 3-1858	Board	Government.	..	..
		15- 1-1858	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2652.	4270–3
		18- 3-1858	Board	Government.	..	..
		10- 4-1858	Government ..	Board ..	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. April-June 1858.	35
	..	15- 5-1858	Collector	Do. ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2665.	8606–7
		27- 5-1858	Board	Government.	..	..
		7- 7-1858	Government ..	Board ..	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. July-September 1858.	310
	Inams					
	Shrotriem, Audambakam, Entries.	25- 3-1859	Collector	Do. ..	..	..
		7- 5-1859	Board	Government.	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. June 1859.	94–5
	St. Thomas' Mount					
	Cantonment, Family barracks, Construction.	20- 4-1859	Government ..	Board ..	Do.	Do.
		26- 3-1860	Board	Government.	..	..
		28- 5-1860	Government ..	Board ..	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. May 1860.	197–8
		7- 9-1861	Collector, Madras ..	Do. ..	Board's Pr. Procgs., October 1861. Vol. 45.	9
		1-10-1861	Board	Collector ..	Do.	Do.
		24-10-1862	Collector, Madras.	Board ..	Board's Pr. Procgs., October 1862, Vol. 57.	3028
	..	29-10-1862	Board	Government	Do.	Do.
	—Snider Ammunition Factory, Site, Selection.	28- 4-1869	Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines.	Military Department.	Military Pr. Procgs. Vol. 2091.	2129–30
		31- 5-1869	Government ..	Board ..	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. May 1869.	2156
	..	22- 6-1876	Quartermaster-General.	Government.	Board's Pr., Procgs. Vol. 222.	6350–3
		12- 6-1876	Officer Commanding.	Quartermaster-General.	Do.	Do.
		10- 6-1876	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
		22- 5-1876	Collector	Cantonment Committee, St. Thomas' Mount.	Do.	Do.
		3- 3-1876	Cantonment Committee.	Quartermaster-General.	Do.	Do.
		16- 3-1876	Quartermaster-General.	Officer Commanding.	Do.	Do.
		26-11-1875	Cantonment Committee.	Quartermaster-General.	Do.	Do.
	..	7- 9-1876	Collector	Board ..	Board's Pr. Procgs. Vol. 224.	8199–200
		1- 9-1876	Cantonment Committee.	..	Do.	Do.
	—Objectionable huts, Removal.	16- 5-1877	Quartermaster-General.	Government.	Mil. Pr. Procgs., July 1878.	1618
		13- 7-1878	Government ..	..	Do.	1620
	Inams					
	Shrotriem, Adambakam lands, Cantonment limits, Dispute.	30- 6-1879	Collector	Board ..	Board's Pr. Procgs., Vol. 259.	7135–9
		25- 7-1879	Board	Collector ..	Do. ..	Do.
	Suits					
	Cantonment limits, Dispute, Appeal.	11-10-1860	..	..	..	..
	Inams					
	Shrotriemdar—Cantonment limits—Rent.	8-11-1879	Collector	Board ..	Board's Pr. Procgs., Vol. 263.	10430–1
	St. Thomas' Mount					
	Poonamallee and Pallavaram, Taxes, Levy.	24- 3-1889	Quartermaster-General.	Military Department.	Mil. Pr. Procgs., Vol. January 1890.	57–6
		5- 2-1899	Secretary, Cantonment Committee.	President, Cantonment Committee.	Do.	Do.

Reprint volume number. (1)	Title of paper. (2)	Date. (3)	From (4)	To (5)	Volume number in the original. (6)	Page number in the original. (7)
61—*cont.*	**St. Thomas' Mount**—*cont.*	5- 2-1899	Officer Commanding and President, Cantonment Committee.	District Staff Officer, Madras District.	Mil. Pr. Procgs., Vol. January 1890.	57–64
		12- 4-1889	..	..	..	..
		12- 3-1889	Commandant, Pallavaram.	District Staff Officer, Madras District.	Mil. Pr. Procgs., Vol. January 1890.	57–64
		..	Military Department.	..	Do.	Do.
		26- 4-1889	Quartermaster-General.	Military Department.	Do.	Do.
		28-10-1889	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
		8- 1-1890	Military Department.	Government of India.	Do.	Do.
	St. Thomas' Mount					
	Poonamallee and Pallavaram, Boundary, Revision.	14- 7-1899	Collector	Government.	Board's Procgs. Mis. Vol., dated 25th July 1899.	..
		25- 7-1899	Board	Do.	Do.	..
		30- 6-1899	Deputy Collector, Saidapet division.	..	Do.	..
		14- 8-1899	Government, Revenue Department.	Government of India, Military Department.	G.O. Mis. Nos. 2957 and 2958.	..
		22- 8-1898	Cantonment Committee.	..	..	..
		7- 9-1899	Government of India.	Lt.-General, Commanding.	G.O. Mis. No. 1161, Public, dated 12th Oct. 1899.	..
	St. Thomas' Mount					
	Magistrate's jurisdiction, Pallavaram, Inclusion.	3-11-1904	Government of India, Military Department.	Government of Madras, Local and Municipal.	G.O. Mis. No. 1408, Judical, dated 4th September 1905.	..
		5-10-1904	Adjutant-General in India.	Government of India, Military Department.	Do.	..
		11- 7-1904	Major General Commanding, Madras.	Adjutant-General in India.	Do.	..
		26- 5-1904	Government of India, Military Department.	Do.	Do.	..
		4- 4-1905	Under Secretary, Judicial Department.	Collector.	Do.	..
		17- 4-1905	Collector	Government.	Do.	..
		5- 5-1905	Government ..	Government of India.	Do.	..
		22- 8-1905	Government of India.	Government of Madras.	Do.	..
		4- 9-1905	Government ..	Collector ..	Do.	..
	St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram					
	Cantonments, Combined boundaries, Notification.	2- 2-1906	Collector	Government.	Local and Municipal Pr. Procgs., Vol. April 1911.	Letter No. 1566 M. of 11th April 1911.
		6- 2-1906	Do. ..	Do.	Do.	Do.
		27- 2-1906	Government L. & M. Department.	Assistant Adjutant-General.	Do.	Do.
		9- 5-1906	Assistant Adjutant General.	Government.	Do.	Do.
		14- 5-1906	Government L. & M. Department.	Assistant Adjutant-General.	Do.	Do.
	—Boundaries revision, Saidapet waterworks site, Exclusion.	15-11-1906	Government ..	..	Do.	Do
	—Combined boundaries, Minambakam, Inclusion.	18-12-1906	Do. ..	Collector ..	Do.	Do.
		15- 2-1907	Collector	Government.	Do.	Do.
	—Saidapet waterworks, Exclusion.	6- 3-1907	Government ..	Assistant Adjutant-General.	Do.	Do.
		24- 4-1907	Assistant Adjutant-General.	Government.	Do	Do.
		20-10-1909	Do.	Do.	Do	Do.

Reprint volume number.	Title of paper.	Date.	From	To	Volume number in the original.	Page number in the original.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
61—*cont.*	**St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram—*cont.***					
	Description	4-11-1909	Government	Assistant Adjutant General.	Local and Municipal Pr. Procgs., Vol. April 1911.	Letter No. 1566 M. of 11th April 1911.
		18- 2-1911	Commanding Royal Engineer.	Government.	Do.	Do.
		11- 4-1911	Government	Government of India.	Do.	Do.
	St. Thomas' Mount					
	Cantonment, Boundaries, Saidapet waterworks, Site, Proposals.	9- 7-1908	Assistant Adjutant-General.	Government	Local and Municipal Pr. Procgs., Vol. November 1908.	G.O. No. 1577 L. of 26th November 1908.
		24- 7-1908	Government	Collector	Do.	Do.
		24- 7-1908	Do.	Assistant Adjutant-General.	Do.	Do.
		24- 9-1908	Collector	Government.	Do.	Do.
		19-10-1908	Government	Assistant Adjutant-General.	Do.	Do.
		12-11-1908	Collector	Government.	Do.	Do.
		9-11-1908	Officer Commanding.	Collector	Do.	Do.
		26-11-1908	Government	Do.	Do.	Do.
		26-11-1908	Do.	Assistant Adjutant General.	Do.	G.O. No. 1578 L. of 26th November 1908.
	—Boundaries, Revision	31- 5-1909	Major-General Commanding, 9th Division.	Government.	G.O. Mis. No. 969, Local and Municipal, dated 21st June 1909.	..
		21- 6-1909	Government	Major-General Commanding.	Do.	..
		25- 5-1911	Government of India.	Government.	Local and Municipal Pr. Procgs. Vol. June 1911.	G.O. M. No. 946, of 15th June 1911.
		15- 6-1911	Government	Quartermaster-General.	Do.	Do.
62	**Permanent Settlement**					
	Company's Jaghir, Mr. Greenway's report.	29- 3-1801	Collector	Board	Collectorate Records, Vol. 494.	1-458
	—Proceedings.	9- 4-1802	Special Commission.	Government.	Revenue Cons., Vol. 116.	1501-97
63	**Permanent Settlement**					
	Company's Jaghir, Minutes of Consultation.	30- 4-1802	Government	Special Commission.	Revenue Cons., Vol. 116.	1589-648
64	**Zamindaris**					
	Accounts	29- 3-1801	Collector	..	..	..
65	**Land Acquisition**					
	South bank of the Adyar, Troops, Encampment.	30- 1-1821	Collector	Board	Collectorate Records, Vol. 3840.	8-9
		5- 2-1821	Board	Government.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 876.	1010
		23- 2-1821	Government	Board	Board's Procgs., Vol. 877.	1468
	—Pallavaram Cantonment, Proposals.	18- 4-1822	Board	Collector	Board's Procgs., Vol. 910.	3536
		3- 5-1822	Collector.	Board	Collectorate Records, Vol. 3842.	35
		9- 5-1822	Board	Government.	Collectorate Records, Vol. 3836.	84-6
		28- 5-1822	Government	Board	Do.	Do.
	—Ground repairs	11- 4-1822	Board	Collector	Do.	49-51
		9- 4-1822	Government	Board	Do.	Do.
		7- 4-1822	Quartermaster-General.	Government.	Do.	Do.
		22- 8-1822	Collector	Board	Do.	136-7
		17- 9-1822	Government	Do.	Do.	Do.
	—Pallavaram Zamindar, Remission.	14- 2-1822	Collector	Do.	Do.	Do.
	—Pallavaram Cantonment, Expenditure, Sanction.	21- 2-1822	Board	Government.	Do.	399-601

Reprint volume number. (1)	Title of paper. (2)	Date. (3)	From (4)	To (5)	Volume number in the original. (6)	Page number in the original. (7)
65—*cont.*	**Land Acquisition**—*cont.* Guindy Cantonment, Formation.	8- 3-1822	Government ..	Board ..	Collectorate Records, Vol. 3835.	401-2
					Collectorate Records, Vol. 3836.	36
		15-11-1822	Collector	Do. ..	Collectorate Records, Vol. 3842.	122-3
		24-12-1822	Government ..	Do. ..	Collectorate Records Vol. 3836.	157
		2- 1-1823	Board	Collector ..	Do.	Do.
		16- 4-1825	Collector	Board ..	Collectorate Records, Vol. 3847.	64-5
		4- 7-1825	Board	Collector ..	Collectorate Records, Vol. 3838.	106-7
					Collectorate Records, Vol. 3886.	11-2
		26- 6-1826	Collector	Board ..	Collectorate Records, Vol. 3850.	206-7
		14- 9-1826	Board	Government.	Collectorate Records, Vol. 3886.	5-8
		26- 9-1826	Government ..	Board ..	Do.	Do.
		2-10-1826	Board	Collector ..	Do.	Do.
	Pallavaram Cantonment, Flagstaff on the hill, Inclusion.	13- 7-1826	Do.	Do. ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1069.	6893-4
		27- 6-1826	Government ..	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 10 7.	6167
			Officer Commanding	Town Mayor.	Do.	Do.
	—Extension	12-11-1826	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1082.	12382-7
		24- 3-1829	Board	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1184.	2907
		21- 5-1829	Do.	Do. ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1189.	4711-2
		12-10-1829	Do.	Do. ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1209.	10584
		4-11-1029	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1214.	12485-91
		19-11-1929	Board	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1216.	13169-70
		31- 7-1830	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1247.	8224-34
		30- 8-1830	Board	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1250.	8970-1
		12-11-1830	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1264.	13339-40
66	**Assignment of Land**					
	St. Thomas' Mount, Application.	15- 4-1824	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 981.	3565-7
		7- 5-1824	Government ..	Do. ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 983.	4040
		17- 6-1828	Do. ..	Do. ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1150.	5910
	Assessment					
	Quit-rent, Bishop of San Thomè, Reimbursement.	17- 6-1828	Government ..	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1125.	13173-82
	—Collection by Bishop of San Thomè, Complaint.	10- 9-1827	Officer Commanding.	Quartermaster-General.	Do.	Do.
		3-10-1827	Quartermaster-General.	Government	Do.	Do.
	Assignment of Land					
	St. Thomas' Mount, Bishop of Madras, Indentures.	..	..	..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1125.	13173-82
		..	Board	Collector and Registrar of Grants.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1141.	2923-5
		..	Bishop of San Thomè.	Collector ..	Do.	Do.
		11- 3-1828	Quartermaster-General.	Government.	Do.	2914-5
		1- 2-1828	Officer Commanding	Quartermaster-General.	Do.	2924-6
		10- 4-1828	Board	Government.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1143.	3447-50
		18- 4-1828	Government ..	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1144.	3832
		11- 5-1828	Collector	Bishop of San Thomè.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1148.	5327-3[illegible]

Reprint volume number.	Title of paper.	Date.	From	To	Volume number in the original.	Page number in the original.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
66—*cont.*	**Assignment of Land**—*cont.*					
		26– 5–1828	Bishop of San Thomè.	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1148.	5327–32
		30– 5–1828	Collector	Board ..	Do.	Do.
	Assessment					
	Quit-rent, St. Thomas' Mount, Repayment to the Bishop of San Thomè.	2– 6–1828	Board	Government.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1148.	Do.
	Assignment of Land					
	St. Thomas' Mount, To the Bishop of San Thomè.	11–12–1828	Board	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1173.	12745–7
		9–12–1828	Government ..	Board ..	Do.	Do.
		23– 9–1828	Vicar	Commandant, St. Thomas' Mount.	Do.	Do.
		11–10–1828	Quartermaster-General.	Government.	Do.	Do.
		8–10–1828	Lt.-Col. Commanding.	Quartermaster-General.	Do.	Do.
	Assessment					
	Quit-rent, St. Thomas' Mount, Bishop of San Thomè, Refund.	16– 7–1828	Collector	Bishop of San Thomè.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1174.	13350–1
		20–12–1828	Do.	Board ..	Do.	Do.
	Assignment of Land					
	St. Thomas' Mount, To the Bishop of San Thomè.	26–12–1828	Board	Government.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 1174.	13352
		1– 3–1855	Quartermaster-General.	Do.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2468.	6256–64
		9– 1–1855	Deputy Quartermaster-General.	Bishop of San Thomè.	Do.	Do.
	Survey					
	St. Thomas' Mount Cantonment, Bishop of San Thomè's remarks.	18– 1–1855	Bishop of San Thomè.	Deputy Quartermaster-General.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2468.	6256–64
		14– 4–1855	Government ..	Board ..	Do.	6267–71
		18– 7–1855	Collector	Do. ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2485.	12603–17
		7– 8–1855	Board	Government.	Do.	Do.
		27– 8–1855	Government ..	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2489.	14235–8
	—Complaint of native residents.	13–10–1855	Deputy Quartermaster-General.	Government.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2513.	2275–82
			Government ..	Board ..	Do.	Do.
			Board	Collector ..	Do.	Do.
		18– 2–1856	Collector	Officer Commanding.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2524.	6343–55
		1– 3–1856	Officer Commanding.	Collector ..	Do.	Do.
		18– 3–1856	Collector	Board ..	Do.	Do.
		29– 5–1856	Do.	Do. ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2532.	9724–7
		11– 6–1856	Board	Government.	Do.	Do.
	—St. Thomas' Mount Cantonment, House-sites, Exclusion.	14– 7–1856	Government ..	Board ..	Rev. Pr. Procgs. Vol. July–September 1856.	139–40
	Encroachment					
	Lands of the Goa Mission, Complaint of.	1– 8–1856	Bishop of San Thomè.	Government.	Rev. Pr. Procgs. Vol. July—September 1856.	355–9
	Goa Mission					
	Tank belonging to, Levelling.	29– 7–1856	Officer Commanding.	Bishop of San Thomè.	Rev. Pr. Procgs. Vol. July—September 1856.	355–9
	Encroachments					
	Lands of the Goa Mission, Complaint of.	6– 8–1856	Officer Commanding.	Government.	Rev. Pr. Procgs. Vol. July—September 1856.	355–9
		26– 8–1856	Government ..	Board ..	Do.	355–9
	Rents					
	Church property, St. Thomas' Mount, Settlement.	13– 8–1856	Bishop of San Thomè.	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2547.	16191–2

Reprint volume number.	Title of paper.	Date.	From	To	Volume number in the original.	Page number in the original.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
66 *cont.*	**Portuguese Property**					
	St. Thomas' Mount, Boundaries, Proposals.	14- 8-1856	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2547.	16191-2
		4- 9-1856	Board	Government.	Do.	Do.
		17- 9-1856	Government ..	Board ..	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. July-September 1856.	508
		20-10-1856	Collector	Do. ..	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. 2555.	19007-11
	Portuguese Church Property					
	Tanks, St. Thomas' Mount, Levelling.	28-10-1856	Board	Government.	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. 2555.	19007-11
		17-11-1856	Bishop of San Thome.	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2559.	20453-9
		30-12-1856	Collector ..	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2576.	3046-63
		4- 3-1857	Board	Government.	Do.	Do.
		28- 3-1857	Government ..	Board ..	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. January-March 1857.	463-5
	———Wells, St. Thomas' Mount, Excavation.	13- 7-1857	Do. ..	Do. ..	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. July-September 1857.	44-5
487	**Estates**					
	Mr. Place's report. ..	6-10-1795	Collector	Board ..	Collectorate Records, Vol. 492.	1-115
346	**Norton, Mr. J. B.**					
	Assignment of land, Adyar bank.	24- 6-1852	Board	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2332.	7395-400
		28- 8-1852	Mr. J. B. Norton ..	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2341.	10679
	—Property, Verification.	28-11-1853	Board	Collector of Madras.	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2395.	14300-2
	—Lands, Certificate, Issue.	19-12-1853	Collector of Madras.	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2404.	1504-9
		23- 1-1854	Board	Collector ..	Do.	Do.
		27- 1-1854	Collector	Mr. J. B. Norton.	Board's Procgs., Vo. 2411.	4217-21
		11- 2-1854	Mr. J. B. Norton.	Collector ..	Do.	Do.
		17- 2-1854	Collector of Madras.	Board ..	Do.	Do.
		20- 3-1854	Board	Collector ..	Do.	Do.
	—Extent, Report ..	22- 7-1854	Revenue Surveyor.	Collector of Madras.	..	..
	—Maniam lands, Purchase.	21-11-1855	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2506.	20418-9
		20-12-1855	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	20726-7
		30- 1-1856	Board	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2512.	1842-4
	—Gardens, Quit-rent, Arrears.	12- 6-1856	Mr. J. B. Norton.	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2535.	11870-5
		22- 7-1856	Collector	Do. ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2542.	14142-51
		4- 8-1856	Board	Collector ..	Do.	14153-5
		5- 8-1856	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2550.	17341-9
		30- 9-1856	Board	Collector ..	Do.	Do.
	Inams					
	Artizan, Washermen's grants, Resumption.	6-10-1856	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2554.	18534-5
		6- 5-1857	Board	Collector ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2590.	6783-4
		17- 6-1857	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., Vol. 2618.	15418-21
		2-10-1857	Board	Government.	Do.	Do.
		26-10-1857	Government ..	Collector ..	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. October-December 1857.	135-6
	Survey					
	Adyar boundaries, Adjustment.	20-11-1858	Chief Engineer ..	Government.	P.W.D. Pr. Procgs., Vol. October-December 1858.	..
		11-10-1858	District Engineer.	Chief Engineer.	Do.	..
		6-10-1858	Executive Engineer.	District Engineer.	Do.	..
..		2-10-1858	Collector	Executive Engineer.	Do.	..

Reprint volume number.	Title of paper.	Date.	From	To	Volume number in the original.	Page number in the original.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
346—*cont.*	**Survey**—*cont.*					
		8– 7–1859	Collector	Board ..	Board's Procgs., No. 3285 of 20th August 1859.	..
		8– 2–1860	Do.	Do. ..	Board's Procgs.. Vol. 25.	101
		13– 8–1860	Do.	Do. ..	Board's Pr. Procgs., Vol. 31.	292
		25– 8–1860	Chief Engineer ..	Collector ..	..	..
		14–11–1860	District Engineer. Madras.	Do.	..	..
	—Board's Proceedings ..	19–11–1861	..	..	Board's Pr. Procgs., Vol. 46.	269–70
		4– 2–1862	..	..	Board's Pr. Procgs., Vol. 49.	53–4
		1– 3–1862	..	..	Board's Pr. Procgs., Vol. 50.	27
		1–12–1866	..	..	Board's Pr. Procgs., Vol. 107.	7358–9
		17– 2–1883	..	..	Board's Pr. Procgs., Vol. 304.	..
347	**Nabob of the Carnatic**					
	Private debts, Adjustment.	13– 4–1857	Government ..	Court of Directors.	Printed Despatch to England for 1857, No. 20.	Despatch No. 3 of 1857.
		22– 7–1857	Do.	Do.	Do.	Despatch No. 11 of 1857.
		27– 2–1857	Government of India.	Government of Madras.	G.O. No. 207, Political, dated 10th March 1857.	(Confidential).
		20– 8–1857	Government Agent.	Do.	Pol. Pr. Procgs., Vol. July–September 1857.	335
		3– 9–1857	Company's Solicitor.	Do.	Do.	364
	Roshun Bagh					
	Purchase	5– 9–1857	Civil Architect ..	Chief Engineer.	Pol. Pr. Procgs., Vol. July–September 1857.	430
		6–11–1857	Civil Architect ..	Do.	Pol. Pr. Procgs., Vol. October-December 1857.	314–7
		9–11–1857	Collector	Government.	Do.	Do.
		10–11–1857	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
		28–11–1857	Dewan of the Durbar.	Government Agent.	Do.	Do.
	—Management, Government orders.	24– 3–1858	Collector	Government.	Pol. Pr. Procgs., Vol. April–June 1858.	13
	Home's Gardens, etc.					
	Possession	16– 1–1858	Company's Solicitor.	Government.	Pol. Pr. Procgs., Vol. January-March 1858.	210
		18– 1–1859	Government ..	Government Agent.	Pol. Pr. Procgs., Vol. January-March 1859.	120–2
		25– 2–1859	Government Agent.	Government.	Do.	214
		11– 3–1859	Government ..	Collector ..	Do.	280
		14– 3–1859	Collector of Madras.	Government.	Do.	328
	Treasury Conjeeveram, Transfer to Guindy.	14– 1–1857	Government ..	Collector ..	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. January-March 1857.	57
		15– 9–1856	Do. ..	Board ..	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. July-September 1856.	489
	—Orders	28–10–1856	..	..	Do.	243–4
	Home's Garden Repairs, Estimate ..	20– 1–1860	Government ..	Board and Chief Engineer.	P.W.D. Pr. Procgs., Vol. January 1860.	215–6
		30– 3–1860	Chief Engineer ..	Government.	P.W.D. Pr. Procgs., Vol. April 1860.	75
	——Management	17– 7–1874	Board	Collector ..	Board's Procgs. Mis. No. 4841 of 17th July 1874.	—

Reprint volume number.	Title of paper.	Date.	From	To	Volume number in the original.	Page number in the original.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
347—*cont.*	**Home's Gardens**—*cont.*					
	Management, Government orders.	16-1-1860	....	..	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. January—April 1860.	82-3
	—Board's Proceedings ..	9-2-1860	....	..	Board's Pr. Procgs., Vol. 25.	274-5
	—Government orders ..	1-3-1860	....	..	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. March 1860.	5
		6-9-1864	Collector of Madras.	Board ..	Board's Pr. Procgs., Vol. 80.	5853-4
	—Model farm, Establishment.	23-11-1864	Agri-Horticultural Society, Madras.	Do. ..	Board's Pr. Procgs., Vol. 84.	116-9
		20-12-1864	Collector of Madras	Do. ..	Do.	Do.
	—Government orders ..	3-2-1865	....	..	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. February 1865.	236
		28-3-1865	....	..	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. March 1865.	850-1
	Saidapet Farm					
	Committee of Management, Appointment.	4-4-1865	....	..	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. April 1865.	945
		12-4-1865	Government of Madras.	Government of India.	Do.	1016
	—Report	30-6-1866	Committee	Government.	Rev. Pr. Procgs., Vol. January 1867.	317-23
	—Government orders ..	15-1-1867	....	..	Do.	323
348	**Seven Pagodas of the Coromandel Coast**					
	By Capt. Cole ..	..	....	..	..	..
349	**Chingleput**					
	History of	..	M. Bhanuviah ..	..	....	..
350	**Settlement**					
	Saidapet, Ponneri and Tiruvallur taluks, Report.	13-4-1874	Mr. G. Banbury, Second Member, Board of Revenue.	Board ..	Board's Pr. Procgs., Vol. 201.	7789-898
351	**Agriculture**					
	Botanical and Experimental grounds, Report.	3-5-1879	Assistant Superintendent of Government Farms, Saidapet.	..	..	
	—Ploughing competition, Report.	12-12-1878	Do.	..	..	..
	—Experimental farm, Report.	26-5-1879	Do.		..	..
		29-5-1879	Superintendent of Government Farms, Madras.	..	..	..
		1-6-1879	Do.	..	..	..
	Grains, Variation in composition, Report.	2-6-1879	Do.	..	..	..
	...erman Experimental Station, Report.	..	Mr. H. L. Deklenze, Director of Royal Bavarian Experimental Station at Weihenstephan, Bavaria.	..	..	..
	Agriculture					
	Jute manufacture, Extract from United States A... cultural Department Report.		..	..	..	
352	**Saidapet Experimental Farm**					
	Guide		...rles Benson, ...intendent of ...nment Farms,	..		

CHAPTER IV.

THE CATALOGUE.

Abstract.

Chingleput.

Record Office Catalogue. Section. (1)	Sub-section. (2)	Period. (3)	Serial number of volumes. (4)	Number of volumes. (5)
Correspondence regarding Jaghir Lands		1781–99	440–8	9
Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.		1797–819	449–68	20
Letters from the Board of Revenue		1789–818	469–70	2
Miscellaneous Correspondence		1763–834	471–91	26
Reports		1795–801	492–5	4
Accounts		1741–821	496–558	73
Letters from the Board		1793–825	3834–8	5
Letters to the Board, etc.		1821–35	3839–65	27
Miscellaneous Correspondence		1763–835	3866–72	7
Permanent Settlement		1799	3873	1
Miscellaneous Correspondence		1716–835	3874–90	18
Special Commission's Report on Permanent Settlement		1802	3891	1
Miscellaneous Correspondence		1794–829	3892–4	3
(The following is wrongly catalogued under Madura district.)				
(1) Letters to the Board, etc.		1795–6	1116	1
			Total ..	197

THE CATALOGUE.

Chingleput.

Serial number. (1)	Contents. (2)	Period. (3)	Number of pages. (4)	Shelf number. (5)
440	Inams	3- 1-1784 – 21- 6-1786	311	1399
441	Do.	19- 4-1781 – 11- 9-1788	219	,,
442	Do.	25- 3-1784 – 30- 3-1786	432	,,
443	Do.	17- 4-1786 – 4- 9-1788	269	,,
444	Do.	31- 7-1786 – 22-12-1788	694	,,
445	Do.	30-11-1792 – 27-11-1794	309	,,
446	Do.	19-11-1794 – 29-12-1795	349	,,
447	Settlement	2- 1-1798 – 28-11-1798	187	,,
448	Do.	22-11-1798 – 31-12-1799	306	,,
449	Do.	7- 1-1797 – 31-12-1797	238	,,
450	Do.	2- 1-1800 – 12- 7-1800	183	,,
451	Do.	12- 7-1800 – 28-12-1801	347	,,
452	Revenue	31-12-1800 – 28- 5-1804	345	,,
453	Inams, Settlement	5- 1-1802 – 31- 7-1802	128	,,
454	Ryotwari Settlement	31- 7-1802 – 29- 1-1805	338	,,
455	House Tax	8- 2-1805 – 20-12-1805	186	,,
456	Settlement, Zamindaris	1- 1-1806 – 7- 7-1808	468	,,
457	Do.	24- 6-1809 – 8-12-1809	106	,,
458	Irrigation, Tank marah	4- 1-1810 – 23-12-1810	211	,,
459	Religious institutions	23- 9-1809 – 4- 7-1814	20	,,
460	Irrigation, Settlement	4- 1-1811 – 26-12-1811	157	,,
461	Roads, Zamindaris	2- 1-1812 – 30-12-1812	540	,,
462	Assessment, Cotton	2- 1-1813 – 30-12-1813	324	,,
463	Endowments—Religious, Irrigation, Settlement	1- 1-1814 – 31-12-1814	443	,,

Serial number. (1)	Contents. (2)	Period. (3)	Number of pages. (4)	Shelf number. (5)
464	Collector—Judicial powers	2- 1-1815 – 22-12-1815	290	1399
465	Settlement, Zamindaris	2- 1-1816 – 31-12-1817	253	,,
466	Do.	8- 1-1818 – 31-12-1818	128	,,
467	Ryotwari Settlement	1- 1-1819 – 29-12-1819	154	,,
468	Do.	3- 1-1819 – 29-12-1819	152	,,
469	Do.	2- 1-1789 – 31-11-1789	292	,,
470	Carnatic—Transfer to the Company, Education, Emigration.	4-12-1794 – 27- 3-1818	574	1400
471	Sanad	1763-827	..	,,
472	Currency, Famine, Loom tax, Military supplies	2- 8-1789 – 25-12-1789	220	,,
472A	Collector's jurisdiction, Endowments—Religious, Waste lands.	2- 1-1790 – 24-12-1790	700	,,
472B	Customs, Waste lands	3- 1-1791 – 24-12-1791	895	,,
472C	Assignment, Carnatic—Restoration, Motarpha, Poligars	4- 1-1792 – 11-12-1792	709	,,
472D	Pondicherry rupees	5- 1-1793 – 27-12-1793	452	,,
472E	Famine—Trichinopoly	13- 1-1794 – 30-12-1794	358	,,
473	Assignment of land—Plans	..	49	,,
474	Jamabandi statements	1802-34 ..	923	,,
475	Do.	1800-14 ..	724	,,
476	Do.	1801-2 ..	1673	,,
477	Do.	1802-6 ..	811	,,
478	Assignment of land, Postal	25- 6-1809 – 28-12-1809	187	,,
479	Do.	1- 1-1810 – 31-12-1810	465	,,
480	Inams, Postal, Treasury transactions	31- 1-1811 – 21-12-1811	255	,,
481	Do.	2- 1-1812 – 30-12-1812	756	1401
482	Do.	2- 1-1813 – 30-12-1813	238	,,
483	Do.	2- 1-1814 – 31-12-1814	210	,,
484	Do.	1- 1-1815 – 31-12-1815	174	,,
485	Pensions, Salt, Zamindaris	2- 1-1816 – 31-12-1816	364	,,
486	Do.	2- 1-1817 – 31-12-1817	364	,,
487	Endowments—Religious	28- 4-1818 – 13- 8-1818	18[illegible]	,,
488	Ryotwari settlement	4-11-1820	43	,,
489	Accounts, Irrigation	5- 1-1818 – 29-12-1818	250	,,
490	Do.	1- 1-1819 – 31-12-1819	190	,,
491	Do.	3- 1-1820 – 30-12-1820	182	,,
492	Settlement	6-10-1795	115	,,
493	Do.	6- 6-1799	534	,,
494	Do.	29- 3-1801	458	,,
495	(Duplicate of Vol. 494)	29- 3-1801	146	,,
496	Accounts—Chingleput	Ff. 1202-4.	322	,,
497	,, Tiruppachur	Ff. 1202-3.	102	,,
498	,, Karunguli	,,	196	,,
499	,, Conjeeveram	Ff. 1202-4.	185	,,
500	,, Poonamalle	,,	144	,,
501	Jamabandi statements	,,	52	,,
502	Accounts—Uttiramerur	,,	48	,,
503	,, Saut Magans	,,	64	,,
504	,, Salavakkam	,,	48	,,
505	,, Perambakkam	,,	32	,,
506	,, Periyapalaiyam	,,	80	,,
507	,, Manimangalam	,,	50	,,
508	,, Covelong	,,	48	,,
509	,, Ponneri	,,	114	,,
510	,, Kavantandalam	,,	32	,,
511	,, Home Farms	,,	64	,,
512	,, Uttiramerur	F. 1204	10	,,
513	,, Ponneri	Ff. 1205-7.	207	,,
514	,, ,,	,,	94	,,
515	,, Poonamalle	,,	230	,,
516	,, Saut Magans	,,	156	,,
516A	(Duplicate of Vol. 516)	..	156	,,
517	Accounts—Poonamalle	Ff. 1205-7.	222	,,
518	,, Periyapalaiyam	,,	76	,,

Serial number.	Contents.	Period.	Number of pages.	Shelf number.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
519	Accounts—Manimangalam	Ff. 1205-7.	78	1401
519A	(Duplicate of Vol. 519)	,,	78	,,
520	Accounts—Sattiyavedu	,,	14	,,
521	,, Karunguli	,,	397	,,
521A	(Duplicate of Vol. 521)	,,	356	,,
522	Accounts—Conjeeveram	,,	234	,,
522A	(Duplicate of Vol. 522)	,,	234	,,
523	Jamabandi statements	,,	56	,,
524	Accounts—Tiruppachur	,,	234	,,
524A	(Duplicate of Vol. 524)	,,	191	,,
525	Accounts—Chingleput	,,	405	,,
525A	(Duplicate of Vol. 525)	,,	416	,,
526	Accounts—Uttiramerur	1741-2	22	1402
527	,, Do.	1767	21	,,
528	,, Tirumashi	F. 1204	5	,,
529	,, Tottikalai	,,	4	,,
529A	,, Do.	F. 1205	2	,,
530	,, Tirumashi	,,	10	,,
531	,, Salavakkam	F. 1205-7.	80	,,
532	(Duplicate of Vol. 531)	,,	78	,,
533	Accounts—Utiramerur	,,	78	,,
534	(Duplicate of Vol. 533)	,,	78	,,
535	Accounts—Home Farms	,,	78	,,
536	(Duplicate of Vol. 535)	,,	78	,,
537	Accounts—Kavantandalam	,,	52	,,
538	,, Covelong	,,	80	,,
539	(Duplicate of Vol. 538)	,,	80	,,
540	Accounts—Perambakkam	,,	50	,,
541	,, Chickercotah	,,	26	,,
541A	(Duplicate of Vol. 541)	,,	26	,,
542	Accounts—Manimangalam	1762-6	156	,,
543	,, Poonamalle	,,	115	,,
544	,, Uttiramerur	,,	83	,,
545	,, Conjeeveram	,,	203	,,
546	,, Kavantandalam	,,	86	,,
547	,, Salavakkam	,,	56	,,
548	,, Conjeeveram	,,	190	,,
549	(Duplicate of Vol. 548)	,,	42	,,
550	(Duplicate of Vol. 542)	,,	40	,,
551	Accounts—Saut Magans	,,	112	,,
552	,, Home Farms	Ff. 1208-9.	56	,,
553	,, Chingleput	,,	54	,,
554	,, Salavakam	,,	56	,,
555	,, Periyapalaiyam	,,	20	,,
555A	Accounts, Inams	1- 5-1794 } 30- 4-1795 }	107	,,
555B	Accounts—Manimangalam, Saut Magans	..	262	,,
556	Accounts—Karunguli	..	216	,,
557	Quit-rent	1803-21	Cases 5	,,
558	Accounts, Inams	F. 1209	Cases 46	,,
3834	Land acquisition, Irrigation	23- 6-1793 } 29-10-1794 }	107	1515
3835	Do.	25- 6-1813 } 27-12-1824 }	107	,,
3836	Irrigation, Salt, Settlement	27-12-1821 } 25-11-1823 }	292	,,
3837	Do.	29-12-1823 } 20-12-1824 }	235	,,
3838	Do.	1- 1-1825 } 5-12-1825 }	217	,,
3839	Do.	1- 1-1821 } 31-12-1821 }	316	,,
3840	Do.	20- 1-1821 } 31-12-1821 }	170	,,
3841	Do.	1- 1-1822 } 31-12-1822 }	296	,,
3842	Do.	1- 1-1822 } 29-12-1823 }	296	,,
3843	Do.	1- 1-1823 } 31-12-1823 }	226	,,
3844	Do.	3- 1-1824 } 2-12-1824 }	285	,,
3845	Do.	2- 1-1824 } 30-12-1825 }	219	,,
3846	Do.	1- 1-1825 } 30-12-1825 }	194	,,
3847	Do.	1- 1-1825 } 29-12-1825 }	292	,,
3848	Do.	1- 1-1828 } 26-12-1828 }	394	,,
3849	Do.	5- 1-1827 } 26-12-1827 }	447	,,
3850	Do.	23- 1-1826 } 17-12-1826 }	342	,,
3851	Do.	3- 1-1829 } 31-12-1829 }	395	,,
3852	Do.	3- 1-1830 } 31-12-1830 }	404	,,

10680

Serial number. (1)	Contents. (2)	Period. (3)	Number of pages. (4)	Shelf number. (5)
3853	Irrigation, Salt, Settlement	4- 1-1831 – 31-12-1831	415	1515
3854	Inams, Motarpha, Postal, Salt, Zamindaris	5- 1-1832 – 20-12-1832	217	"
3855	Military	1- 1-1832 – 31-12-1832	277	"
3856	Salt, Settlement, Zamindaris	18- 1-1833 – 27-12-1833	105	"
3857	Do.	1- 1-1833 – 27-12-1833	101	"
3858	Do.	8- 1-1833 – 17-12-1833	95	"
3859	Do.	1- 1-1834 – 31-12-1834	136	"
3860	Do.	2- 1-1834 – 19-12-1834	107	"
3861	Do.	31-12-1833 – 31-12-1834	280	"
3862	Do.	11- 3-1835 – 15-12-1835	75	"
3863	Do.	3- 1-1835 – 29-12-1835	70	"
3864	Do.	9- 1-1835 – 26-12-1835	69	"
3865	Do.	8- 1-1835 – 31-12-1835	177	"
3866	Irrigation	1834	68	"
3867	Inams	9 -1-1829 – 28- 2-1835	19	"
3868	Sanad	1802-12	131	"
3869	Do.	Do.	25	"
3870	Accounts	21-12-1831	13	"
3871	Sanad	1763	44	"
3872	Register of rents	1764-80	155	"
3873	Permanent Settlement	15-10-1799	90	"
3874	Register of cowles	1716	106	"
3875	Assessment	24-11-1813 – 23- 2-1820	32	"
3876	Religious endowments	1834	28	"
3877	Inams	28- 3-1834	6	"
3878	Do.	18- 8-1834	42	"
3879	Do.	26- 6-1834	12	"
3880	Do.	4- 9-1834	8	"
3881	Do.	10-11-1834	72	"
3882	Do.	29-11-1821 – 2- 8-1832	106	"
3882A	Do.	11- 8-1834	26	"
3883	Do.	4- 9-1834	9	"
3884	Waller's Garden—Title deeds	26- 1-1832	50	"
3885	Inams	20- 5-1816	16	"
3886	Quit-rent	2-10-1826	92	"
3887	Motarpha	25-10-1830	30	"
3888	Assessment	27- 3-1835	36	"
3889	Religious endowments	8- 6-1835	14	"
3890	Do.	17 9-1835	20	"
3891	Permanent Settlement	9- 4-1802	96	"
3892	Inams, Sanad	26-11-1794 – 31- 8-1802	113	"
3893	Religious endowments	27- 9-1802 – 15- 1-1829	61	"
3894	Conjeeveram—Tamil inscriptions	..	375	"
1116	Mr. Place's report on settlement	6-10-1795 – 27- 5-1796	418	"

CHAPTER V.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS.

1. The table of contents arranges the volumes in the order in which they are found in the catalogue. Certain series run parallel with or overlap others in point of time.

2. Each paper is headed by a brief title in thick type and most of them bear a sub-title in ordinary type. Place names have been used as titles when the material under them is extensive and important as, e.g., 'Conjeeveram temple'. Personal names are used when the interest of the paper is mainly personal, e.g., the record of an appointment or claim for allowances. If the student wishes to collate such references by subject and not by place or personal name, he will find the necessary information in the sub-title. Most titles are particular (rather than general, as in the District Office Manual), but a Key to the Table of Contents has been added to assist the process of collation.

3. Considerations of space demand that all unnecessary matter be excluded. Unless otherwise indicated a paper concerns an individual case. Orders or discussions of general application are specially indicated if their character is not clear from the context. The designation of a correspondent is specifically stated only when it is of special importance and is not clear from the context.

4. Where, in any particular volume, more than one reference appears to the same subject, it has sometimes been found convenient to abandon a strictly chronological order in the table of contents and to group these references together, thereby saving space and assisting the student to collate his material.

5. The spelling of words of Indian origin has generally been modernized in the title but left in the précis as it stands in the original. Abbreviations are sparingly used. Examples are, 'f.' for fasli, 'O.C.' for Officer Commanding, 'Rt.' for regiment, 'Bn.' for battalion. The names of the months are indicated by the first three letters of the word.

6. To save space and printing, page numbers, when consecutive, have been coalesced thus, 17–20, 21, 22–3 would be printed 17–23. The page numbers do not, therefore, necessarily correspond precisely with the dates opposite which they are printed.

Key to the Table of Contents.

This key to the table of contents gives a list of each heading which is printed therein in thick type, except those consisting of place or personal names. In addition to this most of the heads are grouped under the main administrative classifications to which they belong. The whole is arranged in alphabetical order. The word 'under' in reference to a particular head indicates that that head appears more than once in the list, e.g., the phrase 'under Revenue' indicates, that there is more than one head beginning with the word Revenue, as 'Revenue Arrears,' 'Revenue Collections'.

A

Abkari
Renters, Sales.
See also Arrack, Betel, etc., Country liquor, Distilleries, Opium, Salt, Toddy.
Accounts.
Agricultural Advances.
Allowances.
Amani.
Animals.
See Horse breeding, Sheep.
Arrack.
Assault.
Assignment of Land.
Audit.

B

Barracks.
Betel, Tobacco, Ganja, etc.
Board of Revenue.
Boatmen.
Boundary Disputes.

C

Canal.
Canarese Merchants.
Canongoe.
Cantonment.
Cantonment Markets.
Cash
Receipts, Remittances.
Chank Fisheries.
Charitable Endowments.
Chatrams.
Choultries.
Church
Property, Varam.
Collector's
Authority, Office.
Communications.
See Canal, Chatrams, Choultries, Palankeen dak, Postal, Roads, Travellers' bungalows, Vessels.
Company's
Investment, Weavers.
Correspondence.
Corruption.
Cotton Cultivation.
Country Liquor.
Courts.
Cowles.
Crime (Unofficial).
See Assault, Courts, Deserters, Extradition, Murder, Prisoners, Robbery, State prisoners, Theft.
Criminal
Case, Courts.
Crop Sharing.
Cultivation Account.
Currency.
Customs
Complaint, Duties, Statement.
See Land customs, Sea customs.

D

Decennial Lease.
Demand, Collection and Balance.
Deserters.
Discipline and Control.
See Corruption, Embezzlement.
Distilleries.
Dohadram.
Dutch
Frontier, Company, Government, Treaty, Villages.

E

Economic.
See Canarese merchants, Chank fisheries, Currency, Famine, Fisheries, Flood relief, Food-stuffs, Migration, Prices.
Economic Enquiry.
Education.
See also Seminary schools.
Ejoo Tree.
Embezzlement.
Enemy Landing.
Establishments.
See also under Collectors, Canongoes, Courts, Customs, Head Accountant, Judges, Judicial, Junior Civil Servants, Military, Nawab, Police, Postal, Public servants, Tahsildars, Village, Writer.
Estates.
Extra Revenue.
Extradition.

F

Famine Relief.
Financial.
See Accounts, Audit, Cash.
Fisheries.
Flood Relief.
Food-stuffs.
Foreign Settlements.
Forest Produce.
Forts.
French Deserters.
Frontier.

G

Ganja, Bhang and Opium.
Garden Lands.
Government
Buildings, Notifications, Pleader, Servants.
Grain.

H

Havilis.
Head
Accountant, Inhabitants.
Hill Poligars.
Horse Breeding.
House Sites.

I

Inams, etc.
See Charitable endowments, Church varam, Dohadram, Jaghirs, Kazis, Maniams, Quit-rent, Rusums, Shrotriyams, Yeomiahs.
Indigo Cultivation.
Industries.
See Chank fisheries, Company's weavers, Loom tax, Salt, Silk, Weavers.
Irrigation
Dispute, Repairs, Report, Works.

J

Jaghirs.
Jamabandi Report.
Judicial
Administration, System.
See also Crime, Extradition, Kavali, Police, Village Munsiffs.
Judges.
Junior Civil Servants.
Jurisdiction.

K

Karnam.
Kavali Fees.
Kazi.
Kazi-Inam.
Kistbandi.

L

Labour.
Land
Acquisition, Customs, Dispute, Tenure.
Land Revenue.
See Assignment of land, Decennial lease, Inams, Jaghirs, Jamabandi, Kistbandi, Pattas, Permanent Settlement, Quit-rent, Revenue, Ryotwari, Settlement, Shrotriyams, Survey and Settlement, Yeomiahs.
Land Tenure.
See Mirasi, Nattars.
Landed Property.
Loom Tax.

M

Magisterial Duties.
Mails.
Malay Princes.
Maniams.
Manure and Straw.
March.
Marine.
See Boatmen, Vessels.
Market.
Measures.
Measures and Weights.
Migration.
Military
Bazaars, Crime, Misconduct.
See Barracks, Cantonment, Deserters, Enemy landing, Forts, March, Nawab, Sepoys.
Mineral Products.
See Salt, Spontaneous salt, Stone-cutters.
Minors' Estates.
Mirasi.
Misconduct.
Mosques.
Mosque-Inam.
Motarpha.
Mulberry.
Murder.
Mutsuddies.

N

Nasrana.
Nattars.
Nawab's
Officials, Troops, Treaty with.

O

Office Organisation.
See Correspondence, Paper, Records.
Opium.

P

Paddy.
Palankeen Dak.
Palmyra Trees.
Paper.
Peishwa's Guru.
Pensions.
Peons.
Permanent Settlement.
Peshcash.
Police
Misconduct, Peons, Sibbandi.
Poligars.
See also Hill Poligars.
Political.
See Dutch, Foreign Settlements, French, Malay Princes, Nawab, Prisoners of war, State prisoners, Tippu Sultan.
Post Office.
Postage.
Postal
Deliveries, Establishment, Route, Runners, Servants, Writers.
Postmaster.
Prices.
Prisoners of War.
Public Servants.

Q

Quit-rent.

R

Records.
Redwood.
Religious
Disputes, Inams, Institutions.
See Church, Kazi, Temple.
Renting by Europeans.
Remission
of Peshcash, of Rent.
Revenue
Arrears, Assessment, Collections, Defaulters, Establishment, Estimate, Management, Payments, Remission, Renters, Renting, Sales, Servants, Settlement.
Rice.
Roads.
Road
Construction, Metal.
Robbery.
Rusums.
Ryotwari
Settlement, System.

S

Saderwared.
Salt
Buildings, Cotaurs, Manufacture, Monopoly, Pans, Servants, Theft, Watchers.
Sanads.
Sayer.
Scarcity.
Schools.
Sea Customs.
Seaborne Trade.
Season Report.
Seminary Schools.
Sepoys.
Settlement.
Sheep.
Shrotriyams.
Silk Culture.
Spontaneous Salt.
Stamps.
State Prisoners.
Stone-cutters.
Superintendent of Farms in the Jaghir.
Survey.
Survey and Settlement.

T

Tafrik Tax.
Tahsildars.
Taxation.
See Abkari, Betel, etc., Customs, Extra revenue, Ganja, etc., Land customs, Loom tax, Motarpha, Nasrana, Port dues, Revenue, Saderwared, Salt, Sea customs, Tafrik, Town duties, Tundu.
Temples.
Tent Establishment.
Tentage.
Theft.
Tippoo Sultan.
Tobacco.
Toddy.
Tombs.
Town Duties.
Travellers' Bungalows.
Treasure.
Trees.
Tundu Tax.

V

Vaccination.
Vegetable Products.
See Betel etc., Cheroots, Cotton, Ejoo, Forest produce, Grain, Indigo, Opium, Paddy, Palmyra trees, Redwood, Rice, Silk, Tobacco, Toddy, Trees.
Vessels.
Village
Factions, Forests, Munsiffs, Officers.

W

Waste Lands.
Weavers.
See also Company's weavers.
Weights.
Wells.
Wrecks.
Writer.

Y

Yeomiahs.

Z

Zamindars.

282 Eg. Sub.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Vol. 440.

Correspondence regarding Jaghir Lands.

1784-6.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Subject Index to the contents of the Volumes	..	1–28
Revenue Collections		
Accounts of the Jaghir and Egmore Mitta for nine years from f. 1181.		31–4
Tiruvallur Temple		
Shrotriyams, etc. (See pp. 145, 151–3).	30– 1–1784	35
Military Misconduct		
Ravages of Bengal sepoys at Manimangalam.	30– 1–84 6– 2–84	35 40–1
Revenue Renter		
Seven Magans—Proposed appointment of another renter.	30– 1–84	36–7
Shrotriyam		
Puduvakkal village—Eyre Coote's head dubash. (See p. 122).	6– 2–84	39–40
Ponneri		
Poligarship in dispute. Guruva Razu claims the right by descent and denies his nephew's title. (See p. 102).	6– 2–84	41–2
Revenue Renters		
1. *Samavaram.* The Jaghir Committee observes that all persons who were in actual possession of land or privileges when the grants of the Jaghir and Poonamalle were made to the Company shall be considered to be the legal proprietors and that no investigation prior to that period will be made.	6– 2–84	42–5
2. *Numbal and Poliampet.* Chetput Poniappa Mudali, the renter of the Seven Magans, complains that one Shamier Sultan declines to surrender possession of the two villages Numbal and Poliampet on the ground that they were granted to him by the Nabob. Shamier produces the grant in support of his claims and the canongoe's report also favours him. Pending the decision of the Board, to whom the matter is referred, the Jaghir Committee agrees to allow Shamier to continue in possession of the villages.	13– 2–84	46–9
3. *Muchilikas and cowles.* The cowle granted by the President and Governor of Fort St. George to the renters of the districts in the Jaghir comprising those villages forming part of the Cowley taluk is exclusive of inams, charity lands, rusums, etc., for a period of nine years from the commencement of the fasli year 1193. The rentership of the mitta of Egmore excluding inams and rusums for a period of four years commencing from f. 1193 is granted to Antonio De Souza; and the rent for that period free of all charges of sibbandi, saderwared, etc., amounts to Pag. 36,000.	13– 2–84	49–70
Customs		
Complaint. Adinarayana Chetti complains that customs collected on rice, jaggery, etc., was spent for the maintenance of rusumdars and that the renter of Tiruppachchur prevented the collection of sea customs and requests that this obstruction may be stopped. The Committee declines to act as no duties are to be levied during f. 1193.	13– 2–84	71–2
Shrotriyam		
Vandalur—Genl. Smith's choultry. The attorney of Genl. Smith addresses the President and Council on the subject of the grant of the village to his client by the Nabob for the purpose of employing persons to take care of and keep in good repair a choultry built by the General in that village. The President and Council accept the proposal of the Jaghir Committee to allow the renter of Tiruppachchur a proportionate deduction. (See pp. 128–31.)	27– 2–84	73–8
Mosque Inam		
Nairpetta. The daughter of the late Nabob, Mauphuz Cawn, claims a spot of ground in the cusba of Nairpetta in the Ponneri pargana, purchased by her father, for the support of a mosque and produces a certificate from the canongoe to substantiate her claim. The Committee accordingly directs the renter of Ponneri to accede to her request.	27– 2–84	81–2

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Renters		
Irrigation and topes.	27- 2-84	83-4
Certain renters represent that articles 8, 9 and 16 relating to the repair of tanks and the replanting of topes are too severe and request that if they die before the expiration of their cowles, the farms may descend to their heirs. The Committee recommends the request to the President and Council on the ground that the leases are for a long period.		
Revenue Renter		
Chikkakota.	5- 3-84	85-96
He agrees to advance takkavi to the ryots, to allow them certain gratuities and relief, where necessary, also not to levy a tax on the houses or looms of weavers. He will not collect taxes on cattle and grain brought into his pargana during the fasli.		
Ponneri		
Poligarship in dispute. (See pp. 41-2.)	12- 3-84	102
The President and Council resolve in favour of K. Krishnama Razu who is to pay his uncle Guruva Razu for his maintenance and discharge his debts. (See p. 309.)		
Superintendent of Farms in the Jaghir		
Orders to Mr. Richard Dighton.	19- 3-84	104-18
The President in Council approves the appointment of Richard Dighton as Superintendent of the Farms in the Jaghir on a pay of Pag. 200 a month. He is instructed to hold to the terms agreed upon by the renters and to furnish information regarding the mode of administering justice that prevailed among the inhabitants during and before the management of the Jaghir by the Nabob. In the settlement of disputes between renters and ryots regard must be had to the renters' engagements. Claims to succession and inheritance must be left for the regular courts to decide. Regarding debts, disputed amounts and non-performance of contract the people must submit to arbitration. The report of the canongoe must be acted upon in all cases which affect the rights of the Circar and the inhabitants. He must as far as possible discourage frequent appeals from the ryots and not keep them away from their occupation unduly long. He shall consider valid all titles to land or property possessed by persons in uninterrupted enjoyment from the time the Jaghir came under the Company's management. In conclusion the Jaghir Committee points out the importance of maintaining irrigation sources in good condition. (See 441/1-9.)		
Tinnanur		
Crop sharing.	19- 3-84	118 153-4
The Brahmins complain that while they have been immemorial proprietors of the village the Agamudiars will not give them possession. The Committee after enquiry allows the Agamudiars ¾ of the produce of cultivation, which they had long enjoyed. (See 441/10-1).		
Shrotriyam		
Eyre Coote's head dubash. (See pp. 39-40.)	26- 3-84	122
The President and Council ask the Committee to induce the renter of Pedapollam to permit the dubash to continue to hold the village of Puduvakkal on shrotriyam tenure. But the renter declines to agree.		
——— Reduction of rent.	26- 3-84	123
Mr. Dighton, the Superintendent of Farms in the Jaghir is called upon to inquire and report into the petition. (See 441/12.)		
——— Gaindur.	26- 3-84	124-5
Mahomed Khoda Bunda Cawdry, a munshi in the Company's service, requests that he might be allowed to continue in possession of the shrotriyam granted to him by the Nabob. The Committee declines to comply with his request.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Collection Poonamalle. Kemalud Dian represents that the amildar refuses to let him harvest the grain on his lands in the Poonamalle pargana and undertakes to produce the sanad to prove his claim to the lands. The Committee directs the Superintendent of the Farms to investigate. (See 441/13).	26- 3-84	125-6
Peddapollam Pargana Twelve villages. The poligar's term of office is extended.	26- 3-84	[illegible]
Revenue Servants Mr. Dighton's proposal is submitted to the President and Council.	2- 4-84	130
Shrotriyam General Smith's choultry. (See pp. 73–8). The Jaghir Committee submits to the President and Council a draft parvannah for the grant of the village of Vandalur as a shrotriyam to General Joseph Smith.	2- 4-84	128-31
Irrigation Dispute Chembarambakkam tank. Mr. Dighton, the Superintendent of Farms, is directed to investigate into the dispute in Kovur village. (See 441/14-5.)	16- 4-84	132
Remission of Peshcash Tiruppachchur. Remission of peshcash for the current fasli is granted by the Committee in accordance with the declaration made by the President and Council that the poligars who served the Company during the war should be excused their peshcash for the present year, on condition of producing a certificate of their services. (See 440/200, 441/77).	16- 4-84	133-4
Military Bazaars Tiruppachchur. Capt. Sale vindicates his conduct against the complaints of the renter of Tiruppachchur. The Committee characterises the allegations of the renter as false and will request the President and Council to come to a determination regarding the collection of bazaar customs by the commanding officers of the several garrisons.	24- 3-84	135-43
Remission of Peshcash Utewakkam, Nalambakkam and Vandalur. The renters are directed by the Jaghir Committee not to demand peshcash for f. 1193 from those poligars whose certificates prove that they served the Company during the late war. (See 441/77.)	16- 4-84	143-4
Tiruvallur Temple Complaint against the renter. (See p. 35.) The Jaghir Committee directs Mr. Dighton to enquire into the matter and inform the temple committee that it is but proper and necessary that the renter should be vested with authority over the management of the pagoda. (See 440/196, 441/16-7).	23- 4-84	145 151-3
Revenue Renters Karunguli. The Committee resolves to desire the renter of Arcot not to interfere in the produce of grain, etc., within the fort of Karunguli as it is within the limits of the Jaghir and will be collected by the renter of Karunguli.	23- 4-84	145-6
Customs Road duties. The wrongful levy of road duties now abolished but collected by the renter of Ponneri is the subject of a petition submitted by some merchants of Cuddapah who brought goods to Madras. The Committee directs a refund of the amount as the collection is improper.	30- 4-84	147-8
Conjeeveram Temple Mr. Dighton reports that the renter of Conjeeveram has ordered the inhabitants to continue their charitable contributions to the Brahmins from Benares.	9- 5-84	150

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Renters		
Seven Magans.	14– 5–84	154–9
The betel gardeners complain against the renter who explains that he had paid his deposit and advanced takkavi to the ryots. The Committee finds him guilty on the several charges against him and orders him deterrent punishment.		
Village Officers		
Appointment.	11– 6–84	160–6
Mr. Dighton reports that all persons holding offices in the country should be appointed by Government and have their several rights and privileges specified. The conocoply of each village should have an account of the established shares of the crop authenticated by the Company's seal. The Committee informs Mr. Dighton of its decisions thereon.		
Yeomiahs		
The Committee supports the application from certain persons for the continuance of those yeomiahs granted to them by the Nabob, since the Jaghir came into the Company's hands and requests sanction of the President and Council accordingly.	25– 6–84	167–9
Military Misconduct		
Acting on the report of Mr. Dighton the Committee addresses the President and Council recommending the issue of positive orders prohibiting soldiers from seizing the bullocks or sheep belonging to the ryots.	2– 7–84	171–3
Remission of Peshcash		
Periapollam.	20– 8–84	175
Remission is granted for f. 1193 owing to the Poligar's losses in the war.		
Poligars		
Relief measures.	3– 9–84	176–8
The Committee suggests the means of relief to be afforded to the poligars in the Jaghir who were reduced to a state of pecuniary distress during the late war. The President and Council approve the restitution to the poligars of their privileges and directs Mr. Dighton to settle the claims of their creditors. The poligars and shrotriyamdars were excused payment of peshcash and rents.		182–3 193
Measures		
The Jaghir Committee, under orders of the President and Council, calls in all the measures in use and directs the renters to make new ones to agree with those with the Clerk of the Market.	23–11–84	184–5
Economic Enquiry		
Jaghir.	28– 1–85	189–91
The Jaghir Committee considers that, as the passes into Mysore are now less closely guarded, the people who fled into that country during the war will begin to return and suggests that an enquiry into the general state of the population may now be held.		
It submits Mr. Dighton's report on the irrigation sources, the figure for takkavi advanced by him and his plan for registering all the lands in the Jaghir. The Committee is working out a plan for the administration of justice.		
Irrigation Dispute		
Kanur, Tandalam and Tarpak.	29– 3–85	193–4
Mr. Dighton is asked to settle the dispute. (See 441/72–3.)		
Hill Poligars		
Robbery in Tiruppachchur district.	29– 3–85	195–6
Tiruvallur Temple		
Dismissal of the parputty. (See pp. 151–3, 311).	29– 3–85	196
Irrigation Repairs		
The Committee recommends the appointment of persons to superintend the renters in carrying out their duty of repairing the tanks in the Jaghir and recommends a share of their cultivation to two natives who devoted themselves to the improvement of the Company's lands. The President and Council accept the recommendations.	16– 4–85	197–9

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Remission of Peshcash		
(See pp. 133–4.)	29– 4–85	200
Mr. Dighton, the Superintendent of Farms in the Jaghir, is directed by the Committee to inform the poligars that the remission in peshcash will be allowed only during the war and for last year and not for the present year. (See pp. 212–3.)		
Customs		
A table of duties is called for.	29– 4–85	200
Inams		
Instructions for grant in the districts of Ponneri, Chingleput, Karunguli Conjeeveram, Poonamalle and Seven Magans.	29– 4–85	201
Revenue Renters		
Ponneri and Uttiramerur.	27– 6–85	203–10
The Committee requests sanction to relet these parganas as the renters are in arrears. The President and Council while approving its recommendation hope it will prevent any loss to the Company from arising thereby. Later, the renter of Ponneri, having paid his arrears of kist, the farm is allowed to remain with him.		
Robbery		
Vailur.	4– 7–85	207–8
Yeomiahs		
Instructions.	22– 7–85	211
The total amount of the yeomiahs granted to several persons in the Jaghir is Pag. 3,000 and the Committee proposes to appoint a Mutsidar on a pay of Pag. 10 a month to superintend the payment of these allowances.		
Tiruppachchur		
Sequestration for arrears. (See p. 219.)	22– 7–85	212
Remission of Peshcash		
Tiruppachchur and Periapollam.	22– 7–85	212–3
Shrotriyam		
Adianur.	13– 8–85	213
The renter relinquishes his claim.		
Uttiramerur		
Revenue management.	23– 8–85	215–6
Apart from the trouble attending the management of villages by amani, the Committee is of opinion that the Company would derive no benefit from this district for the present year as the whole of the collections must be appropriated to repair the tanks. It therefore recommends that the district be farmed out.		
——— Gopal Rao's offer to rent is accepted.	25– 8–85	216–8
Tiruppachchur		
Arrears. (See p. 212.)	29– 8–85	219
Kavali Fees		
Kavantandalam and Karunguli—For f. 1193.	9– 9–85	219–20
Agricultural Advances		
Instructions for Uttiramerur.	9– 9–85	220
Cantonment		
Shevaram—Instructions are solicited regarding the cutting of trees.	16– 9–85	221
Accounts		
Jaghir—Statement for ff. 1193 and 1194.	6– 1–86	224–5
Rusums		
Instructions.	20– 1–86	226–7
Tahsildars		
Instructions for appointment and powers in certain parts of the Jaghir.	21– 1–86	228–31
Survey		
Statement regarding Barnard's survey of the Jaghir.	..	232–3
Misconduct		
Amildar.	26– 1–86	234–5
Fakeer Mahomud alleges that the Amildar of Tiruppachchur has seized cattle belonging to the family of the late Commandant of the Second Battalion.		
Tahsildars		
Karunguli and Periapollam—Instructions for withdrawal.	1– 2–86	237
——— Reasons for appointment in certain districts in the Jaghir.	30– 1–86	238–40

Vol. 440—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Military Supplies		
Sheep—Scarcity of.	30- 1-86	240-4 262
Shrotriyam		
Puduvayal.	8- 2-86	245-6
Kalahasti		
Disturbance.	8- 2-86	247-8
The Zamindar sent his troops into the Jaghir to seize an inhabitant of the Zamindari who had fled there for protection. The troops drive off cattle and inhabitants and later retaining those purchased by his ryot with the Company's advance, send the rest away. Mr. Dighton states that the Zamindar should have made a proper application to have his ryot delivered up to him.		
Shrotriyams		
Account for the Jaghir.	15- 2-86	249-52
Since the Jaghir came into the possession of the Company the number of shrotriyam villages has decreased, thereby raising the value of the Sirkar lands. This is due to the resumption of all grants made while the Jaghir was rented to the Nabob, to the want of claimants to some of the villages and to the failure of some of the proprietors to pay shrotriyam rents.		
——— Accounts for f. 1195.	..	253-5
——— Applications for grants.	20- 2-86	256-9 264
Cantonment		
Land is acquired to form a new cantonment at Collapaukam.	24- 2-86	261
Customs		
Kavantandalam—Renter's complaint.	24- 2-86	261
Revenue Renter		
Manimangalam and Seven Magans—Misconduct of.	5- 3-86	262-3
Customs		
Nabob's reply.	24- 2-86	265-7
To revive the formerly flourishing trade in Walajanagar the Nabob ordered his Amildars to collect duties on goods and provisions brought into the town at half rates. He complains that the Company's Amildars take advantage of disputes among the merchants to prevent them from selling their goods in that town.		
Sriperumbudur Temple		
Tremany Copang—Shrotriyam village.	16- 3-86	267-8
Revenue Renter		
Tiruppachchur—Adjustment of accounts.	25- 3-86	268-9
Shrotriyams		
Instructions for grants in certain districts.	25- 3-86	270-1
Inams		
Charitable and religious—Chambelevaram village—Instructions for grant.	25- 3-86	271
Shrotriyams		
Grant of perwannahs in certain districts.	25- 3-86	272-5
Peddapollam		
Succession—dispute.	27- 3-86	275-6
Revenue Renter		
Vallur.	2- 4-86	277-81 288-92
A dispute arose between the renter of Seven Magans and the villagers over the sharing of the crop. Before it was settled the villagers absconded.		
Mr. Dighton states that when the villagers are allotted a larger share they tend, in times of prosperity, to lay claim to the village.		
Accounts		
Manimangalam pargana—Statement of.	2- 4-86	282-6
Revenue Renters		
Saut Magan and Manimangalam—Complaints against.	29- 3-86 7- 4-86	286-8
Revenue Renter		
Saut Magan pargana—Complaint against.	15- 4-86	293

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Customs Table of taxes.	15- 4-86	294-5
Ashalee First wife of Husan Ally—Maintenance of children.	5- 5-86	296-7
Chikkakota Succession dispute.	16- 5-86	297-9
Revenue Renter Tiruppachchur—Summoned to Conjeeveram.	6- 1-86	299-300
Irrigation Repairs Orders for the preparation of estimates.	15- 6-86	300-1
Prices Rice.	16- 4-86	302
Poligars Tiruppachchur—Accounts.	16- 4-86	303
Salt Manufacture Cheyyur—Additional compensation to manufacturers.	16- 4-86	303-5
Shrotriyam Mulipauk—Investigation ordered.	16- 4-86	306-7
Cantonment Renter's complaint of occupation of his land.	..	307-8
Ponneri Succession dispute. (See pp. 102 and **441**/244).	..	309
Customs Road duties—Renters complain of abolition.	30- 4-84	310
Tiruvallur Temple Parputty's embezzlement—Report. (See p. 196).	..	311

Vol. 441.

Correspondence regarding Jaghir Lands.
1784-8.

Superintendent of Farms in the Jaghir Orders to Mr. Richard Dighton. (Duplicate of **440**/104-18).	20- 3-1784	1-95
Tinnanur Crop sharing. (Duplicate of **440**/118).	20- 3-84	10-1
Shrotriyam General petition for reduction of rent. (Duplicate of **440**/123).	26- 3-84	12-3
Land Dispute (Duplicate of **440**/125-6).	26- 3-84	13
Sembarambakkam Tank (Duplicate of **440**/132).	18- 4-84	14-5
Tiruvallur Temple Complaint against the renter. (Duplicate of **440**/145).	25- 4-84	16-7
Sivam Muthiah Mudaly Renter of Salivauk—Appointment.	13- 5-84	19
Landed Property Purchase or sale during the war. From Mr. Landon to Mr. Dighton informing him that the Committee considers it "difficult and indeed unjust" to annul the transactions of purchase or sale of property during the late war when the Jaghir was ruled by the enemy. Mr. Dighton is directed to afford relief if possible to those who suffered thereby without wresting property from the possession of those who might have purchased it from the enemy.	19- 5-84	19-21
Revenue Renter Seven Magans—Complaint of unjust possession of Palanjur village.	30- 5-84	22
Customs Levy of duties on cattle stopped.	30- 5-84	23
Karnams Control and appointment within the Jaghir.	19- 6-84	24
Jaghirs Inhabitants' privileges—Preparation of account.	19- 6-84	25

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Irrigation Dispute Arasapallur and Chunampettai.	19- 6-84	26
Revenue Renter Tiruppachchur—Complaints against.	29- 6-84	27-8
Inams Grant to renters in certain parts of the Jaghir notified.	30- 6-84	28-9
Revenue Renters Karunguli and Chingleput—Separation ordered.	30- 6-84	30
———— Attur—Complaint against Abdul Karim.	3- 7-84	31
Judicial Pre-British system. Mr. Dighton alludes to the courts formerly established as wisely adapted to the ends of justice. The Jaghir Committee calls upon him to explain the forms practised in these courts, who composed them and in what manner their decisions were governed, whether by a majority or by the unanimous opinion of the whole. (See 442/21-4).	12- 7-84	31-2
Military Supplies Cattle, sheep, straw, etc. A report is called for on the capacity of the Jaghir.	19- 7-84	33
Cowles Orders are issued governing the grant of cowles by head renters to ryots.	19- 7-84	34
Irrigation Complaint by the renter of Arcot.	19- 7-84	35
Conjeeveram Temple Confirmation of a grant of inam at Little Conjeeveram.	19- 8-84	36
Yeomiahs Orders on certain grants.	19- 8-84	37
Malenur Poligar—Nacka Venkata Rama Naik's appointment.	25- 8-84	39
Kalahasti The Zamindar's claims to a garden, a choultry and a petta in Conjeeveram are allowed.	31- 8-84	40
Zamindars Relief of financial difficulties. The Committee desires Mr. Dighton to call on their creditors for accounts current and ascertain the balances still remaining due. They also desire an account of the peshcash paid by those zamindars who were recommended for a remission of their peshcash in the last fasli.	6- 9-84	41, 48
Shrotriyams Orders on certain grants.	11- 9-84	43, 49
Irrigation Dispute Minjur and Vallur.	29- 9-84	45
The ryots of Vallur are fined Pag. 50.	23- 3-85	69
Yeomiahs Conjeeveram—Grants ordered.	12-11-84	47
Malarijavur Temple A saderwared collection of Pag. 500 is allowed.	14-11-84	48
Temples Repair. Most of the temples of the Jaghir are in a ruined condition. Their repair would encourage the inhabitants to return. The Superintendent is ordered to report on ways and means.	14-11-84	49
Inams Yaroopauk village.	23-11-84	50
Revenue Renter Karunguli—Complaint by ryots.	6-12-84	51
Land Dispute Trimulshi—Brahmin inhabitants' claim.	6-12-84	51
Weights General instructions.	14-12-84	52-3

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Inams		
Murdum village—Grant sanctioned.	14-12-84	53
Company's Investment		
Arnee and Peddapollam—Renter—Orders.	14-12-84	53-4
Customs Complaint		
Amarambade.	31-12-84	55
The Committee points out that although the regulations expressly forbid collection of duties upon articles passing through the Jaghir yet many instances of irregularities in this respect have happened since the farms were granted. As an example, loads of grain going to Arcot for the use of the troops were stopped for duty at Amarambade in the Seven Magans. It calls on Mr. Dighton to enquire into the conduct of the renters and punish offenders.		
Irrigation Dispute		
Conjeeveram district.	27- 1-85	56-7
Economic Enquiry		
The Committee calls for a report on the following points, (1) villages resettled in each district of the jaghir, (2) the number of inhabitants of each denomination in the village, (3) the number of ploughs and looms employed, (4) the quantity of land cultivated and its produce, (5) the conduct of the renters in regard to agricultural advances and (6) the condition of the tanks and water courses and the measures taken to put them in order.	28- 1-85	57-9
Establishment		
A writer and eight peons to be appointed under Mr. Dighton.	16- 2-85	60
Land Tenure		
Sriperumbudur.	16- 2-85	61
Orders are passed on the rights of the Agamudian villagers to cultivate.		
Conjeeveram Temple		
Re-establishment of the Swami.	26- 2-85	62-3
Robbery	2- 3-85	6
Covelong		
Recovery of peshcash.	8- 3-85	65
Shrotriyam		
Adanur village.	11- 3-85	66
Misconduct		
Amildar—Appalachari absconds.	16- 3-85	67
Remission of Peshcash		
Proposals.	23- 3-85	68-9
Ponneri		
Arrears.	23- 3-85	73
Irrigation Dispute		
Kovur, Tandalam and Tarpak. (See 442/3-5).	30- 3-85	72-3
Robbery	16- 4-85	73
Shrotriyams		
Sanads.	16- 4-85	76
These are to be produced and registered before the end of f. 1194, failing which no claim to a shrotriyam will be admitted.		
Remission of Peshcash		
(See 440/133-4, 143-4).	1- 5-85	77
The President and Council decline to allow any further remissions on account of the war.		
Canarese Merchants		
At Conjeeveram—Particulars called for. (See p. 162).	1- 5-85 28- 6-85	78 90
Customs		
A revised table of established customs is notified.	1- 5-85	78
Land Customs		
Fixing of rates—Also other miscellaneous matters.	1- 5-85	79
Revenue Renters		
Arrears.	10- 5-85	18

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Shrotriyams		
Covelong—Arrears.	20- 5-85	82
Ponneri		
Collection of peshcash for f. 1194.	23- 5-85	83
Revenue Renters		
Conjeeveram, etc.—Arrears.	11- 6-85	86
Misconduct		
Nattar of Conjeeveram—Warned against expulsion from Company's territories.	28- 6-85	87
Nattars		
Suggested settlement by two or three Nattars of disputes in Conjeeveram and Chingleput.	28- 6-85	89
Betel		
The renters complain that the gardeners have broken their contract with them. (See pp. 103–4).	5- 7-85	91–2
Ponneri		
Arrears.	5- 7-85	92
Dohadran		
Office of—Personal allowance of paddy in Saliwak district—To be continued to Mahomed Sultan.	9- 7-85	94
Uttiramerur		
Renting.	9- 7-85	94
The Company accepts Gopal Razu's offer to rent it for Pag. 62,000.	22- 7-85	100
	30- 8-85	112
Yeomiahs		
Disbursement.	16- 7-85	97
In order to avoid delay in the submission of accounts by the renters when their kists fall due, the Committee directs Mr. Dighton to pay the yeomiahs from f. 1195 from the funds in the cash chest of the Jaghir rents and to intimate the renters so that they shall not make any payments to the yeomiahdars.		
Irrigation Repairs		
Chingleput.	21- 7-85	100–1
The renter is called upon to do the repairs.		
Ponneri		
Peshcash is remitted to the four Ponary poligars for f. 1193.	21- 7-85	102
Yeomiahs		
Mahomed Fezel.	24- 7-85	102
Betel		
(See pp. 91–2).	27- 7-85	103–4
The Board, after enquiry, decides that betel farmers shall receive half the daily produce at their contract price.	30- 8-85	112
	16- 9-85	117–8
	4-10-85	120
	2- 8-85	105
Revenue Renter		
Tiruppachchur—Arrears.	9- 8-85	106
Remission of Peshcash		
Orders for f. 1193.	16- 8-85	107
Nattar		
Granted six shares as pay.	16- 8-85	108
Inams		
Certain grants.	25- 9-85	119
Oakely, Mr. Charles		
Appointed Superintendent of the Jaghir.	21-10-85	121
Dighton, Mr. Richard		
Appointed Resident in the Jaghir.	21-10-85	121
Conjeeveram Temple		
Visit by some inhabitants of Bombay—Mr. Dighton's help.	4-11-85	124
Accounts		
Peshcash and Main Kavali—Chingleput and Manimangalam—Statement called for.	5-11-85	124
Nattars		
Poonamalle—Disturbances by Nattars. (See pp. 136–8.)	8-11-85	

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Tundu Tax		
Abolition notified.	12–11–85	127–8
Tundu appears to be a source of revenue established by the Sirkar some time before the Jaghir passed into the hands of the Company. Its collection is oppressive to the inhabitants and forms part of the dues of the renter.		
Revenue Renters		
Arrears for f. 1194.	12–11–85	128
Covelong		
Rent—Advance, f. 1195—Orders.	12–11–85	128–9
Shrotriyam		
Puduvakal village—Application for grant.	12–11–85	129
Kavantandalam		
Shrotriyam.	12–11–85	129–30
Anenga Achari is paid Pag. 50 in lieu of a shrotriyam village.		
Revenue Renter		
Poonamalle—Misconduct of.	25–11–85	131
Minjur, Adamavayal and Kollatti		
Transferred from Ponneri to Seven Magans district.	25–11–85	132–3
	24–12–85	145–6
Assault		
Ryot of Carlapauk, by other cultivators—Complaint—Orders.	25–11–85	133
Accounts		
F. 1194—Looms, weavers and shop-keepers—Chickercotah and Seven Magans—Statement called for.	2–12–85	134
Tiruppachchur		
Protection of the Poligars against their creditors.	2–12–85	135
Nattars		
Proposed abolition. (See p. 126.)	5–12–85	136–8
The conduct of the Nattars of the Poonamalle district in assembling the ryots and spreading discontent among them is highly detrimental to the collection of revenue. The Committee contemplates abolishing their privileges without depriving them of the enjoyment of their proper mirasi rights and inheritance. (See p. 256.)	24–12–85	144
Cultivation		
Government lands left waste.	5–12–85	138–9
While the population is low the ryots gain by tilling their tarabaddi and maniam lands in preference to the Sirkar lands. Orders are therefore issued that they may cultivate 2¼ cawnis of tarabaddi land for every 10 cawnis of Sirkar land.	21– 9–86	203
Poonamalle		
Cultivation by strangers is permitted.	14–12–85	140
Karnam		
Absence from duty is held inadmissible.	14–12–85	140–1
Canongoe		
Imposition of restrictions.	23–12–85	143–4
Company's Weavers		
Weavers neglect the Company's work.	3– 1–86	146–7
Khoopchund		
Claims to a garden.	13– 1–86	147
Rusums		
For temple use—Collection by the Company.	20– 1–86	148
Revenue Collection		
Collection by Tahsildar in certain districts—Orders withdrawn.	21– 1–86	149–50
	30– 1–86	154–5
Misconduct		
Amildar of Tiruvallur—Fakir Mahomed's complaint of seizure of cattle.	26– 1–86	152
Sepoys		
Discharge of sepoys belonging to the Jaghir.	30– 1–86	153
Shrotriyam		
Rungapah Naick is granted a shrotriyam of Pag. 300 per annum in Puduvayal.	20– 2–86	156

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Sheep		
Supply by the inhabitants for public consumption.	27– 2–86	158
Revenue Renters		
Manimangalam and Seven Magans—Complaints against renters.	5– 3–86	161–2
Canarese Merchants		
The Nabob refuses them a cowle to pass to Conjeeveram. (See pp. 78, 80, 442/144.)	13– 2–86	162
Walajabad Cantonment		
Exchange of land with the Nabob.	15– 3–86	161
Shrotriyam		
Certain grants.	25– 3–86	162–3
Peddapollam		
Succession dispute.	27– 3–86	164–5
Cantonment Markets		
Information called for.	5– 4–86	166
Renter		
Pully village—Saut Magan—Inhabitants' complaint against renter.	7– 4–86	167
Little Conjeeveram Temple		
Warden's mismanagement.	17– 4–86	169
Conjeeveram		
Tahsildar's appointment—Orders.	10– 5–86	171–2
Military Supplies		
Grain storage at Chingleput.	11– 5–86 3– 6–86	173–4 178
Conjeeveram Festival		
Dispute between long and cross marked Brahmins.	12– 5–86	175
Chikkakota		
Succession.	16– 5–86	176–7
The Board of Revenue is satisfied that the claims put forward by the Chandrapa family are just and directs the Superintendent of the Jaghir to put them in possession accordingly.	19– 9–86	202
Rice		
Control of sale by renters.	16– 5–86	179
Konarikuppam Village		
Tombiappa's claims.	16– 5–86	180
Tiruppachchur		
The renter is permitted to stay at Tiruppachchur.	7– 6–86	181
Conjeeveram		
Arrears.	12– 6–86	182
Irrigation Repairs		
Report called for.	15– 6–86	183
Shrotriyam		
Maulipauk village—Possession by present owners—Orders.	17– 6–86	184–5
Conjeeveram Estate		
Transfer of management to the Company—Orders.	11– 7–86 8– 8–86	186 192–3
Criminal Courts		
Jurisdiction.	12– 7–86	187
The courts at Madras have no jurisdiction to try offences committed at Conjeeveram.	16–11–86	210
Military Supplies		
Garrison at Chingleput—Storage of grain supplied by renters.	21– 7–86	189
Kavantandalam Cantonment		
Trees cut down by the military.	27– 7–86 26–10–86	192 206
Shrotriyam		
Kardapur village.	27– 7–86	192
Tiruppachchur		
Transfer of management of estate to the Company—Orders.	11– 8–86	193
Shrotriyam		
Caderapaukam.	15– 8–86	194
Sauderwared		
Orders as to collection of.	23– 8–86	196–7

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Tiruppachchur		
Renter—Roy Kishen Singh alias Muckmull.	25- 8-86	198-9
Accounts		
Collections and disbursements for last three years (canongoes and mujumadars) called for.	30- 8-86	199-200
Irrigation Repairs		
Discharge of servants employed.	28-10-86	207
Shrotriyam		
Madambadu.	4-11-86	208
The executors of the late Keshaviah are permitted to continue in possession of the shrotriyam at the original rent of Pag. 100 annually on condition that the surplus revenue of the village is applied to the charitable purposes for which it is intended.		
Customs		
Goods passing through the district to Madras.	9-11-86	209
Cantonments		
Spirituous liquors.	24-11-86	211
The sale is prohibited at Conjeeveram and near Walajabad cantonment.		
Assignment of Land		
Christian settlement.	1-12-86	212
Padre Manenti is given land for a Christian settlement in the villages of Katur, Kovam and Meppadu. Water is to be allowed to these lands for irrigation.	6-11-87 1-12-87	280-1 283
Land Dispute		
Sriperumbudur—Dispute between two castes—Orders passed.	5-12-86	214
Chikkakota		
Poligar—Grant to the family of the late Poligar Chandrappa for maintenance.	5-12-86 28- 4-86	215-6 237
Toddy		
Prevention of the tapping of cocoanut trees.	5-12-86	217
Munnarao		
Mr. Mitford's dubash—Oppresses the merchants.	29-12-86	218
Customs		
Paddy—Remission of duty to paddy merchants at Conjeeveram.	19- 1-87	221
Customs		
Exemption—Elephants for the Nizam.	22- 1-87	222
Peshcash		
Collection by the Superintendent.	30- 1-87	223
In view of the distressed condition of the poligars the Superintendent is directed to collect the peshcash from them direct so as to save them from the exactions of the renters.		
Revenue Renters		
Poonamalle and Egmore Mitta—Renting for 6 years.	2- 2-87	225
Dutch Company		
Encroachments.	10- 3-87	227
On the representation by the Dutch Government at Pulicat that the possession of a piece of land is disputed between the inhabitants of Ponneri and those of Avaripak belonging to the Dutch Company, Mr. Dighton, after investigation, finds that the land belongs to the E.I. Company.	19- 5-87	244
Conjeeveram Temple		
Allowances.	19- 3-87	227-8
Customs		
Exemption—Grain.	22- 3-87	229-30
Remission of Rent		
Report called for.	5- 4-87	232
Agricultural Advances		
Postponement of collection.	5- 4-87	233
Frontier		
South of Jaghir.	5- 4-87	233
In order to define the limits of the Jaghir to the southward, the Board proposes to address the Government to request the Nabob to depute a person to consult with the Superintendent.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Covelong		
Renter's default.	19- 4-87	235
The renter of Covelong has left the district leaving the management to a sub-renter without permission. The Superintendent is directed to take charge of the farm immediately and make arrangements to relet it from the beginning of f. 1197.		
Revenue Renters		
Karunguli, Peddaporam and Manimangalam—Remission application.	17- 5-87	240
Veera Reddy		
Cattle—Loss during the war—Petition for recovery of.	18- 5-87	242-3
Ponneri		
(See 440/309). Orders regarding the succession.	19- 5-87	244
Irrigation Dispute		
Conjeeveram and Tiruvallur.	19- 5-87	247
Inams		
Charitable and religious—Terovercade village—Restoration applied for.	7- 6-87	251
Revenue Management		
Karunguli and Manimangalam—Transfer to the Company.	18- 6-87	253
Shrotriyam		
Appa Mudali—Grant—Sanctioned.	22- 6-87	255-6
Nattar		
Conjeeveram—Forfeiture of Varam maniams—(See pp. 136-8, 442/158).	28- 6-87	256
Inams		
Treoameswara Sastri—Claim petition.	30- 6-87	259
Revenue Renter		
Karunguli.	14- 7-87	260
One Vinayagam having advanced Pag. 2,000 to the renter of Karunguli in part payment of the first kist in exchange for a quantity of salt in Cheyyur and Chunampettai and of paddy in Wada Magan, the Board directs that whatever was assigned to Vinayagam should be delivered to him to the amount of his teep.		
Revenue Renting		
Karunguli and Manimangalam.	16- 7-87	261-3
The offers received for the new lease are too low. The Board, therefore, directs Mr. Dighton to manage those farms for the current year.	16- 8-87	268
It proposes a three year settlement with the head inhabitants, the net rents to be fixed in proportion to the estimated value of the respective villages. He should visit the villages and report whether this or any other method is the best. The Board wishes to encourage new settlers and the re-establishment of manufactures.		
——— Vallur and Minjur—Proposals.	13- 8-87 11-10-87	265 276
Salt		
Borrowings by renters.		
Where renters borrow money the Company will assist lenders to recover the amounts only when they are borrowed to pay the renter's kists and at a legal rate of interest.	16- 8-87	266-9
Ponneri		
Misconduct of head tenant.	31- 8-87	272-3
Pesheash		
Statement for f. 1196 called for.	18- 9-87	273
Walajabad Cantonment		
Statement of provisions exempted from customs called for.	18-10-87	275
Revenue Renter		
Manimangalam—Chengalvaroya Mudali's restoration.	25-10-87	278
Customs		
Provisions—Supply to cantonment—Stoppage by Egmore renter—Orders.	25-10-87	278-9
Betel		
Loss caused by storm to the farmers.	16-11-87	282-3
Customs		
Exemption—Statement for Egmore Mitta called for.	13-12-87	285
Trees		
Contractors for fuel at Bimnaickpollam.	10- 1-88	286

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Land Dispute		
Chembakkam—Between Rajahs and Velamahs.	36- 1-88	287
Revenue Renting		
Peddapollam and Manimangalam.	27- 3-88	290-1
The renters having failed in their engagements to the Company these estates are ordered to be sequestered and relet. The Board directs that possession may be taken of all grain on the ground and held as security to the Company for the deficiencies of the renters.		
Irrigation Repairs		
Peddapollam and Manimangalam—Estimates called for.	22- 5-88	297
——— Red Hills—Report called for.	26- 5-88	299
Revenue Remission		
The renters of Chingleput, Conjeeveram, Tiruppachchur, Saut Magans, Ponneri, Kavantandalam, Poonamalle, Egmore Mittoo and Salivak request remission of rent on account of tundu, poligars' peshcash and duties on articles going into the cantonment at Wallajahbad.	10- 7-88	307-8
Chikkakota		
Poligar's interference with cultivation.	11- 8-88	310-1
——— Poligar's privileges.	20- 8-88	311-2
Paddy		
In lieu of kist—Acceptance at market price—Approved.	8- 9-88	318

Vol. 442.

Correspondence regarding Jaghir Lands.
1784-6.

Revenue Establishment		
Increase applied for.		
Mr. Dighton informs the Jaghir Committee that the Superintendent requires the following additional establishment:—1 writer, 1 Maharatta writer, 2 Gentoo curnams, 3 Hircars and 6 Mahtahdah peons.	25- 3-1784 1- 4-84	1-2
Irrigation Dispute		
Kovur, Tandalam and Tarpak. (See 441/72-3).	8- 4-84	3-5
The people of Tarpak cut a new channel which reduced the supply of water to other villages. Mr. Dighton orders the restoration of the old channel, in use before the war, at a cost of Pag. 200.		
Land Dispute		
Tinnanur—Agamudiars and Brahmins.	18- 4-84 9- 5-84	6 11
Agricultural Advances		
Statement called for.	18- 4-84	7-8
Tiruvallur Temple		
Dispute between the renter and the temple authorities.	9- 5-84	9-10
Mr. Dighton reports that the renter collects the temple revenues at each new moon, retaining for himself those for January and June. He appoints an agent to act in these matters with the chief Brahmin. The accounts are open to the inspection of the Nattars and other inhabitants and may be called for to the cutcherry. Mr. Dighton thinks the idol should be moved as soon as possible.		
Irrigation Dispute		
Vallur and Minjur.	9- 5-84	12
Revenue Establishment		
Appointment by Government.	11- 6-84	15
Mr. Dighton reports to the Jaghir Committee that all the officers of Government such as canongoes, stallam masumdars, nattars, poligars, etc., should be appointed by the Government and their rights and privileges defined.		
Revenue Renter		
Share of crop.	11- 6-84	16
When the share of the crop is established between the renter and the inhabitants it should be recorded with the Company's seal affixed and a copy of the respective shares of each village delivered to the canicoply of that village.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Tundu or Nasrana		
Conjeeveram.	11- 6-84	17
A deduction is made in the inhabitants' share known as tundu or nasrana. The inhabitants complain that this oppressive tax was forced on them many years ago and not also deducted from the Nattars' share which is larger than that of the inhabitants.		
Irrigation Repairs		
Volkavaka.	1- 7-84	18
Scarcity		
Rice at Conjeeveram.	1- 7-84	19
Judicial		
Mr. Dighton's proposals. (See 441/31-2).	1- 7-84	21-4
1. He proposes a Chief Court administered by Government or a Commissioner to decide all disputes between ryots, renters and poligars and those relating to maniams, shrotriyams, etc., with power to execute its own decrees.		
2. A second court at Conjeeveram, assisted by a learned Brahmin, will consist of one or two Nattars from each pargana. It will decide all cases relating to inheritance, sale, mortgage, etc. The accounts of karnams, canongoes and masumdars will be accepted as evidence. Its decrees will be executed by Government officers and an appeal will lie to the Chief Court.		
3. A third court will have jurisdiction in petty cases of the above kind.		
Military Misconduct		
Sepoys—Oppressions on inhabitants.	8- 7-84	25
Irrigation Dispute		
Arasapore and Chunampet—Report.	29- 7-84	26-7
Sheep		
Scarcity of.	29- 7-84	29
Little Conjeeveram Temple		
Loss by plunder.	1- 8-84	32-3
Irrigation Complaint		
Conjeeveram—Palar to Mamandur tank.	10- 8-84	41-6
Remission of Assessment		
Application by Conjeeveram renter on account of abolition of tundu.	10- 8-84	37-40
Salt Pans		
Chunampet—Dispute between inhabitants.	18- 8-84	46-8
Malenur		
Restoration of Poligar.	19- 8-84	48-50
Poligars		
Reduced to poverty.	2- 9-84	50-3
Mr. Dighton reports that many poligars by mortgaging their lands have been reduced to such poverty that they cannot maintain enough armed peons to protect the property of the inhabitants. He suggests that the renters be directed to restore the privileges of the poligars and that claims against them should be registered with the canongoe for subsequent investigation.		
Irrigation Dispute		
Vallur and Minjur.	16- 1-84	54-7
In consequence of a dispute between the inhabitants of Vullore and Meenjore, on account of a water course flowing into their villages, Mr. Dighton who was asked to investigate the matter reports that the action of the inhabitants of the former village in stopping the water channel is improper and that they should be required to pay a small fine. He proposes that no inhabitant in future shall open a new water course or stop an old one unless in the presence of the Parpettahgadoo of the village or some person representing the renter.		
Accounts		
Minjur—Loss due to stoppage of water—Statement.	16- 9-84	57-64
Accounts		
Shares of crop—Submission of statement.	16- 9-84	65-74

Item.	Date.	Page numbers.
Revenue Renter Perumbakkam. Mr. Dighton recommends the grant to the renter of a share of 6 out of 10 kalams of the crop from all persons except Nattars, on account of his high character and his ability to improve the state of agriculture in his pargana.	3-11-84	74-6
Chikkakota Succession.	3-11-84	77
Irrigation Repairs Mr. Dighton paints a gloomy picture of the state of the tanks in the several districts excepting Poonamalle, Perambaukam, Cavantandalum and Salivauk and requests that he may be permitted to appoint persons to assist him in carrying out the repairs.		82
Economic Enquiry In his tour round the Jaghir Mr. Dighton has observed more lands in cultivation than could be expected from the meagre population and distressed condition of the peasantry. The poor people of the Jaghir whom the terrors of the war of 1780 had scared away, are anxious to return to their country. The peace and security of the Company's Government has been responsible for the increased industry and the Jaghir may, ere long, attain to its former flourishing and populous state.	20- 1-85	85
Land Dispute Sriperumbudur. The Brahmins base their claim on a copper plate grant by a Hindu King, afterwards annulled by the Mahometans. The Agamudiars have been in possession since 1758 and Mr. Dighton considers that their claim should be recognized. He further recommends that to deal with such disputes a register should be drawn up with the aid of a committee of experienced ryots.	20- 1-85	86-9
Accounts Conjeeveram—Submission of statement.	20- 1-85	90-2
Accounts Taccavy—Statement for the Jaghir.	20- 1-85	93
Accounts F. 1193. The accounts relating to each district are maintained by the canongoes and canicoplys in the Mahratta and Malabar (Tamil) languages and are usually compiled in the month of August. Mr. Dighton observes that a writer and eight peons are necessary to collect the accounts and translate them into English.	6- 2-85	94-5
Peshcash Complaint against renters. The poligars and shrotriyamdars complain that the renters particularly those of Covelong, Tiruppachchur, Manimangalam and Ponneri demand full payment of the peshcash, mainkavli and shrotriyam rent. This part of the revenue collected from the poligars and shrotriyamdars is fixed, and only received by the renters in order to be paid into the treasury. To save them from the oppression of some of the renters, Mr. Dighton suggests it would be advantageous to the Hon'ble Company if this part of the revenue was collected directly from them leaving the poligars to render that service to the Company which is expected from them.	10- 3-85	96-8
Irrigation Dispute Marakan and Villevakam.	18- 3-85	99-103
Revenue Renters Saut Magan—Misconduct of.	7- 4-85	107-8
Tiruppachchur Temple Misconduct of Perplagadoo.	7- 4-85	109
Venkata Subbiah Lands at Satanjeri.	7- 4-85	109
Agricultural Advances Statement.	7- 3-85	110-1

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Robbery		
Karunguli.	28- 4-85	124
Remission of Peshcash		
Mr. Dighton reports to the Committee that some of the poligars claim remission of peshcash for ff. 1193 and 1194 on account of their having served in the army during the war. Should this be granted the poligars will be well able to pay their peshcash and mainkawal in future and to procure a sufficient number of peons to watch the Hon'ble Company's Jaghir.	28- 4-85	125
Peshcash		
Conjeeveram, Ponneri, Covelong and Tiruppachchur.	28- 4-85	128-34
Boatmen		
Scarcity of.	17- 5-85	138-43
The renters of Covelong and Karunguli complain that they are put to considerable loss by being deprived of their boat people who were engaged in the service of Government during the war. Mr. Dighton reports that unless these people are absolutely necessary they may be permitted to return to their villages.		
Canarese Merchants		
(See 441/162).	26- 5-85	144
Mr. Dighton reports there are fifty merchants in Conjeeveram under tents who solicit permission to build a petta in the town. They promise to purchase copper, broad cloth, raw silk, cloves, cardamom and other spices to the value of Pag. 90,000. If they should have houses and godowns built for lodging their goods in safety they engage to increase their trade to the amounts of 2½ lakhs of pagodas in the articles of cotton thread, turmeric, nuts, coarse cloth, etc., from the westward and copper, raw silk, broad cloth and spices from the eastward. (See p. 288).		
Ponneri		
Renter takes charge of farms.	26- 5-85	145-6
Induced by the renter, several times, the poligars of Ponneri at last agreed to sign the muchilikas on condition that only Pag. 10,000 should appear in the Hon'ble Company's accounts. Mr. Dighton therefore ordered the renter to take charge of the villages and make the poligars accountable for the whole produce for f. 1194 and to release them from their agreements. The renter has already taken charge of the farms four months ago as the poligars were unable to fulfil their agreements.		
Little Conjeeveram Temple		
Dispute.	3- 6-85 4- 6-85	147-50
The Brahmins of great Conjeeveram object to those of little Conjeeveram carrying an umbrella over the idol. Mr. Dighton reports that this practice has been in vogue for some years prior to the war and he proposes to investigate carefully before deciding on the continuance of the ceremony. He has ordered a company of sepoys to the town and stopped the chariot of the Varada Raja Swamy.	6- 6-85 29- 3-(68)	415-26
Nattars		
Conjeeveram---Proposals to withdraw privileges. (See 441/136-8, 442/229-31).	23- 6-85	158
Natturs		
Conjeeveram---Powers to decide disputes.	23- 6-85	158-9
Owing to the very large number of cases of dispute between the inhabitants, the renter of Conjeeveram is unable to attend to all of them promptly. Mr. Dighton therefore proposes to have two or three Nattars authorized by Government, to decide on these matters until a court of judicature is established.		
Revenue Renting		
Uttiramerur---Notice for f. 1195 to f. 1201.	..	159-60
Allowances		
Mahomed Sultan.	4- 7-85	167
Inams		
Poonamallie---*List.*	..	168-73

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Robbery Kavantandalam. Inhabitants of Magaral, in the Nabob's territory, cross the border for plunder.	5- 7-85	173-7
Peshcash Periyapalaiyam and Tiruppachchur—Statement.	7- 8-85	183-6
Betel Farmer's misconduct. The betel farmers of Partypettah, and some of the cultivators in Saut Magans threaten to leave their respective villages owing to the malicious interference of the betel farmer at Madras.	16- 8-85	190-4
Uttiramerur Company's management proposed.	17- 8-85	194-5
Revenue Renter Covelong—Misconduct. Bauker Sahib, the original renter of Covelong, has sub-let the district to another individual who complains that the former collects part of the revenue himself and communicates private orders to the poligars and the inhabitants. Bauker Sahib when called upon to account for his misconduct absents himself from the district.	14- 7-85 25- 8-85	181 199
Mozerah Mainkawlie Conjeeveram. As the renter of Conjeeveram is not credited with the amount of a tax called Mozerah Mainkawlie he objects to its collection by Bom Rauz. This tax is improperly placed on the inhabitants and on the Company to enable Bom Rauz to pay his peshcash to the Nabob.	25- 8-85	200-1
Accounts Tundu—Conjeeveram—Statement.	19- 8-85	201-7
Accounts Peshcash and Mainkawlie—Karunguli—Statement.	20- 8-85	208
Accounts Mainkawlie—Kavantandalam—Statement.	30- 8-85	209-10
Betel Paruttipattu dispute. Betel is cultivated on a plot of ground in Pertypet village, one cawny and a half in extent, by the farmers, on lease from the inhabitants who pay to the Circar the established rate of the produce. The farmers are able to sell the betel locally at a higher price than that paid by the betel farmer of Madras. The latter, therefore, could not obtain a supply of betel cultivated in this village and with a view to coerce the farmers sent some of his peons. The inhabitants and the farmers resent this interference and threaten to destroy the garden and cultivate any other crop on the ground rather than allow the Madras betel farmer to collect the betel grown there. Mr. Dighton solicits the orders of the Committee with regard to the mode of division of betel to be adopted so as to prevent future disturbances which might affect the Company's revenue.	22- 9-85	211-5
Irrigation Dispute Pennagiri. The Nabob's people interfere with the supply of water to Pennagiri.	17- 9-85	215-6
Robbery Poligar's responsibility. Upon a report of robbery made by the Ponneri Poligar, Mr. Dighton summoned three of the principal poligars of the Jaghir to investigate the case. After examination of the witnesses of both parties, they decided that the Poligar of Wadamanju should be responsible for the loss, as the prints of the robbers' feet were traced to the border of the villages in his charge. Mr. Dighton reports that the poligar in whose borders the robbery was committed should be answerable for the loss unless the culprit is found out and arrested, and accordingly orders the renter of Tiruppachchur to compel the poligar to make good the loss.	22-10-85	219-21
Revenue Renter Saut Magans—Misconduct of.	22-10-85	121-2
Peshcash Mainkawlie—Saut Magans and Salivakkam—Submission of list.	4-10-85 26-10-85	123-4

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Tundu and Nasrana		
During the time of Sautally Cawn the established dues of the inhabitants were increased by the renters, by 1 kalam in some villages and 6 marakals in others out of 10 kalams, in lieu of a tax on the inhabitants at 20, 25 and 30 pagodas % on the produce. In the year 1756 they protested against the imposition of this tax upon which a tundu was fixed on the inhabitants at the rate of 1 kalam out of 10 in some villages and in others at 6 marakals out of 10 kalams. In some villages certain nazrs have been brought to the Circar account till the war.	9-11-85	225-6
Peshcash		
Mainkawlie—Chingleput.	8-11-85	227-8
Nattars' Misconduct		
Poonamalle. (See 442/158).	15-11-85	229-31
The Nattars of Poonamallee, particularly Elvapah Mudali, draw the inhabitants away from their cultivation and appropriate that part of the paddy which remains under the heap on the threshing floor which properly belongs to the servants. The Nattar Elvapah Mudali has monopolised the oil trade and had some sepoys beaten who were sent to bring oil for the garrison. He has, therefore, been kept in confinement and deprived of 40 cawnis of maniam and the shrotriyam Poonamalle pettah, which are now placed under the charge of the renter.		
Shrotriyam		
Villages in the Jaghir—List.	11-11-85	231-54
Allowance		
Anandachari.	19-11-85	255-6
In 1758 Anandachari was permitted to hold the village of Partalla at an annual rent of Pag. 100. After the outbreak of the war of 1761, the management of the village was taken over by the Government until 1763 when the renter of the district allowed Anandachari an arbitrary allowance of Pag. 15 per annum. In 1771 the renter fixed his salary at Pag. 45 annually which was duly paid by the Circar until the late war.		
Irrigation Dispute		
Vayalur and Minjur.	23-11-85	265-7
Government Notifications		
Mode of issue.	5-12-85	277
Mr. Dighton reports that any public notice made to the inhabitants should be first drawn out and recorded by the canongoe of the district and a copy sent to the Superintendent to be signed by him, so as to prevent any improper orders being published by the renters in future.		
Land Dispute		
Villavoram village.	6-12-85	280-4
In a dispute regarding the cultivation of the village of Villavoram Mr. Dighton decided in favour of the Reddis. The enraged Agamudians in defiance of his orders insulted and beat the Reddis. He, therefore, ordered the renter to seize the crops of the Agamudians. He also requests a small party of sepoys to check the inhabitants who are very insolent.		
Canarese Merchants		
Freedom from restrictions. (See p. 144).	24-12-85	288
The Canary merchants who are permitted to build a pettah in Conjeevaram desire to bring their merchandise through the Nabob's country on payment of the former established duties and not to be compelled by the Nabob's renters and amuldars to dispose of them until they reach Conjeeveram. They request that the Nabob's permission may be obtained accordingly.		
Tahsildars		
Appointment proposed.	20-1-85	290-1
Mr. Dighton apprehends that the renters of Conjeeveram, Ponneri, Manimangalam, Periapollam, Karunguli, Saut Magan and Covelong will be unable to pay their kists. As the harvest season is approaching he solicits the sanction of the Committee for the appointment of tahsildars to be put over the renters to collect the revenue unless they give immediate security for the ensuing kists.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Renter		
Karunguli—Misconduct of.	30- 1-85	292-3
The renter compelled the inhabitants to give him bonds to satisfy his creditors. On the arrival of the tahsildar the renter took himself off to Madras without giving the former the necessary directions. He has made over a part of the district to one Chinniah Mudali and has made the inhabitants sign the takkavi bonds on promise of paying them on the next produce. Under these circumstances, Mr. Dighton opines, the best way to secure the Company's revenues will be to put the district under the charge of the tahsildar lest the inhabitants should have their own way and plunder the produce.		
Military Supplies		
Sheep.	30- 1-86	293-4
As the troops will shortly be stationed in Conjeeveram, a large number of sheep will be required. Mr. Dighton requests that orders may be passed prohibiting the military from obtaining their supply, especially the ewes, from the inhabitants without their consent as the manure of the sheep is so important to enrich the soil.		
Irrigation Repairs		
Mr. Dighton apprehends that the renters will not fulfil their engagements to keep the tanks in proper repair unless they are called on to deposit certain sums to be expended on the repair of tanks.	8- 2-86	296-404
Kalahasti		
Zamindar's misconduct.	8- 2-86	405-6
In order to seize an inhabitant belonging to his country, the Zamindar sent his troops into the town of Conjeeveram. They drove all the cattle and the inhabitants into his territory and retained only the cattle purchased by the inhabitant with the advance made by the renter of Conjeeveram.		
The Zamindar has a pettah built in the town with the permission of the Company and he ought to have made a formal application to Government to have his inhabitants delivered over to him. Mr. Dighton characterises the Raja's conduct as improper and requests the Committee to take notice of this affair, as a recurrence might lead to serious consequences.		
Walajabad Cantonment		
Boundary.	18- 3-86	406-8
The cantonment is situated on ground partly belonging to the Nabob and partly to the renters of the Company, particularly that of Kavantandalam, in whose limits the military bazaar stands. The revenue on this part of the ground lying within the Company's Jaghir is collected from the merchants at a certain percentage on the goods they stocks in the military area. Mr. Dighton desires that the Nabob should send someone to be present to settle the boundary line and the person who is to collect the tax at Walajabad.		
Land Disputes		
Mr. Dighton reports that if a stranger to the village cultivates waste lands those who claim to share the village lands immediately claim a part of the produce. He instances a case in Serumallur village where Kammavars brought many cawnis of waste lands under the plough. The Brahmins began to take toll of them and the Kammavars left the village. The lands have ever since remained uncultivated.	29- 3-86	408-15
Irrigation Dispute		
Tomanur and Komarajapuram—Dispute between the Company's and the Nabob's ryots.	30- 3-86	427-8
Peddapollam		
Succession—Orders passed.	17- 4-86	429-32

Vol. 443.

Correspondence regarding Jaghir Lands.

1786-8.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Tahsildar		
Appointment to Conjeeveram.	23- 5-1786	2
Military Supplies		
Rice at Walajabad.	23- 5-86	3

Vol. 443—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Paddy		
Artificial scarcity.	28– 5–86	4–6
Most of the renters have sold their paddy. But the richer renters hold their stocks for a rise in price and take advantage of the low price to buy in any paddy that comes on the market. It is considered necessary, therefore, to fix the price throughout the Jaghir. (See p. 107.)		
Renter's Misconduct		
Tiruppachchur.	11– 6–86	7
Salt Manufacture		
Inhabitants and renter of Karunguli.	11– 6–86	7–9
The inhabitants of Cheyyur, in the district of Karunguli, ask for an increase in the share of the salt they manufacture as they are not able to cultivate their maniam lands, the produce of which formerly maintained their servants. Mr. Dighton reports that the inhabitants' request is reasonable.		
Revenue Renter		
Conjeeveram—Misconduct of.	17– 6–86	11–2
Revenue Renter		
Conjeeveram—Balance.	..	12–8
Military Supplies		
Chingleput—Grain.	19– 6–86 28– 6–86 29– 7–86	19–20 27–8 57
Trees		
Kavantandalam.	22– 6–86	23–4
Little Conjeeveram and Tiruppachchur Temples		
Appointment of manager.	24– 6–86	25–6
Irrigation Repairs		
Uttiramerur.	1– 7–86	29–44
Conjeeveram		
Mr. Dighton's management and accounts.	15– 7–86	45–55
Revenue Renter		
Conjeeveram.	14– 8–86	62–70
The renter took the district at a high rate for the first five years. Having little capital he borrowed money at a high rate to make advances for takkavi and tank repairs. Mr. Dighton recommends that payment for tank repairs should be made out of the collections for the current year.		
Migration		
Ryots who get into arrears or misappropriate takkavi advances abscond to other districts. Mr. Dighton recommends measures to bring them back.	16– 8–86	70–1
Revenue Renter		
Conjeeveram.	23– 8–86	71–4
The renter of Conjeeveram has managed his district in a manner inconsistent with the terms of his muchilika and has failed to produce the accounts to the canongoe and stalla mumadar. Mr. Dighton has therefore ordered that all the paddy shall be kept in amani in order to secure the balance of the share due to the Company. He observes in general that renters must be precluded from receiving or expending any portion of the revenue unless it has been recorded in the accounts of the canongoe according to the ancient usages of the country.		
Grains		
Different renters—Supply—Report.	11– 9–86	77–8
Betel		
Extortion from growers.	25– 9–86	79–80
Mr. Dighton brings to the notice of the Board that the inhabitants and officers of the village where the betel gardens are grown in Circar lands, collect from the gardeners an unjust tax which consists of a number of betel leaves daily on which quantity the Company do not receive their duties.		
Sadarwared		
Abuses.	28– 9–86	81–2
Mr. Dighton complains that the renters collect from the ryots sadarwared at from 2½ to 3 per cent to be spent on oil, paper, mats, etc., for the cutcherry. He recommends a reduction of the levy to 1 per cent.		
Murder	17–10–86	84–90

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Canarese Merchants		
Karwar merchants come to the Jaghir to sell goods and buy salt and have to obtain a pass from the Nabob on entry. Mr. Dighton thinks they might prove useful as carriers on occasion and suggests that they be encouraged by the grant of free passes.	21-10-86	91-2
Chikkakota		
Presents to the Company on succession of a new poligar.	26-11-86	95-8 145-6
Revenue Renter		
Tiruppachchur—Misconduct of.	18-12-86	105-6
Paddy		
Artificial scarcity. (See pp. 4-6.) The renters under the Nabob and the Company are holding up their paddy in hopes of raising the price. Mr. Dighton has therefore allowed the paddy merchants of Conjeeveram to take their bullocks to Madras free of duty in order to buy rice to be supplied to the market at Conjeevaram.	16- 1-87	107
Customs		
Exemption. The articles of consumption required for the people of Padre Manente and those needed for the Walajabad cantonment are exempted from duty.	26- 1-87	108-9
Poligars		
Renters' exactions. Mr. Dighton supports the request of some poligars to prevent the renters from employing the taliars on their own service and being too hard on them in the collection of peshcash especially in the present year when the rains have failed.	26- 1-87	109-10
Chikkakota		
Poligar's privileges.	30- 1-87	111-4
Judicial System		
Report on. At first two or three Nattars of the Conjeeveram and Chingleput districts were appointed to assist Mr. Dighton in settling disputes but without much success. Reference of these disputes to the arbitration of the heads of the different tribes was equally unsuccessful. Criminal offences are not frequent. Cases of robbery are left to the investigation of the poligar in whose borders the robbery has been committed, and who, according to the custom of the country, has to make good to the party the lost property.	16- 2-87	115-20
Cultivation		
Jaghir—For f. 1195.	16- 2-87	121
Season Report		
Karunguli, Covelong and Conjeeveram. Rain failed in the districts of Carungooly and Covelong and the crops have suffered. In the district of Conjeeveram the crops were poor although many of the villages in that district received a fair amount of water.		128-35
Wrecks		
A boat was wrecked within the Company's borders near Maracan, which belongs to the Nabob, whose amuldar took possession of it. Mr. Dighton reports that the Company's poligar ought to take care of the goods on behalf of the Company until claimed by the owner who will pay the poligar his duties and fees. He requests the Board to decide the matter.		135-8
Conjeeveram Temple		
The Dichedroh of the temple of Conjeeveram has improperly prevented the large number of cows belonging to the temple being brought from Sholingaveram in the Nabob's country into the Jaghir. As the cattle are dying for want of attention the manager requests Mr. Dighton to help him in bringing them to Conjeeveram where he can supply the milk to the military and utilise the amount for the temple expenses. Mr. Dighton urges the Board to procure from the Nabob an order directing the surrender of the cattle to the temple manager.	2- 3-87	143-4 181-2
Ponneri		
Poligar's privileges.	..	146-7

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Irrigation		
Perambauk.	8- 7-87 15- 7-87	155-6 167-8
Accounts		
Of certain districts in the Jaghir.	..	157-60
Kavali		
Appointment of Goomerapoondy Lakshmiputty Naig—Recommended.	..	171-2
Land Tenure		
Lands held in common.	2- 8-87	173-4
The village of Konarekuppam is a pashinkerrah village which means that no share of the cultivation can be sold unless by the consent of the inhabitants, recorded by Government.		
Inams		
Discontinuance of certain fees.	28-8-87	183-4
The Dohatrove fee and the fee for Gulam Mohidien Kalil Saib Inam and Papa Inam are done away with by the late arrangement of shares instituted by the Board.		
Poligars		
Madurantakam.	5-10-87	191-3
The rains have failed. The poligars are shorn of their privileges by the renters who employ their taliars as coolies, so that the poligars cannot attend to their duty of watching the property of Government and the inhabitants.		
Peshcash		
Submission of statement.	5-10-87	194-5
Assignment of Land		
Padre Manente.	11-11-87	198-201
The renter is willing to comply with the request of Padre Manente for some lands in the villages of Kooum, Meppadu and Kottur provided he is allowed a deduction in his rent. Mr. Dighton fixes the rent to be paid by the Padre as follows :—for the year; f. 1197, Kooum, Pag. 900; Meppadu, Pag. 100; Kottur, Pag. 150 which might be increased when he has a greater number of inhabitants than at present.		
Accounts		
Statement of village rents.	20-11-87	201-5 207
Chikkakota		
Swami Reddi's restoration.	18-12-87	208
Buildings		
Conjeeveram.	23-12-87	209-11
It is the practice in the town of Conjeevaram that no person can dispose of the ground he occupies unless with the permission of Government to build. He may sell the materials to any person with the consent of the Government, which should be recorded by the canongoe and the town cancopli.		
Land Tenure		
Dispute between Rajus and Velamas.	19- 1-88	211-3
The village of Chumbaukam was originally in possession of the Rajus, who, when they were reduced to poverty during the war, abandoned the village and enlisted as soldiers. It has since become pashenkarrah which means that the cultivation is shared according to the ability of the inhabitants or other strangers called in by the order of the Government. Mr. Dighton proposes to the Board to divide the village between the disputing parties for cultivation and residence.		
Cultivation Accounts		
For f. 1196.	24- 1-88	213-6
Murder	4- 4-88	219-20
Shrotriyams		
Application for grant.	13- 4-88	220-1
Accounts		
Renter and inhabitants.	3- 2-88	224-8
Irrigation Repairs		
Conjeeveram district.	21- 5-88	230-3
Mr. Dighton reports that if the tanks are repaired, the number of cultivators will increase and the revenue also.		

Vol. 443—cont.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Accounts		
Karunguli.	21- 5-88	235-6
Revenue Renter		
Chikkakota.	12- 6-88	238-9
The canicoplis complain that the renter of Chickercotah is depriving them of their privileges of cultivation. Mr. Dighton reports to the Board that he has directed the renter not to prevent the canicoplis from cultivating their privileged lands.		
Irrigation Repairs		
Statement.	10- 6-88	246-52
Irrigation Repairs		
Red Hills tank.	22- 6-88	255-6
Military Misconduct		
The renters of Poonamalle and Kavantandalam complain that sepoys take away carpenters and blacksmiths at a time when they are most needed to mend and make ploughs.	13- 8-88	258
Loom Tax		
Formerly, in Conjeeveram district, the collection of the tax on weavers was leased out to the head weavers of the different pettahs at a certain rate which gave the latter an opportunity of keeping looms without paying the tax and laying the burden on the poorer weavers.	19- 8-88	261-4
Mr. Dighton appends a list, taken from Mr. Barnard's accounts, showing the number of the looms and the tax formerly levied.		
Mutsuddies		
Mr. Dighton reports that he has to appoint mutsiddies to make out the account called 'tomorwasselat' for the districts of Manimangalam, Periapollam and Karunguli as the canongoes and canicoplies of the districts are fully engaged in keeping the accounts of the current revenue. It is necessary, he points out, that the renters who were dismissed should be present at the district cutcherry while this account is being prepared, in order to settle any disputed accounts and furnish the work as expeditiously as possible.	3- 9-88	265-7

Vol. 444.

Correspondence regarding Jaghir Lands.

1786-8.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Subject Index	..	1-68
Walajahbad Cantonment		
Trees cut down—Renter's complaint. (See pp. 135-6.)	27- 7-1786	69-70
Shrotriyam		
Kadarpur village.	27- 7-86	70-4
The village was granted to Davellum Guruvam Buttoo in 1746 by sunnud from the amuldar. The present incumbent did not pay the arrears of rent before the end of f. 1194. The Jaghir Committee called on him to produce receipts for what he had paid. The renter in this case, as in several others, had taken the shrotriyam bonds and transfers payable in the course of nine years and acknowledged to have received the full rent.	31- 7-86	77
Saderwared		
Levy of.	21- 8-86 24- 8-86	79-80 83-4
Tundu		
Grant—Orders.	24- 8-86	81
The Board does not concede the allowance of tondoo to the under-renters except to those to whom the muchilika stipulates it.		
Revenue Renting		
Tiruppachchur, etc.—Mr. Haliburton's minute.	28- 8-86	85-101
Had the Company's finances been better the Jaghir would not have been farmed out at first, but its small revenue applied to the repair of tanks and the rebuilding of villages. Population is still sparse.		
Last year the rains were seasonable but some renters failed. The size of the security deposits prevented them from laying out money on improving their farms. The renter of Tiruppachchur is a Sowcar, knowing little of cultivation. A skilled agriculturalist is needed.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Renting—*cont.*		
He discusses in detail the financial position and the improvements effected by the various renters.		
He recommends that renters should give to the canongoes and stalmyumdars accounts of the dowl jamabandi and information of all payments made by them.		
Tiruppachchur	24- 8-86	102-5
Accounts.		
Irrigation Dispute		
Perumbak.	5- 9-86	106-8
In consequence of a dispute regarding the position of a water course in the Kelar River between the renter of Perambak and the holder of a Mocassa village, the Board requests the Hon'ble the President to despatch a party of sepoys to quell the disturbance.		
Shrotriyams		
Subah and Calahasty Sastrees—Application for grant.	13- 9-86	109
Revenue Renter		
Tiruppachchur.	14- 9-86	110-6
The renter, Roy Kishen Sing, requests the Board to grant him a cowle with the khelet or present of cloth, for the peaceful management of the the district. He requests the Board to arrange for the adjustment of the accounts with the ryots.		
Betel		
Poonamalle and Saut Magan.	14- 9-86	117
Chikkakota		
Possession by Poligar.	19- 9-86	118
Inams		
Cultivation of Government lands.	21- 9-86	119
The Board orders that the inamdars throughout the Jaghir shall cultivate in the first instance, 10 cawnis of Government lands to the satisfaction of the renters and then 2½ cawnis of their own inams.		
Sadarwared		
Rate fixed.	2-10-86	120-3
The Board holds that the Sadarwared tax on the inhabitants is arbitrary and excessive and shall not exceed one per cent in future. It shall be applied solely to the repair of cutcherries, purchasing cadjans, oil, etc., etc. The Board fixes the collection of this tax per annum for each farm.		
Betel		
Poonamalle and Saut Magan farms.	4-10-86	125-31
The farmers not agreeing with the betel gardeners to any other terms except receiving a daily supply of 3,500 bundles the Board permits the former to collect the duty upon betel until the cowle expires and in the meantime to offer the farms to be relet in two different modes; one according to the present cowle and the other in consideration of a duty levied by the farmer upon the produce of betel.		
Revenue Renter		
Tiruppachchur and Saut Magan—Misconduct of.	5- 10-86	133-4
Walajabad Cantonment		
Trees cut down—Renter's complaint. (See pp. 69-70).	26-10-86	135-6
Shrotriyam		
Madambedoo—Executors of Keshaviah.	4-11-86	139-45
In consequence of a petition the Board directs the Superintendent of the Jaghir to continue to the family of the late Keshaviah the shrotriyam of Madambedoo.		
Customs		
Exemption of goods coming into Madras.	9-11-86	146-7
Criminal Case		
The Board informs the Superintendent that the prisoner suspected of murder at Kavantandalam cannot be tried until the new regulations for the administration of justice arrive from England.	16-11-86	148-9

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Assignment of Land		
Padre Manente.	20-11-86	151-62
Mr. Haliburton had proceeded to those villages and found them to be a large tract of land forming part of the parganna of Tripassore which is at present largely waste and overgrown with jungle. A few ryots who were there before the war have left and the number of poykaras or strangers is small, so that very little cultivation is carried on at present. From the accounts of the canongoe and those of Barnard's survey it is clear that in the village of Mappadoo there are only 12 cultivators out of 73 and no more than 86 cawnis cultivated, leaving 767¾ of arable land in a neglected state. In Kottur there are 6 cultivators out of 50 and only 34 cawnis out of 230¾ cultivated ; while in Coovum there are merely 31 cultivators remaining out of 100 and only 312 out of 1,124¼ cawnis are brought under the plough.		
The act of letting in strangers to the right of cultivation of the village will be resented by the inhabitants who look upon it as a mirasi right or right of inheritance. Neither the present inhabitants nor the renter have the means of bringing in a sufficient number of poykaris to increase the cultivation. Mr. Haliburton suggests that such part of the land as the Board may think proper on a survey made by an engineer, may be separated from these villages and assigned to the new settlers with such a proportion of the water from the tanks as would enable them to cultivate them and to leave the rest in possession of the original proprietors.		
The Board summons the inhabitants of these villages to give them a hearing.		
Revenue Defaulters	29-11-86	165-9
Treatment of defaulters.		
The Board recommends that all defaulters be brought to Conjeeveram and kept in custody until they produce the accounts required of them.		
Chikkakota		
Nazar on succession.	4-12-86	170-7
Mr. Dighton consults the Board regarding the nazar or usual present due from a poligar on his succession to that office, with reference to the appointment of Swami Reddi as Poligar of Chickercotah on behalf of the widow of Chendrapa Reddi.		
Migration		
Coovum.	18-12-86 2- 1-87	179-83
All the inhabitants of the village of Cooum including the talliar and the conicoply have left the village. The renter of Tiruppachchur is strictly enjoined to use every means in his power to bring them back.		
Customs		
Grain going to the Jaghir.	18- 1-87	184-5
Prices		
Paddy.	18- 1-87	187
The renters under the Nabob and the Company are holding up their paddy in hopes of raising the price. The Board approves the steps taken by Mr. Dighton to supply the Conjeeveram bazaar with rice by inducing some of the paddy merchants to procure grain from Madras free of duty.		
Customs		
Tiruppachchur.	18- 1-87	188-9
The renter complains that he suffers considerable loss on account of fraud practised by many merchants bringing their goods under pretext of selling them at Madras, where as after passing the chowkis they frequently carry them to San Thome, Triplicane, and other places by which they evade duties. His request to station some of his people at the Egmore Mittoo to prevent such frauds is complied with.		
Customs		
Padre Manente's goods—Exemption.	26- 1-87	191
Poligars		
Jaghir—Distressed condition—Report.	26- 1-87	192-4
Irrigation Dispute		
Peshala renter and Perambauk.	29- 1-87	195-7
As disturbances among the inhabitants happen frequently the Board arranges to place military aid at the disposal of Mr. Dighton upon such occasions.		

Vol. 444—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Chikkakota		
Maintenance of Chandrapa Reddi's family.	5- 3-87	201-6
Judicial Administration		
Report on the Jaghir.	16- 2-87	207-15
Chikkakota		
Renters refuse the poligar's possession.	5- 3-87	216-7
Dutch Government		
Boundary dispute.	6- 3-87	219-24
The Dutch Government at Pulicat report that a dispute has arisen about a piece of ground, between the inhabitants of Avaripauk and those of Ponneri. The Board requests the President to issue instructions to Mr. Dighton to proceed to Ponneri and enquire into the right of possession to the ground in dispute.		
Customs		
Temporary exemption—Grain.	7- 3-87	224-5
The Board requests the Governor in Council for a temporary remission of all duties on grain imported into the Jaghir to relieve the people from the disastrous effects of the late drought.	22- 3-87	232
Revenue Renter		
Kavantandalam.	12- 3-87	227
The Board grants remission to the renter on account of trees on his farm being cut down by the military.		
Walajabad Cantonment		
Tree-cutting.	12- 3-87	228-31
The Board desires the approval of the President to the measure suggested by Mr. Dighton that when the Company has occasion to fell trees required for public buildings, an indent should be sent to the district and a country peon sent to know how far it would be complied with; and it would serve as a voucher for the loss sustained by the renter and prevent any irregularities being committed.		
Remission of Rent		
Report called for.	10- 4-87	233
Agricultural Advances		
Collection of.	10- 4-87	233-4
Chikkakota		
Poligar Chandrapa Reddi's dependants.	19- 4-87 } 30- 4-87 }	235-8
	8- 9-87	337-8
Ponneri		
Succession.	7- 5-87	249
	28- 5-87	256
Dutch Government		
Boundary dispute.	7- 5-87	250
Mr. Dighton's enquiries on the subject of the ground claimed by the Dutch in the Averipauk village go to establish it as the property of the Company. The Board directs Mr. Dighton to send the documents in support of the Company's right, in order to place them before the Dutch Government at Pulicat.	28- 5-87	257
	16- 8-87	307
Revenue Collection		
Karunguli, Peddapollam and Manimangalam—Revenue farms—Report called for.	17- 5-87	253
Customs		
Exemption for materials for the new Walajabad Cantonment.	28- 5-87	259
	1-10-87	343-4
	6-10-87	358-9
	18-10-87	363
Accounts		
Jaghir—Report.	18- 6-87	267-71
Weavers		
The Board directs Mr. Dighton to adopt every measure to encourage the re-establishment of the weavers and the other inhabitants in the Jaghir.	30- 6-87	274-9
Irrigation Dispute		
Pashala.	30- 6-87 } 8- 7-87 }	280-3

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Renting		
Vullur and Minjur.	13- 8-87	297-8
Mr. Stephen Popham having applied to rent the districts of Vullore and Minjur for the purpose of rearing a stock to supply the Madras market with provisions the Board desires Mr. Dighton to transmit an account of the produce of these two districts for the ten years before the war and for the last three years in order to determine the rent to be paid by Mr. Popham. As part of these lands is leased to the renter, an agreement between him and Mr. Popham is necessary for the purpose.	4- 9-87	322-3
Revenue Renting		
Three year-lease.	16- 8-87	305
The Board authorises Mr. Dighton to let out the districts under his charge for a term of 3 years to responsible people at a favourable and progressive rent.		
Conjeeveram Temple		
Cows.	16- 8-87	308
The Board addresses the Hon'ble the President to procure an order from the Nabob to the renters of his districts so that the cattle belonging to the temple of Conjeeveram may be restored to the temple authorities.		
Agricultural Advances		
Pag. 6,500 is sanctioned.	15- 8-87	310-1
Survey		
Padre Manente's lands.	23- 8-87 23-10-87	312 366
Inams		
Dohatraw fees and other inams—Report.	6- 9-87	313-4
Revenue Renting		
Minjur and Adamooyal and Vullur—Statement of rent.	6- 9-87	319-20
Revenue Renting		
Remissions of rent refused.	17- 9-87	324-34
The districts of the Jaghir are leased out for 9 years of which 4 years have expired. There has been a severe drought resulting in considerable loss to the renter. According to the muchilika the Company is not bound to grant remissions of rent except in case of loss on account of war. But as the loss of one season may be counterbalanced by the profits of other years, the Board resolves not to remit any part of the rent but to allow the indulgence of time only in the payment; in other words, to demand no more than the actual produce of the year and collect the arrears of rent in five equal annual instalments during the remaining five years of the lease.	19- 9-87	336-7
The renter of Carungooly declaring his inability to make any payments of his heavy arrears of rent and not properly accounting for his conduct, the Board placed the district under the management of the Superintendent. From authentic accounts of the produce of the district which is favourable to the renter, placing him on a par with the renters of other districts in regard to the payment of rent, the Board approves the farm being restored to the renter upon clearing off the balance of revenue. As the Manimangalam renter only failed to satisfy the temporary demands he is however reinstated.		
The districts of Poonamalle, Chingleput, Tripassore, Chickercotah, and Perambauk do not require any remission in rent.		
Poligar's Peshcash		
The Board calls upon the Superintendent to submit a statement showing his collections of peshcash for f. 1196 and the balances due, together with a statement of what fees are due by the renters to the poligars so that the Company may urge either the poligar or the renter to pay the balance of the peshcash.	18- 9-87 11-10-87	334-5 352-7
Chikkakota		
Succession—Orders.	4-10-87	339-40
Revenue Renter		
St. Thomé—Remission.	4-10-87	341-2

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Renting		
Vallur Magan—Valuation—Report.	4-10-87	345-51
Mr. Dighton fixes the rent to be paid by Mr. Popham for five years beginning with f. 1197 for the Valloor Magan.	11-10-87	359-63
The Board agrees to lease this Magan and the village of Minjur for a period of 7 years renewable for further periods of 14 and 21 years, the rents to be paid by him being Pag. 3,100, 3,200, 3,300, 3,400, 3,500, 3,600 and 3,700 respectively for each of the seven years beginning with f. 1197.		
He shall hold the village of Minjur on the same terms as those made with the Saut Magan renter. Mr. Dighton is accordingly directed to put Mr. Popham in possession of the Vullore Magan.		
Assignment of Land		
Padre Manente.	1-12-87	369-70
The Board directs that Padre Manente shall be put in immediate possession of the villages of Koovum, Moppadu and Kottur paying rents of Pag. 900, 100 and 150 respectively, for three years from f. 1197.	8- 1-88	383
Chikkakota		
Renter's petition.	17-12-87	371-7
The renter complains that he has to incur considerable loss in surrendering two villages to the poligar as ordered by the Superintendent. The Board directs him to obey the order and expresses its displeasure on account of his conduct.	26-12-87 5- 1-88	379, 381 386-7
Trees		
Brick and chunam contractor—Application to cut.	10- 1-88	385
Ponneri		
The renter claims remission on account of poligar's peshcash for ff. 1196 and 1197. The Superintendent is directed to report the amount of poligar's peshcash already collected.	17- 3-88	392-3
Renters		
Peddapollam and Manimangalam.	27- 3-88	395-6
The renters of Peddapollam and Manimangalam not having cleared the arrears of kists, the Board directs Mr. Dighton to sequester these farms and arrange to relet them. The Board suggests to the Superintendent to take immediate possession of the grain on the ground within these districts and hold it as security to the Company for the deficiencies of the renters.		
Accounts		
Saut Magan—Renter and inhabitants—Submission of statement.	17- 4-88	400-5
——— Conjeeveram—Renter and Sreenivasaingar—Submission of statement.	17- 4-88	406
Drake, Mr. Charles		
Offer to rent.	12- 5-88	407-10
The Board declines the offer of Mr. Charles Drake to undertake the management of the farm of Porel or Pully at present in a state of ruinuous neglect, on the ground that the Court of Directors have disapproved of farms being held by Europeans.		
Sydenham, Lt.-Col., and Brown, Capt.		
Poleloor—Application for land.	18- 5-88	411
Irrigation Repairs		
Peddapollam and Manimangalam—Statement called for.	22- 5-88	414
——— Red Hills tank—Report called for.	26- 5-88	415
Madurantakam		
Revenue estimate for f. 1197.	24- 5-88	416-9
The Superintendent of the Farms submits to the Board a statement of the probable produce for f. 1197 and reports that owing to the winds and rain in the district the inhabitants have lost their cattle rendering it necessary to make an advance of tacavy of Pag. 2,000 which may be collected on the samba (சம்பா) produce without distressing them. He recommends expenditure of Pag. 95,155 on repair of tanks in the district which would result in an annual income of Pag. 22,457. He suggests that the expenditure may be spread over 4 or 5 years. It would cause such an increase in the revenue of the district that it would amply reimburse the Company its expenditure.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Customs Duties		
Remission to renters.	9- 6-88	424
In consequence of the exemption from duty of goods passing into the cantonment at Walajabad, the Board agrees to direct the Superintendent of the Farms to settle with the renters their respective claims for remission in their last kist.		
Irrigation Repairs		
Mr. E. Holland's minutes.	23- 6-88	425-6
The amount of the estimate of the repair of tanks in the sequestered districts forms a considerable part of the rents of those districts. Mr. Holland is therefore of opinion that these districts should have been relet under the same conditions with respect to the repair of tanks as were required by Government when the districts were originally let in the year 1784.		
By the amani system of management of the districts no engagements are stipulated and no certain rents are ascertained which might give rise to confusion and defalcation.		
——— Red Hills tank.	23- 6-88	426-7
The renter has neglected the tank at Red Hills which is in a state of bad repair. He has not fulfilled the conditions of his muchilika and has merely carried out a few repairs not of sufficient strength to hold enough water for one year's cultivation, and these were washed away. Mr. Dighton submits an estimate of repairs necessary to contain sufficient water for two years' cultivation and to last for several years. Messrs. Haliburton and Moubray would have the renter deposit half the estimated amount of the repairs to be begun immediately and the other half to be received from him subsequently in order to complete them in January.		429-31
Revenue Management		
The Board's views.	23- 6-88	432-46
The other members of the Board dissent from the views expressed by Mr. Holland and state that the few men of property in the Jaghir are lacking in sufficient enterprise to undertake the management of the farms and carry out the repairs to the tanks. There is therefore no certainty of these works being executed unless under the supervision and at the expense of Government.		
When the farms were originally rented the finances of the Company did not admit of its undertaking these repairs. The committee of revenue provided for these, consistent with the circumstances, by binding the renters to the condition of making advances of money to the ryots to carry on cultivation which could not have been effected otherwise. But the renters, most of them, have not complied with the provisions of their muchilika relating to the repair of tanks, even though they were repeatedly pressed to do so. Unless the greatest care is exercised to preserve the reservoirs which supply the fields with water, the revenue will diminish seriously.		
In favour of aumauny management, they hold that the practice of employing Company's servants is preferable to farming the districts to the renters who in general possess no principle and whose chief consideration is to turn everything to their account.		
The renters must therefore be prevented from abusing their authority and kept strictly to the observance of their engagements. But the evil cannot be entirely remedied unless the renters are dismissed, in which case the revenue should be collected from the ryots through the agency of a Company's servant either by way of aumauny, i.e., receiving the Government share of the produce in kind and disposing of it to the best advantage or by letting the lands to the inhabitants of each village and collecting the revenue from them separately. They opine that the system of collection through the European agency on the spot appears to be the best.		
——— Mr. Holland reiterates his former opinion as the expression of the views of the Board of which the Governor is the President and he the next senior member, on the questions of tank repair and aumauny management of the farms of the Jaghir.	17- 7-88 9- 8-88	458-90 515-9

Item.	Date.	Page number.

Revenue Management—*cont.*

He alludes to the established collection of tank russooms which constitutes approximately 9 per cent of the Government share and is available for the purpose of repairing tanks leaving a surplus to Government.

When the jaghir lands were farmed out regard was not only had to the necessity of the times but also to the benefit of the revenue dervied from the system of renting. If the renters had deviated from their terms in so extensive a period as 9 years, it should not be taken as an argument in favour of aumauny management but as indicating the fallacy of the estimate of revenue and the evil of progressive rent, which makes the renter towards the later part of his lease, resort to contrivances for the relinquishment of his lease.

As the advantage of the renter is in proportion to the produce of his farm, he will be compelled to improve the cultivation by making advances to the ryots. But the waste lands could not be cultivated with advantage as the yield has been found to be inadequate compared to the expenses of tillage.

The aumauny system of management necessarily involves the employment of a large number of native servants who are capable of intrigue, oppression and extortion and it is hardly possible to control them effectively under such a vast and intricate mode of collection.

The regulations for the conduct of the collectors are established in opposition to the aumaunee system and encourage only the system of renting.

Finally he proposes that in all cases of letting out farms where it is found to be practicable certain adequate deposits or advances of money should be required which are to become forfeited in case of failure to pay any one kist. Care should be taken to see that in all cases the produce shall be liable to distraint and be considered as a security to be first applied towards the discharge of stipulated rents.

——— The Board's minutes. 28- 7-88 491-506

Messrs. Saunders, Halliburton and Moubray, three members of the Board, in replying to the foregoing minutes of Mr. Holland, state that the impoverished state of the Jaghir and the neglected condition of the tanks are too well-known to admit of any doubt and are borne out by the reports of the Superintendent and the frequent complaints of the inhabitants.

As regards the tank russooms they become part of the renter's dues. Being collected at the Presidency the Superintendent has no control over them ; nor is he permitted to take over their collection. The renters are sure to complain of interference in the management of their farms should any measure be adopted which will tend to the appropriation of the tank russooms to the object for which they were intended.

They point out that though the aumauny mode of collection of revenue is attended with considerable difficulty, it is at the same time most just and equitable to the ryot and wherever this sytem has been tried the revenue has improved.

With regard to the dependence on the native servants, who are given to intrigue and oppression, they remark that this is less to be apprehended as most of those gentlemen who are employed as managers under the Company understand some of the country languages and employ dubashes merely as interpreters which is different from admitting them to a participation of power.

They do not agree with Mr. Holland that any advance of money is needed when the farms are let, on the ground that the renters are compelled to borrow money at high interest which ultimately devolves on the poor cultivators. It would therefore be unjust to restrain the produce of the country as security to be first applied towards the discharge of the Company's rents. They consider it expedient to rent small farms, the kists to be divided according to the seasons of the harvest.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Village Officers		
Privileges—Conicoply of Tiruppachchur.	7– 8–88	512
Military Misconduct		
Poonamalle and Manimangalam.	13– 8–88	521–5
The renters complain that sepoys get into the villages and take away the carpenters and blacksmiths during the cultivation seasons. The Superintendent requests the Board to take steps to put an end to this oppression.	29– 8–88	531–2
Scarcity		
Rents in grain.	3– 9–88	543–4
Owing to the present scarcity of grain at Madras, the Board is requested to direct the Superintendent to obtain grain in lieu of the kists due from the renters and send it to Madras.		
Accounts		
Manimangalam and Periapollam.	15– 9–88	550–2
The Superintendent reports that employment of muttasadies will help him in the preparation of tumar wasilat for the district of Periapollam, Karunguli and Manimangalam and requests the Board to take steps to make the dismissed renters of these farms attend the cutcherry to clear up the accounts maintained by them.	18– 9–88	565–6
Revenue Renters		
Confinement for non-payment of rent.	16– 9–88	556–
The renters of Karunguli, Periapollam and Manimangalam are confined in the custody of the poligars for non-payment of their rents. The Board solicits the opinion of the Governor in Council on the procedure to be adopted for the recovery of their debts.		
Tiruvallur Temple		
Management.	13– 9–88	560–2
The Board approves the recommendation of Mr. Dighton to appoint an amuldar to manage the property of the pagoda at Tiruvallur.	24– 9–88 27– 9–88 2–10–88	569–70 579 581–2
Irrigation Repair		
Security demanded.	22– 9–88	563–8
The renter of Saut Magan not having carried out any repairs to the tank at Red Hills, the Board requires a deposit of Pag. 300 from him for this purpose. As this tank irrigates part of the Poonamallee pargana, the Board directs that the renters of these districts should share the charges of repairing it.		
Chikkakota		
Poligar Chendrappa Reddi's family—Privileges.	18–10–88	586–96
In the matter relating to the privileges of the poligarship of Chickercotah the Board lays before the Hon'ble the President the whole case for orders.	6–11–88	630–1
The widow of Chandrappa Reddi, the late poligar of Chickercotah, submitted a petition claiming the privileges of that office of which she was unjustly deprived during the Nabob's management of the Jaghir. The Board admitting her just claims, directed the Superintendent to restore to her the poligarship as desired. She thereupon appointed her nephew Swami Reddi to act on her behalf as poligar; but disputes arising between the renter and the poligar regarding the quantity of land annexed thereto, the Superintendent was asked to report the number of dependants of the widow's family and the establishment of peons necessary for the purpose of that office.		
On Mr. Dighton's report a cowle was granted to the poligar putting him in possession of 50 durwoos of land paying a peshcash of Pag. 50 per annum together with some other privileges for the support of the family. But the renter of the district refused to obey the orders of the Superintendent and has presented a petition to the Hon'ble the President, the sequel of which he is well aware.		
Loom Tax		
Mr. Holland's minute.	25–10–88	597–9
When the farms of the Jaghir were rented for a period of nine years, the Government remitted the loom tax for a period of five years as a measure of indulgence. The cloth required for the Company's investment is too inconsiderable to bear any proportion to the loss of revenue due to the remission of the loom tax.		611–3

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Loom Tax—*cont.*		
This tax cannot be assumed to operate to the detriment of the weavers as it falls only on the purchasers who are mostly Europeans. Thus any remission would only favour the foreign markets. The tax does not fail to secure to the Government certain control over the weavers. Mr. Holland would therefore have the tax collected in the Jaghir.		
———The Board's minute.	27–10–88	600–1
Messrs. Haliburton and Moubray differ from the views expressed by Mr. Holland, as they are in favour of remission of the tax which is not by itself very considerable. The exemption from this tax is bound to have a salutary influence of encouraging the manufacturer ; the French have likewise increased the number of weavers in their territory. The Governor in Council approves the exemption from the tax.		
Customs Duty		
Claims for remission.	16–10–88	602–5
The Superintendent reports that several renters of the Jaghir claim remissions of rent on account of not collecting duties on goods in consequence of the orders of the Company. He has asked the renters to produce certificates or vouchers from merchants whose goods have passed through the district.		
Military Supplies		
Sheep.	4–11–88	615–6
The 5,000 sheep required from the renter of Chickercotah for the supply of the army cantonments is ready for delivery.	13–11–88	626–9
	17–11–88 } 20–11–88 }	634–5
Saut Magans		
List of villages submitted.	6–11–88	618–9
Murder		
Peragalatur.	7–11–88	620–1
Jourdan, Mr.		
Arrears of quit-rent—Seizure of property.	10–11–88	623–4
Remission of Rent		
Comparative statement of claims.	13–11–88	636–4
Tundu		
The Board's minutes.	1–12–88	666–8 682
Mr. Haliburton holds that the tundu tax was discontinued by an order of the committee of revenue as it was considered oppressive. The renter's claim for remission on this head could be allowed only when it is conclusively proved that it was collected during the time of the Nabob.		
Mr. Holland is of opinion that the renter should not be credited with the amount of the tax as it does not appear to have been regularly collected during the years prior to the renting of the Jaghir.		
Mr. Saunders considers that the renter is justified in claiming remission on account of this tax.		
The Board therefore resolves to ascertain whether the tundu tax was regularly levied for five years preceding the war.		
Customs Statement	1–12–88	669–75
Land Dispute		
Porrell—Report.	27–11–88	678–81
Revenue Arrears		
Statement.	11–12–88	683–94

Vol. 445.

Correspondence regarding Jaghir Lands.

1792–4.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Jaghir		
Northern Division—Statement of arrears.	30–11–1792	1
Betel Cultivation		
Report.	7–12–92	2
	8– 3–93	16
Ponneri		
Peshcash—Delay in payment.	7–12–92	3

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Police Sibbandi Increase in establishment.	12-12-92	4-5
Revenue Renting Ramaporam village—Carany Vankatachala Ayya—Report.	5- 1-93	5
Sheep Scarcity of.	15- 1-93	6
Courts Establishment at Tiruvallur.	21- 1-93	8
Minjur Inhabitants and tank diggers—Quarrel.	21- 1-93	9
Military Misconduct Walajabad Cantonment—Report.	9- 2-93 17- 5-93 23- 5-93	10 48 56
Popham, Mr. Stephen Application for land.	22- 2-93 25- 3-93	11-2 25-7
Irrigation Repair Trivatore and San Thome—Estimate.	11- 3-93	17-8
Revenue Renting Tiruvallur—Salt pans and paddy fields—Proposals.	12- 3-93	18-9
Poligar Parangalatoor—Privileges—Sale—Report.	16- 3-93	21
Ponneri Poligar's claim to villages. In this letter to the Board, the Collector of the Northern Division of the Jaghir reports that the claims of the poligar for the restoration of his 6 mocassa villages and 18 cawely villages in Satewadu district withheld from him by the Nabob when under his management are just.	29- 3-93	28-30
Dutch Frontier Cherlepauk village. The renter of Cherlepauk village complains that the Dutch Government have usurped a piece of ground on the borders near Pulicat and have prevented the salt business from being carried on.	4- 4-93	30-1
Encroachments Tiruvallur—Renters' complaint—Report.	9- 4-93	33-4
Irrigation Dispute Perambaukam—Report.	2- 5-93	37-9
Military Supplies Grain accounts—Tiruppachchur.	16- 5-93	45
Poligar Sreeram Singama Naick—Maintenance. The Collector of the Northern Division reports that Sri Ram Singama Naick the poligar whose privileges were sequestered owing to non-payment of peshcash, is in great distress and that half the produce of his kavali and mocassa villages at least should be given to him for his maintenance.	17- 5-93	49
Mulberry Plantation Report.	17- 5-93 24- 5-93 16- 7-93	50-3 59 82
Weavers Weaver's family—Cost of maintenance.	18- 5-93	54
Tobacco Cultivation Report.	23- 5-93	56-7
Cantonment Arrack and toddy—Sale prohibited within 4 miles of the Mount.	6- 6-93 13- 7-93	61-2 81
Irrigation Dispute Vullur—Report.	7- 6-93	63
Revenue Renter Tiruvallur—Statement of losses.	..	65

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Irrigation Dispute		
Cadapauk.	14- 6-93	66-7
The inhabitants of the village of Cadapauk and Chinna Pulicat represent that the sub-renter of Pulicat and the servants of the Nabob raised a dam across the water course leading up to their villages thereby preventing them from making salt. The Collector of the Northern Division of the Jaghir reports to the Board that in such cases the dispute may be settled by arbitration and that the Nabob may be requested to direct his amuldars not to interfere with his division of the Jaghir.		
Remission of Rent		
Tiruvallur and SanThome—Statement.	..	68-70
Ponneri		
Poligars—Distressed circumstances.	25- 6-93	73-4
The Collector of the Northern Division reports the distressed condition of the two poligars, Dopavar and Vendotewar. The former had some maniams and kondayams which decayed after the war, rendering him unable to pay his peshcash. They were therefore sequestered.		
The other poligar is also in the same predicament and there is no prospect of their peshcash being realised in full. The Collector therefore requests the Board to reduce the amount of their peshcash and reinstate the poligars in their privileges by which at least they will be enabled to support themselves.		
Remission of Rent		
Perambaukam—Report.	29- 6-93	75
Revenue Renting		
Coovum village—Proposal.	5- 7-93	78
	18- 7-93	84
Military Supplies		
Sheep.	12- 7-93 13- 7-93	79-80
Revenue Arrears		
Gopaul Rao—Report.	19- 7-93	85
Revenue Collections		
Statement for f. 1201.	..	88
Mulberry Plantation		
Vellout—Estimate.	25- 7-93 29- 7-93 31- 7-93	89-95
Renter		
Tiruvallur—Interest on deposit.	2- 8-93	97
Northern Division		
D.C.B. Statement.	8- 8-93	100
Wells		
Vellout—Estimate—Report.	12- 8-93	103-4
	15- 8-93	106
Stationery		
Inadequacy of supply reported.	13- 8-93	105
Tobacco Cultivation		
Report on.	24- 8-93	109
Kistbandi		
Statement of.	31- 8-93	111-2
Remission of Rent		
Estates—SanThome and Tiruvallur.	31- 8-93	113-5
Northern Division		
Administration report.	31- 8-93	115-44
The Collector first proceeds to state the situation of each district with respect to revenue collection, population and manufactures and then offers his observations regarding the improvement of the revenue and the benefit of the country.		
The district of Tripassore comprises 9 mocassa and inam villages, 48 shrotriem villages and 157 aumany villages under the management of 13 renters on a lease of 3 years.		

Item. Date. Page number.

Northern Division—*cont.*

The collection of revenue is estimated by the following items ; shrotriem rent, poligars' peshcash, arrack farms, temple collection brought to the Circar account, saderwared, land customs and extra collections of fees and forfeitures. The balance under each item is next set forth.

There is one amuldar and 30 servants of various denominations. A havildar, inamdar and 16 armed peons are entertained by the Circar to guard the cutcherry.

The report contains the extent of nunjai and punjai lands, Government and mauniam lands in the district together with the extent of cultivation under each.

The various sources of irrigation when maintained in an efficient state would attract a greater number of cultivators to the district.

There are only about 17 families of weavers keeping only 17 looms entirely under the control of the Export Warehouse-keeper.

The Poonamalle district comprises 256 villages of which 6 are inams and jaghir villages, 50 attached to the Trivalore farm, 5 rented by Messrs. Roebuck and Abbott, 39 shrotriems, and the rest 156 villages under the management of 14 renters. The collection of revenue is under the following heads :—Renter's kists, shrotriem villages, poligars' peshcash, fakeer's nazer, tank fees, saderwared, arrack farm, extra collections, and land customs.

There is an amuldar and 20 servants of different denominations employed in the revenue collections. The Collector mentions the total extent of nunjai and punjai lands, Government and mauniams and that under cultivation under each class. He next goes on to state the probable cost of putting the various sources of irrigation in a condition of good repair.

With a view to introduce silk manufacture on this coast, an extent of land in this and the Sautmaghan district has been appropriated for the cultivation of mulberry trees.

The Sautmagan district contains 12 shrotriem villages, 4 mocassa ; 2 villages belong to Mr. Shamier, an Armenian merchant ; 3 are rented by Mr. Popham and 13 by Messrs. Roebuck and Abbott. The remaining 63 villages are under the superintendence of 5 renters for a period of three years. The revenue derived is under the following heads :—Amount paid by renters, shrotriem rent, poligars' peshcash, arrack farms, juncans or land customs and fines and extra collections.

There is one amuldar and 15 servants of various denominations.

There are 24 weaver families who own 25 looms and manufacture coarse cloths and coarse muslins.

With regard to the Poonary district there are 156 villages of which 34 are inams, 25 shrotriems, and the remaining 95 are rented out for 3 years. There is one amuldar and 17 peons under Government.

The report contains an extent of nunjai and punjai lands ; varaput or Government lands ; mauniams ; and that under cultivation. The cultivation promises to improve if the tanks and other sources of irrigation are kept in good repair.

There are 22 looms belonging to the 16 families of weavers ; the cloth produced is mostly purchased by the Company.

In the Peddapollam district there are 10 shrotriems, 4 mocassa villages, and 70 villages under the management of 9 renters for a period of 3 years.

There are 95 looms employed by 99 families of weavers who manufacture cloth chiefly on account of the Company's investment.

Out of 82 villages in the Manimungalam district 11 are shrotriem and the rest, 71, are under the management of 4 renters for a period of 3 years. There is one amuldar and 14 peons under the employment of the Company. The irrigation sources are in need of repair.

There are 85 looms employed by 85 families of weavers ; the cloth produced is purchased chiefly by the Company.

The 18 villages in the farm of Pooly and Valangadavaukam are rented for a term of 7 years. The Circar employs no revenue servants in the farm. There are only Government and mauniam lands in the farm.

There are only 5 villages in Vullore and Meenjore farm, rented for a period of 7 years to Mr. Popham. This farm enjoys a peculiar advantage in having the river Cortilar running through it which affords a good supply of water.

Item.	Date.	Page number.

Northern Division—*cont.*

The principal object of the renter is to introduce a superior kind of cotton plant in the country and in order to encourage him in the enterprise Government have granted a large tract of land in the Manimungalam district.

The Perambaukam district contains 4 shrotriem villages and 28 other villages rented for a period of 5 years and renewable for a further period of 5 years. There are 35 looms worked by 30 families of weavers; the produce of cloth is purchased mainly by the Company.

The Chickercotah farm consists of 3 villages rented for a period of 5 years. There are 18 large and small tanks and 473 wells and 920 families.

The Trivatore farm consists of 12 shrotriem villages and 41 other villages rented for a period of 5 years. The 111 families of weavers employ 167 looms and manufacture cloth principally for the use of the natives.

SanThome or Mylapore contains 6 villages rented for a period of 5 years. There are 82 we ers and 135 looms, the manufacture of which is purchased by the Company. There are a number of Europeans, Portuguese, residing in this place.

The Egmore Mittoo was formerly a place to the west of and in the neighbourhood of Madras where the land customs were collected.

Besides the sibbundy employed by the Circar for the collection of revenue in the various districts an establishment of peshcar, writers and peons is maintained at the cutcherry under the orders of the Collector which amounts to Pag. 1741–40–20.

The practice of distributing grain in charity to different people, varying from 11 to 16% prior to the measurement of grain, appears to be long established throughout the country. On the grain being measured the Government's share amounts to 31 to 49% and the ryot's share according to the facility or otherwise of watering the crops from 39 to 61% and russooms divided amongst temples, canongoes, desmooks, poligars, etc., etc., from 8 to 12%.

In the opinion of the Collector the conduct of the renters is such as to render those under their immediate authority contented and happy. The remission of taxes has made for the ease and happiness of the inhabitants and the establishment of the courts of justice will be attended with the best effects in the security of private property.

The repairs to the reservoirs and tanks would induce the ryots who are perfectly secure in their just shares, to come from other countries and settle in the Jaghir. Should any lands remain uncultivated after the tanks are repaired, an encouragement may be held out by increasing the mamool or customary share of the ryots thus; first year 1 callam more for every 10 callams, 2nd year ½ a callam more, 3rd year ¼ callam more, after which it should be reduced to the usual standard. In order to induce them to clear away the jungle for the purpose of cultivation the whole produce may be given up to the cultivator for the first two years, 10% for the Circar share to be received for the 3rd year, 20% for the 4th year, 30% for the 5th year and 40% for the 6th year, at which rate it should be fixed. In cases where extraordinary labour is required to reclaim the ground to a state of cultivation, the produce for the first three or four years may be entirely given up to the cultivator, after which the above stated assessments may be made.

Item	Date	Page number
Peons		
Establishment—Applied for.	3- 9-93	147-8
Chikkakota		
Widow of Chandrappa Reddi.	4- 9-93	148
Irrigation Dispute		
Perambauk.	26- 9-93	154-8
Abkari		
Poonamalle retailers' arrest—Orders.	12-10-93	160
Remission of Rent		
Nundambaukam and Alandoor—Report.	18-10-93	161-2
Mulberry Plantation		
Compensation to renters and ryots—Report.	22-10-93	163-5

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Murder		
Poodure village.	1-11-93 14-11-93 19-11-93	166-71
Peons		
Establishment—Requisition. The Collector reports to the Board that peons are absolutely necessary in the districts throughout the whole year to take care of the crops in the field, superintend the tanks and see that the inhabitants carry on the cultivation.	23-10-93	173-4
Encroachments		
Egmore and Purasawak—Report.	26-11-93	174
Betel Cultivation		
Gardeners refuse to supply—Report.	1-12-93 7-12-93 17-12-93	179 182 188
Translator		
Appointment asked for.	3-12-93	180
Post Office		
Transmission of accounts.	8-12-93	185
Military Misconduct		
Report.	10-12-93 11-12-93	185-6
Accounts		
Procedure for transmission laid down.	12-12-93	186-7
Palmyra Trees		
Supply of.	25-12-93	189
Mulberry		
Supply of manure.	26-12-93 24- 1-94	190 217
Accounts		
Transmission.	29-12-93 30-12-93	190-2
Encroachments		
By Nabob's people.	31-12-93	193
Revenue Servants		
Appointment of.	31-12-93	194
Stationery		
Increase of supply asked for.	9- 1-94	195
Land Acquisition		
Mental Hospital—Compensation—Report.	10- 1-94	196-7
Irrigation Dispute		
Perambaukam—Report.	11- 1-94 6- 2-94	198 227
Annual Report		
Explanation of omissions.	12- 1-94	199-208
Weaving		
Accommodation—Shevampettah—Report.	12- 1-94	208
Audit	16- 1-94	210-2
Peshcar		
Complaints against—Report.	19- 1-94	213-5
Accounts		
Monthly—Transmission.	27- 1-94	218
Stationery		
Supply—Report.	30- 1-94	219
Revenue Arrears		
Conatore renter—Report.	1- 2-94 8- 2-94	220-1 224-5
Robbery		
Major Brodie's articles—Report.	4- 2-94	222
Accounts		
Transmission.	26- 2-94	230
Military Misconduct		
Sepoys at Poonamalle.	1- 3-94	231-2

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Records		
Superintendent—Transmission.	2- 3-94	232-3
Betel and Tobacco		
The betel gardeners have increased the price of betel and are not supplying an adequate quantity to the renters. The Collector of the Northern Division suggests means by which the grievance could be redressed.	12- 3-94	235-40
The cultivation of tobacco has not yet been undertaken by the inhabitants except in small quantities for their own consumption. They are in general unacquainted with the mode of cultivating it. To encourage the growing of this weed, the Collector suggests that the inhabitants should be invited to cultivate the waste lands with tobacco free of assessment for a period of 3 years and be permitted to sell it without any restriction. On the termination of this period the Circar's assessment should be fixed at Pag. 4 per cawni which should not be increased for a period of 10 years.		
Canongoe's Fees		
Tiruppachchur—Stoppage of.	14- 3-94	241
Tanneerculam Janardanyer		
Complaint—Report.	18- 3-94	243-5
Betel Cultivation		
Report on the yield.	20- 3-94 21- 3-94	246-50
Village Factions		
Washermen and inhabitants—Tondiavadoo village—Dispute—Report.	28- 3-94	253-4
Estates		
Copoor village—Inhabitants' complaint—Report.	29- 3-94	256
Pensions		
Transmission of accounts.	9- 4-94	259
Robbery		
Boodooroo—Ponneri Poligar's report.	9- 4-94	259
Military Supplies		
The Collector of the Northern Division represents to the O.C. Poonamalle the difficulty and hardship of procuring the large supplies of sheep required for the military.	15- 4-94 28- 4-94 22- 6-94 26- 7-94 8- 8-94	261 267-8 284-5 297 299-300
Military Misconduct		
Poonamalle.	16- 4-94	263
The Collector of the Northern Division of the Jaghir reports to the O.C., Poonamallee, that the sepoys have plundered the arrack shops situated outside the limits prescribed by the military authorities for the sale of liquor and seized some of the shop-keepers and put them to cooly work.		
Kottur		
Fixing the assessment.	21- 4-94	265-6
The Collector supports the request of the Christian inhabitants of the Kottur village to grant a sunnud fixing the assessment on the lands lying north of the village cultivated by picotah and those on the east involving much labour in the cultivation, at the same rates as on those granted by Padre Manenti.		
Canongoe's Rusum		
Kooum.	29- 4-94	269
The Collector desires to know whether the canongoes' russooms are to be paid by the Circar before letting the farm to Cundapa Chetty.		
Remission of Rent		
Kodapauk.	2- 7-94	270
Kooum		
Accounts—Transmission of.	5- 5-94	271-2
Misconduct		
Revenue servants.	8- 5-94	274-5
The Collector reports to the Board that if these men, who are acquainted with the "detail and minute" of the business were to be dismissed, the work of collection of revenue would greatly be impeded. He however reports some changes in the establishment he has made later on.	3- 6-94	279-80

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Accounts		
Transmission.	10– 5–94	276
Cash Remittance	17– 5–94	277
	28– 5–94	279
	3– 6–94	281
	17– 6–94	283
Robbery		
Cundatore—Report.	23– 5–94	278
Mulberry Cultivation		
The renter of Porur magan has already planted 35 cawnis with mulberry trees and has an equal number ready to plant on a favourable change of weather. The buildings for the purpose of erecting a filature and cocoonery are in progress.	15– 6–94	282-3
Barrett, Mr.		
Cultivation at Velcharapaukam.	22– 6–94	285
The Collector informs Mr. Barrett that he could cultivate the 52 cawnis of waste and paddy land applied for in the Velcharapaukam village on the following terms. If he cultivates coffee, black pepper, cotton and other exotic productions there will be no assessment for the first 7 years. From the 8th year onwards quit-rent at fan. 29 on every cawni will be collected if any portion of the land be cultivated with native crops. The rent of the land will be free the first 4 years; assessed at ½ the usual rate the 5th year, and the full rate at the 10th year.	26– 6–94	287
Accounts		
Transmission.	24– 6–94	285
Saderwared		
Report on levy of.	1– 7–94	287–8
Revenue Renter		
Perambauk—Renter's death.	12– 7–94	292
Audit	19– 7–94	293–6
Tafrik Tax		
The tax was a customary, arbitrary levy on people in 5 villages of the Manimangalam district and was felt as a hardship. The Collector requests the Board to examine the desirability of abolishing it. (See **446**/7–8.)		305–7

Vol. 446.

Correspondence regarding Jaghir Lands.

1794–5.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Estates		
Vallur, Minjur and Ademooil—Statement for f. 1203—Called for.	19–11–1794	1
Place, Mr. Lionel		
Takes charge of the Northern Division.	18–11–94	2
Theft		
Restoration of property.	21–11–94	3–4
The mocassa villages of the Poligar of Tiruppachchur were sequestered in consequence of some property belonging to the late Lt. Fry being stolen. An amount of Pag. 100 due to the Lt. is with the Collector. He requests the Board to arrange payment of this sum to the legal representatives of the late Lt. Fry.		
Maniams		
Neeyawille—Brahmin's claims—Report.	29–11–94	5–7
Tafrik Tax		
(See **445**/305–7). The Collector objects to the collection of this tax.	2–12–94	7–8
Nabob's Troops		
Misconduct.	5–12–94	9–17
A party of the Nabob's sepoys while marching to Chandragiri caused a great tumult and insulted the Collector, Mr. Lionel Place. The latter requests the Governor in Council to take steps to put an end to such occurrences.	9–12–94	24
	10–12–94	26
Encroachments		
Padantandalum—Report.	7–12–94	18–9

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Measures and Weights		
Falseness of.	9-12-94	20-3
The Collector complains that almost all the measures and weights used by the merchants in the Northern Division of the Jaghir are false. He reports that rigorous measures must be adopted to check the fraud.		
Demand, Collection and Balance		
November—Transmission.	9-12-94	24
Irrigation		
Report on tanks called for.	10-12-94	25
Salt		
Covelong—Sale—Proposals.	19-12-94	27-9
The salt merchants of Covelong, who demand exorbitant prices, are unable to sell the large quantities of salt they manufacture in the course of one year. The Collector suggests that they should reduce their prices and increase their sales, by which means their gain will be considerable. He proposes to sell by auction 1,500 garce of salt, the produce of two years, in lots varying from 20 to 50 garce delivered on the spot. The expense of measuring is to be defrayed by the Circar.		
Measures and Weights		
Standards.	21-12-94	30
The Collector wants to be furnished with a standard set of measures for each purganna, a marcal, $\frac{1}{2}$ a marcal, $\frac{1}{4}$ marcal, a pucca seer, $\frac{1}{2}$ a pucca seer and $\frac{1}{4}$ pucca seer. He proposes to give notice that the Company's callam, mercal and seer shall be the only authorized measures throughout the Jaghir from the next fasli. He would have the scales and weights (imported from Europe and adapted to this country) deposited at the cusba of every purganna.		
Revenue Renter		
Covelong.	22-12-94	31-3
The amuldar's brother is the renter of Covelong. The regulations prohibit a revenue officer from holding directly or indirectly any farm or being concerned in the revenues of any place under the jurisdiction of the Collector either as renter's security or otherwise. The Collector has therefore resumed the farm of Covelong taking care to see that the sub-renters are not disturbed.		
Jurisdiction		
Justice of the Peace, Madras.	25-12-94	33-6
The Collector points out to the Justice of the Peace, that he has extended his authority to places where it does not legally reach. He states that he has requested the authorities concerned to define their respetive jurisdictions.		
Cash		
Transmission.	28-12-94	37
Police Sibbandi		
Covelong farm—Employment—Requisition.	28-12-94	37
Cash		
Transmission.	29-12-94 3- 1-95	38 39
Military Supplies		
Sheep—Report.	30-12-94	38
Encroachments		
Padantandalam.	4- 1-95	39-40
The Collector, writing to Mr. Stephen Popham, states that he has not only encroached on the ground belonging to the Padantandalam inhabitants but has deprived them of a considerable portion of cultivable ground by digging a ditch. The Collector requires Mr. Popham to pay compensation to the inhabitants.		
Tent Establishment		
It is the duty of the Collector to tour the districts under his charge. To effect this the Jaghir Collector has equipped himself with tents and solicits the sanction of the Board of Revenue for the maintenance of an establishment thereto. He adds that by revising the moyen zabitahs of two districts it is possible to increase the pay of some of his servants and entertain the additional establishment required without incurring much expenditure.	7- 1-95	41-2

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Conjeeveram Festival		
A festival is to be celebrated shortly at Conjeeveram, which is apprehended to be the occasion of dispute between the two sects of Brahmins. The Collector has taken precautions to put down the disturbance which is anticipated. But should this prove ineffectual he requests the officer commanding at Wallajahbad to rise equal to the occasion.	7- 1-95	43
Records		
Indexing.	13- 1-95	44
The Collector issues instructions to his assistant to prepare an index to and classify all the records in his cutcherry.		
Government Buildings		
Statement of expenses.	12- 1-95	45
Irrigation Report		
Renters' neglect.	19- 1-95	[illegible]-5
The renters collect tank mara but do not spend it on the tanks. They regard it as part of their profits. The repairs which they have made to the tanks are merely temporary. The Collector has fined renters when the tanks burst. This being the last year of the lease he recommends that he may be allowed to receive the rusum himself and the reasons be published.		
Murder		
Of a child—Report.	20- 1-95	57-8
Cash Remittance	22- 1-95 26- 1-95 30- 1-95	63
Military Misconduct	15- 2-95 25- 2-95	66 81
Cash Remittance	19- 2-95	78
Robbery	23- 2-95	79
Military Supplies		
Sheep.	26- 2-95 1- 3-95 11- 3-95 15- 3-95	82-4 89-90 98 107
Accounts		
Renters and poligars—Delay in submission.	23- 2-95	85-7
Salt		
Covelong—Sale proposals.	1- 3-95	87-8
Estates		
Vullur and Minjur—Sequestration of.	2- 3-95	92
Cash Receipt	7- 3-95	97
Writer		
Proposal to employ.	11- 3-95	101-2
Uttiramerur		
The Circar produce of this taluk for the last two years after payment of the requisite sibbandy and the jummah left a reasonable profit to the renter. But extravagant courses and a highly paid staff of servants soon compelled him to borrow money from the sowcars who are now clamorous for the payment of their demands. The affairs of the district are in confusion heightened by the renter's ignorance of administration. The accounts between himself and the inhabitants are not settled and the deceptions he practised upon them would have retarded the progress of cultivation had not his removal encouraged them to hope for redress of their grievances.	13- 3-95	102-6
The Collector summoned the head inhabitants and offered them the rent of their villages proportionate to the extent of cultivation and the present state of the crops. But the cusbah magan had to be resumed under aumanee management owing to the dispute among the inhabitants and the other villages were rented to 9 inhabitants. They have engaged to defray all the district sibbandy and to take away the grain now in heaps as they pay for it.		
The kists of the rented magans are to be paid in equal instalments in February, March, April, May and June.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Military Supplies		
Sheep.	15- 3-95	108
Robbery		
Saut Magan.	15- 3-95	109
Revenue Payments		
Currency.	15- 3-95	110
The Collector reports to the Board that the revenue treasury declines to receive any payment from renters except in new pagodas. This has led to the irregularity in payment of rents and he therefore requests the Board to issue orders to the treasury directing them to receive all pagodas which are of full weight and reject only those which are light or do not bear the currency stamp.		
Southern Division		
Transmission of accounts.	19- 3-95	114
Military Supplies		
Sheep.	22- 3-95 24- 3-95	117-27
The practice of employing sepoys to procure sheep for the use of the troops is attended with the annihilation of the flocks in the districts. The Collector therefore requests the O.C. at the Mount to apply to the renter of the Trivalore farm or the amuldars of Poonamallee and Saut Magan for sheep or other provisions required for the cantonment.	31- 3-95	149
In addressing the Board on the same subject the Collector states that the Jaghir may be exempted from supplying sheep to the Military required for consumption beyond a number of two thousand.		
Military Supplies		
Sheep.		
The Collector requires Mr. Stephen Popham to make an immediate supply of 5000 sheep for the use of the garrisons and cantonments in the Jaghir out of the stock he engaged by his muchilika to keep on his farm.	28- 3-95	134
Horse Breeding		
The Collector recommends that the mares should not be placed under the care of the inhabitants whose ignorance might occasion the failure of the scheme. They should be kept in numbers from 15 to 20 in charge of a few of the most intelligent native invalid troopers, who would bring to their task the experience gained in the management of horses. He would choose the old fort of Karunguli for the rearing of the young colts on account of its convenience and security.	30- 3-95	133-8
The scheme should be under the control of the Superintendent. The inhabitants may be induced to use a common species of horse for cultivating the dry grain lands and other purposes.		
Cash Remittance	30- 3-95 1- 4-95	139-40
Fodder		
Removal to Madras.	5- 4-95	143
The death of many cattle in the Jaghir is due to want of straw which is being carried away to Madras. The Collector brings to the notice of Mr. Popham the orders prohibiting this practice.		
Robbery		
Culprits—Apprehension of.	6- 4-95 12- 4-95	143 147-8
Nabob's Sepoys		
Disturbance.	15- 4-95	149-50
A party of the Nabob's sepoys entered the village of Karumbaukam in the Carungooly pargunna in pursuit of some inhabitants who had fled from the oppression of H.H. the Nabob's amuldar. The Collector forthwith required them to depart without molesting the inhabitants. The sepoys paid no heed to the orders of the Collector and continued to stay in the village. The Collector addresses the Board on this subject requesting them to take steps to check similar irregularities on the part of the Nabob's sepoys in future.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Tobacco		
Karunguli.	16- 4-95	153-4
The inhabitants of Karunguli are accustomed to dispose of the tobacco on the spot. They are therefore unacquainted with the manner of packing which will ensure preservation during its conveyance to Madras. The Collector has endeavoured in vain to procure assistance in this matter. There is consequently no other way of preventing a total decay of tobacco and loss of money advanced on this account than the Superintendent sending his people to receive it at Carangooly.		
Revenue renters		
Madurantakam—Misconduct of.	25- 4-95	155
Stationery Indent		
To the Board of Revenue.	25- 4-95	156
Military Misconduct		
The officers commanding at the cantonments send their sepoys into the country who forcibly take away sheep and other articles required by them on their own terms. The Collector urges that it is necessary to afford redress to the aggrieved inhabitants.	4- 5-95	163-5
——— The Collector declines to accept the low price offered by the Major for the sheep seized by him in a violent manner.	4- 7-95	165-6
Manure & Straw		
Wasteful use of.	6- 5-95	167-9
The cattle are deprived of straw and the lands of manure. The straw is exported to Madras and the manure is converted into bratties or cowdung cakes. The Collector has published a regulation that one-third of the quantity of straw and bratties obtained in the Jaghir and required for the consumption of cattle should be at the disposal of the inhabitants. Also he has issued a notice giving permission to cut down the jungles and obtain firewood which could be used instead of bratties. He however solicits the sanction of the Board to the measures adopted.		
Military Supplies		
Sheep—Walajabad.	8- 5-95	169-70
Military Supplies		
Arrangements to supply sheep.	8- 5-95	170-3
The selection of sheep required by the Military when made by the inhabitants is attended with unsatisfactory results. The Collector has therefore appointed two butchers at Pag. 3 monthly for this purpose.		
The Government are prepared to advance Pag. 10,000 for the purchase of sheep. The Collector proposes to take muchilikas from those who promise to provide sheep and taccavy bonds for the money payable in 4 equal kists in January, February, March and April following.		
Jurisdiction		
The Collector points out that enquiries into and adjustment of disputes in the district of a Collector are peculiarly his province and not that of the Justices in Madras.	13- 5-95	1[illegible]
Tobacco		
Purchase of.		
If the tobacco grown in Karunguli farm is not taken by Government the cultivators would find it difficult to repay the taccavy advanced to them. Orders are solicited on the subject.	18- 5-95	[illegible]
Measures		
The Collector prefers the heaped measure to struck ones as the latter can be manipulated.	28- 5-[illegible]	192-5
Conjeeveram Festival		
The Collector has applied to the Officer Commanding at Walajahbad to furnish an escort to accompany the idol at little Conjeeveram in its procession through the town and to prevent accidents happening from the size of the crowd.	31- 5-95	196
Stone Cutters		
The Collector requests the services of the stone cutters of the Jaghir who are at present working under the Nabob, to complete a work of great importance.	28- 5-95	197

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Irrigation Repairs		
The Collector proposes to take muchilikas from all maniamdars whose lands are irrigated by tanks which need repair. He points out that these muchilikas impose a sufficient check on the expenditure of money for this purpose and that the amuldars are directed to superintend the work.	6- 6-95	199-201
To the clause inserted in the muchilika that all maniamdars and others holding land watered from the tanks are to reimburse their proportionate share of the expense to be determined when the repairs shall have been completed, the Collector would suggest a modification in favour of a remission of at least one-third or better one-half of their just proportion to be granted and the remainder made payable in two years.		
Misconduct		
Lascars.	11- 6-95	203
The Collector requests to be supplied with new lascars in place of the old ones whose work and conduct are unsatisfactory.		
Misconduct		
Amuldar.	19- 6-95	205
A Portuguese is a very unfit person to hold the office of amuldar. The amuldar of the late Mr. Popham the renter of Vullore and Minjur farm, is a case in point. He has been dismissed accordingly.		
Adialcheri		
Dutch claims—Possession—Report to the Board of Revenue.	24- 6-95	206-9
Upwards of 50 years back Adialcherry village was rented by the Dutch. Enquiries only reveal that they have held it on sufferance and the tacit consent of the manager for the time being. Like many villages it was not included in the Nabob's original Perwannah. The Uttumgher prepared and given in the year 1765 clear of all encumbrances on the Jaghir, does not contemplate exclusion of this village in favour of the Dutch.		
Mr. Barnard's survey comprehends the village in question. Apparently the Dutch themselves have so vague an idea of their right that they have always refrained from discussing it.		
It has been included in the general rent-roll of the district and the rent has been received by the amuldar through the Governor of Sadras. It would therefore appear the Dutch possess no right to the village.		
Revenue Renters		
Tiruvallur—Misconduct of.	25- 6-95	209-14
Irrigation Repairs		
The Collector solicits permission to undertake the repair of tanks in Tiruppachchur and other parganas which may not involve expenditure exceeding Pag. 200.	15- 7-95	221
Agricultural Advances		
The Collector requests sanction of Pag. 5,000 to advance to the ryots to enable them to supply the loss of cattle and increase the number of their ploughs.	24- 7-95	223
Dutch Treaty		
The Collector sends his assistant to take possession of Sadras according to the articles of capitulation agreed upon between the English and the Dutch Governments.	28- 7-95 4- 8-95	225 228-9
Arrack Revenue		
Statement to the Board of Revenue.	31- 7-95	225-7
Betel		
Mr. Baker, Superintendent of Betel and Tobacco, enjoys all the advantages derived from the betel gardens, leaving almost nothing to the inhabitants who cultivate them. To this is ascribed the scarcity of that commodity.	4- 8-95	230
Irrigation Repairs		
Labour troubles.	7- 8-95	233-5
The bricklayers who were sent from St. Thome to repair the tanks have all deserted and even a threat of sequestration of their houses does not induce them to return to their work. The Collector asks the Board whether Government have not any right to command the service of all labourers in the construction of works of general utility or whether waiving the right, pressing necessity may not justify compulsion in such cases.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Canongoes		
Rusums to the renters.	17- 8-95	236-7

The canongoes' rusums are by an order of the Board payable to the Circar. The renters should send their curnams with their accounts to the amuldar's cutcherry for examination of accounts and ascertainment of the amount of the rusums.

Salt		
Forcible removal of.	23- 8-95	239-41

Messrs. Roebuck and Abbot claimed the delivery of the salt of the Tiruvallur farm according to a contract between themselves and the renter. But as the price at which they claimed it was far below its value the amuldar refused to let them have it unless at a higher price. They sent their peons and forcibly carried away a quantity of salt after causing injury to some of the peons stationed at the pans. Upon this a party of sepoys and daloits was sent to put an end to this violation of right. The Collector hopes the Board will take steps to guard against recurrence of such conduct in future.

Weavers		
Arnee.	28- 8-95	245-6

There is disturbance in Arnee on account of a quarrel between the weavers and the contractor who has brought a number of Kalahasti peons to carry away some weavers. The Collector declines to interfere as the dispute is outside his province. (See pp. 273-5).

Renting by Europeans		
To the Board of Revenue.	30- 8-95	246-53

1. The Collector objects to the farms being let to European renters. They have, in general, no intimate knowledge of revenue matters and cannot therefore improve them to the full extent to which they are capable. Unless the rent be fixed at an abnormally low figure the renter is likely to be ruined or want to give up the farm.
2. In the case of Mr. DeSouza, notwithstanding the qualifications and advantages which he possessed, the Poonamallee district depreciated in value. He was not only imposed upon by the inhabitants but was unable to raise money to repair the tanks.
3. Mr. Popham obtained the richest tract of the Carnatic at a very low rent. He became involved in disputes with the inhabitants which ended in his granting "the most unwise and injurious" indulgences. He devoted his attention to constructing lofty buildings and wholly lost sight of the object for which he obtained the farm. The remissions he granted to the inhabitants were so great as to make one wonder how he managed to pay his rent.
4. The attention of Messrs. Roebuck and Abbott is chiefly devoted to the cultivation of indigo. They too granted "improper indulgences" to the inhabitants, allowing them to select large tracts of fertile ground under the denomination of 'backyards' and received in return permission to convert a large tract of nunjah into indigo ground.

Dutch Treaty		
Sadras.	8- 9 59	257

In consequence of the orders of the Rt. Hon'ble the Governor, the separate articles of capitulation for Sadras lately signed by the Collector's assistant are annulled as being unnecessary.

Arrack Renters		
Compensation.	13- 9-95	258-9

The Collector submits a statement of the rent and receipts of the arrack farmers of Tiruvallur who are called upon to relinquish their leases in return for a compensation to be fixed by the Board.

Salt		
Export—To the Board of Revenue.	30- 9-95	260-3

There are only two places in the Jaghir, Covelong and Trivalore, whence salt could be transported on board ship to Calcutta. There are 295 $\frac{11}{16}$ cawnies of salt ground in Covelong talook of which 116½ are at present in use and the remainder are a rank waste. The yield is 798 garce this season, less than the usual quantity which is 900 garce. If the waste lands are made use of a total yield of 2,400 garce could be computed. Each garce weighs 9553 lb. or 19 ca. 2 md. 3 lb. estimating the candy at 500 lb.

Item.	Date.	Page number.

Salt—*cont.*

The actual expense of manufacturing is Pag. 2–10 per garce; while that of manufacturing salt in the waste pans would probably come to Pag. 1–37. The general average may therefore be taken at Pag. 1–44 or Pag. 2 per garce.

The expense of transporting it from the pans to the sea shore and from thence to the ship may be computed at Pag. 1–19–56 per garce. The charge of anchorage is only one pagoda for a vessel of 2 masts. There is one more item to be reckoned, viz., the cooly hire from the pans which increases with distance and would enhance the expense of transportation to Pag. 1¾ or Pag. 2 per garce. By the most favourable calculation the expense of manufacturing and transportation would be Pag. 3–17–56 or 4 per garce, allowance being made for contingencies.

The whole quantity is available for exportation. The Covelong salt is the best produced in the country in regard to the bulk of its particles and the freedom from impurities. It is capable of being made finer. It would take three years to bring the pans into a productive state.

Out of 201½ cawnis of salt ground in the Trivalore farm only 154½ are cultivated and the rest are waste. Last year the produce was 912 garce while the waste land may be made to yield 327 garce more, making the total yield 1,240 garce each weighing on an average of 5 garce 20 ca. 14 md. 8 lb.

Out of the eight villages which manufacture salt only three are conveniently situated for the purpose of transporting. The produce on an average does not exceed 730 garce. The expense of manufacture is Pag. 4–18–15 which is higher than that of Covelong on account of floods overflowing the pans which have to be remade every year. The cost of making including shipping is between Pag. 7–1–15 and Pag. 7–12–55 per garce.

In all these calculations the profit of manufacture is wholly excluded.

Robbery

Report to the Justice of the Peace.	9–10–95	264

Sunea Ramah

Claims to land—Report to the Board.	11–10–95	265–6

Labour

1. The coolies are very few in the Jaghir and are usually met with in principal towns where they find employment. Those who are occasionally used for carrying burdens are taken from the husbandmen who engage them to help them in ploughing. To take them under any regulation would be a great evil to the ryots. The detachments of military coming from Madras procure coolies from that place partly as security from desertion and partly on account of the fact they could not be got in sufficient numbers in the districts. The Collector when he moves from one district to another pays his own coolies at the rate of fan. 2 per day which is more than sufficient for their subsistence. Shou'd the power of collecting coolies be vested in the hands of a commanding officer or a kotwal hardship would result.	11–10–95	267–8

2. Analogous to this subject is the difficulty which travellers experience in procuring provisions at different stages of their journey. To obviate this the Collector has directed his amuldars to keep the bazaars well furnished and order the vendors to supply to all on payment of a fair price.

Weavers

Arnee. (See pp. 245–6).	16–10–95	273–5

Reporting on the disturbances between the weavers and the contractors the Collector suggests that the interposition of a contractor in the case of Company's investments be entirely abolished. The weavers are willing to work more cheaply for the Company if relieved of the oppression under which they now labour.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Settlement		
Poonary and Trippachchur.	26-11-95	284-306
To the Board of Revenue.		
The question of the Collector entering into engagements with the inhabitants of the Jaghir for the rent of their villages is the subject of this letter. This course commends itself to the inhabitants who "consider the government of their villages as a relief from the innumerable inconveniences and from various exactions to which under the authority of renters they were incessantly liable."		
There was seldom a greater difference than 10 per cent between what the Collector required and what they were willing to concede after accommodating the trifling repairs to tanks with the advance of tacavy. Though they do not anticipate considerable profits as enjoyed hitherto yet they have the prospect of gaining moderately by industry and of receiving their just dues.		
In the Poonamalle district the inhabitants, in some villages, throw obstacles in the way of effecting this arrangement owing to the influence of the Madras dubashes. "He teaches them to consider him their sanctuary in all difficulties, makes them his instruments in all dark plots and intrigues and thus they acquire the habit of flying to his protection or for his advice whenever a superior authority threatens to effect their mutual interests."		
The Collector has called upon the inhabitants to enter into engagements in proportion to the means of cultivation. There has been an increase of ½ in the extent of cultivation over that of last year; besides large advances have been made for the purchase of cattle, ploughs and other requisites.		
With regard to the mirasidars should they fail to exercise their rights, they should be transferred to others who are willing to do so. The usefulness of the Nattawars cannot be questioned. "The possibility of fraud being entirely in the hands of the cultivators of the soil, it becomes prudent in the Circar to attach as many to its interest as it may be able and by remuneration to prevail upon some to operate as checks upon the rest." This power is vested in the Nattawars whose appointment rests with the Circar and has been considered hereditary. The Collector proposes that each Nattawar be confirmed in his office and permitted to enjoy all the privileges attached to that office.		
Flood Relief		
Palar river.	2-12-95 3-12-95	309-9
Many of the inhabitants on the banks of the Palar river are rendered homeless by floods. The Collector solicits permission to relieve their misfortune by distributing grain where it may be required and rebuilding houses which were washed away. He has also directed his amuldars to afford relief by supplying provisions to the cantonment which has suffered by the storm and freshes in the Palar river.		
——— General report.	9-12-95 11-12-95	313-7
——— Need for prompt relief.	14-12-95	331-3
Dutch Treaty		
Customs at Pulicat.	10-12-95	312
Pulicat has been surrendered to the Company and the Collector ordered to take possession of the revenues of which the customs forms a part and has to be shared by the Nabob and the Dutch. The Nabob does not concede to the Collector the share of customs due to the Dutch. The Collector therefore requests orders desiring the Nabob to put him in possession of the part of the customs due to the Dutch.		
Collector's Authority		
Complaint to the Board.	22-12-95	335-9
The Collector states that without the power of enforcing his own authority it is impossible for him to restrain any of the abuses that prevail in the Jaghir, administer justice to the aggrieved ryots, maintain the accounts correctly, and secure the established division of the crops. "In short in every instance disappointed of your support and unsuccessful in obtaining your attention to my appeals I can no longer hold myself responsible for the execution of your orders."		

Vol. 446—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Military Supplies		
Sheep.	19-12-95	340
Owing to the destruction of the flocks during the late storm the number of sheep available for supply is small.		
Military Supplies		
Payment for sheep.	20-12-95	341-2
Application has been made to the officer in vain for payment for the supply of sheep during the last eight months. He threatens to pay only at a low rate declining to settle the account according to the terms on which the supply was originally made. The Collector has therefore arranged that the kotwal should kill the sheep that may be required by the garrison and sell the meat at the rates prescribed.		
Military Supplies		
Scale of supply of sheep.	24-12-95	343-5
Upon a complaint by the O.C., Chingleput, the Collector points out that the rate of supply of 360 sheep per month for a garrison of less than a hundred Europeans at Chingleput is far in excess of that at the Mount which only requires 520 for five times the strength.		
Revenue Arrears		
De Monte.	27-12-95	346
Irrigation Repairs		
Chembarambakkam.	29-12-95	347-9
Owing to the failure of water in the Chembarambakkam tank, the Collector comes forward with a proposal already contemplated by his predecessor, to cut a new channel from the Kortilar river communicating with that which flows from the Cooum tank and requests sanction to carry it out.		

Vol. 447.

Correspondence regarding Jaghir Lands.

1798.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Waste Lands		
Method of assignment.	9- 1-1798	2-9
The mirasidars are asked to become tenants of their respective villages. The villages which are found to be without proprietors are given "to those who had been in the habit of cultivating them or, if desolate, to others who would engage to fertilize and settle in them."		
Chingleput		
Disturbances.	11- 1-98	12-21
Paukum Samy Naick, accompanied by 30 armed peons, robbed a Chetti of all his valuables. Bomrauze is aided by Paukum Samy Naick.	5- 3-98	34
The Nabob is "harbouring bands of predatory thieves and discontented subjects of the Company to plunder and disturb the tranquillity of neighbouring districts."		
Chingleput		
Disturbances—Vendy Veerasamy Naick, etc.	17- 3-98	39-41
The poligars are collecting a large body of peons on the frontier of the Jaghir. The Collector has asked the O.C. to send a jemadar and 24 sepoys.	27- 7-98	106-8
Cantonments		
Arrack shops.	24- 3-98	45-7
The O.C., Col. Campbell, objects to arrack shops being allowed near cantonments.		
Food Stuffs		
Regulation of prices.	4- 5-98	57-62
The Collector is of opinion that the market should be left "free and unrestrained" and the prices of all articles of descriptions should be left to the unrestricted operation of demand.		
——— He objects to extending the authority of the Committee of Police to the markets at Trivatoor, Vepery, St. Thome and Chintaderapetta.	24- 8-98 10- 9-98	122-3 131-45
Irrigation Repairs		
Report.	4- 6-98 27- 6-98	77-9 85-9

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Police Misconduct		
The Police Committee.	17–10–98	157–8
The bazaar people were asked to appear before the Police Committee and when they refused, the police belaboured the head people, tied them to kattamarams and allowed them to drift out to sea.		
The Committee wishes to establish an authority superior to that of the Collector.		
Robbery		
Punishment of villagers.	29– 7–98	109–14
The Collector reports that the inhabitants of the villages belonging to Samier Sultan refused to help him to apprehend certain robbers who had taken refuge in the villages. The Collector summoned certain villagers and punished them rather severely for their contumacy. Samier Sultan complained to the Board about this.		
——— The Collector justifies his action.	31–10–98	161–181
Place, Mr. Lionel		
The Board desires to terminate the appointment of Mr. Place, Collector of the district, as he is "so wholly void of prudence and discretion as to render it unsafe to have him in a situation wherein those qualities are required."	10–11–98	183–5

Vol. 448.

Correspondence regarding Jaghir Lands.

1798–9.

Hodgson, Mr. John		
Appointed Collector.	22–11–1798 12–12–98	1–2 10–2
Military Supplies		
Sheep.	19–12–98	2–4, 6 15–6 21
The Collector reports about the scarcity of sheep in the district.		
——— Rice.	11– 1–99	29–30
Military Misconduct		
The Collector reports to Government that the troops take away straw, etc., without making payment and allow their carriage bullocks to destroy the crops.	5– 1–99 20– 1–99	22–4 36–7
Tobacco		
The Collector reports that tobacco is not cultivated to any great extent in the Jaghir.	18– 1–99	30–1
Settlement Report		
F. 1208.	3– 2–99	50–93

1. *Rainfall.*
   The Collector has given instructions for the performance of Varunajapam or prayers for rain.
2. *Pariahs.*
   They enlist in the army and thus create a shortage of agricultural labourers.
3. *Cultivation.*
   The abstract of cultivation is as follows :—

Fasli.	Crop.	cawnis.
1207	Nanjah	1,40,301
	Punjah	48,707
	Total ..	1,89,008
1209	Nunjah	98,177
	Ponjah	30,029
	Total ..	1,28,206

4. *Season.*
   The monsoon failed and consequently the cultivated area decreased in f. 1208.

The Collector gives details of the area cultivated.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Forts		
Walls round towns and villages.	3- 2-99	92-4
The Collector reports that walls have been constructed round the principal towns and villages in the districts of Conjeevaram, Madranticum, Carangoly, Chingleput and Triuvalore to keep out the Mahratta horse. Armed men are also posted for their defence.		
Police		
Committee of Police.	13- 3-99 16- 3-99 27- 3-99	115-23
The Collector informs Government that the Committee of Police is always interfering with the market people and punishes them severely.		
——— He asks the Committee of Police to issue orders to revenue servants, through him.	14- 7-99	193-4
Prisoners of War		
The Collector reports that Mons. De Vernicourt, a French prisoner of war, resides within the fort of Chingleput and certain other Europeans at Sadras and Pulicat. Precautions have been taken to see that they do not leave the place without the knowledge of Government.	9- 5-99 21- 5-99 7- 7-99	145-8 151-2 189
Some of the Dutchmen wear the tricoloured cockades. The Collector suggests that they may be asked to remove them.		
Settlement Report		
F. 1208—Collector's report.	29- 5-99	160-7
The total failure of the monsoon has caused a fall in the revenue which amounts to St. Pag. 2,61,201.		
Military Misconduct		
The Collector informs the O.C. that the sepoys are in the habit of seizing sheep, etc., from the inhabitants.	1- 6-99 4- 6-99	167-9 171-2
Revenue Renters		
Porur.	24- 6-99	172-3
The Collector asks Messrs. Woolf and Sewell, the renters of the Porur farms to pay their arrears of Rs. 362.		
——— Pullee.	1- 7-99	183-4
Messrs. Roebuck and Abbott, renters of Pullee farm, are reminded that Pag. 630 are due from them.		
——— Pullee.		
The renters of Pullee farm have requested Government to renew their rent. The Collector informs the Board that the Court of Directors have forbidden Europeans to hold farms in the Jaghir. The cultivation and manufacture of indigo in the Pullee farm have failed.	6- 7-99 9- 7-99	184-5 190-1
——— The Collector informs the Board that the rent of the Pullee farm need not be renewed. The cultivation of indigo, for which the farm was specifically granted, also that of mulberry and cotton, was a failure. The renters took for themselves all the water of the Pullee tank, to the prejudice of other villages.	19- 7-99	213-26
Parumbauk		
Garden.	29- 9-99	245-7
The Collector reports that the establishment at the garden at Parumbauk may be retained.		
Salt Manufacture		
Covelong.	3-10-99	248-50
The Collector sends a draft of the advertisement for the disposal of salt at Covelong.		
Perungolatur		
Poligar's detention.	17-10-99	256
Pullee Havili		
Renting.		
1. The Collector objects to renting out the havili again.	22-10-99 26-10-99	258-65
2. He sends a statement of marahs and swoduntra dittum for f. 1208.		
3. *Waste lands.*	2-12-99	288-92
576 cawnis were cleared of forest and turned into nunjah land.		
French Deserters		
The Collector asks the O.C. to send him a guard to apprehend deserting French prisoners of war.	1-11-99	268

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Irrigation Dispute		
Chembrambaukam.	2-11-99	268-71
Some inhabitants destroyed the dam across the Korttalai river, which supplies water to the Chumbrumbaukam tank.		
The Collector has ordered the dam to be reconstructed and requests the O.C. to supply him with a guard of sepoys to protect it.		
Mosques		
Nabob's request.	22-11-99	282-4
The Nabob requests permission to erect a mosque in each place where the corpse of his late father was kept in transit and asks for a grant of wet and dry lands as maniams to support these mosques.		
One such mosque is built in the village of Vandalur, a village granted as shrotriyam for the support of General Smith's Choultry.		
The Collector suggests that the Nabob may be asked to send a confidential person to him to discuss the matter.		

Vol. 449.

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.

1797.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Irrigation Repairs		
The Collector reports the repairs necessary for certain tanks that were damaged by the gale in Nov. 1795.	7- 1-1797	1-7
About Pag. 1,000 would be required to repair the channel leading into the Chembrumbaukum tank.		
Agricultural Advances		
Punishment.	19- 1-97	9-15
The headmen refuse to increase the number of ploughs. The Collector reports "I thought it necessary to inflict a slight corporal punishment of two dozen strokes with a rattan upon each of the three headmen . . . to require the production of 20 additional ploughs."	8- 3-97 22- 1-97	37-40
He denies that one Mootoo Graminey died as a result of the punishment.		
Pullee Havili		
Resumption of.	17- 2-97	25
The Collector informs Messrs. Roebuck and Abbott, renters of Pullee, that the farm has been resumed by Government, as some of the inhabitants, under their directions, ill-treated and confined the revenue servants. They were sent to Pullee to bring certain villagers to settle the boundary dispute.	22- 2-97 12- 3-97 30- 4-97	30 41-60
The Collector reports the circumstances to the Board.		
The dispute arose between the inhabitants of Cuttravadoo and those of Pullee.		
Mr. Balfour, an inhabitant of Pullee, is at the bottom of the mischief.		
———Cultivators' complaint.	30- 5-97	68-77 105-10
The Collector reports to the Board that the inhabitants in the farm have complained that the renters did not pay for the indigo cultivated by them at the rate agreed upon.		
Nattars		
The Government have resolved to appoint Natwars on the following conditions :—	15- 4-97 28- 4-97 3- 5-97	85-90 92-6 114
(*a*) They should cultivate only their own mirasi ; (*b*) They will be considered as public officers and prohibited from renting, or being directly or indirectly connected with, or interested in, any farm.		
The Collector comments on this, that the first condition will deprive the Natwar of the use of superfluous labour, which he may be able to employ after his lands are cultivated and that the second restriction will make him an "alien" in his village and create suspicion among the inhabitants.		
A varam of 60 per cent is granted to Natwars.		
Poligars		
Misconduct.	29- 4-97	99-103
The Collector reports that there are three poligars in the district, viz., Poneri, Tiruppachchur and Poonamallee.		
They were either absconding or refused to obey the Collector, but have now agreed to accept their offices.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Sadras		
Poligar's claim.	5- 7-97	136
The allowance paid to the Poligar for his duties was resumed by the Dutch, for ff. 1204, 1205 and 1206 and converted in to an annual payment of Pag. 150. The English occupied Sadras in f. 1204. The Collector asks the accountant to specify the head under which the allowance should be debited.		
House-sites		
Poorshewauk.	18- 7-97	143-5
Mr. Coleman bought a plot of ground from one Timmah Naick, alleged to be a lunatic. The inhabitants objected to the purchase and assaulted Mr. Coleman. The Collector suggests holding an enquiry.		
Public Servants		
Special pay.	25- 7-97	147-64
The Collector proposes to increase the pay of the revenue servants for their "fidelity." The Board suggests the establishment of a fund "for the reward of merit."		
Assignment of Land		
To invalid sepoys.	12- 8-97	170-3
It is proposed to grant invalid sepoys plots of land of 400 cawnis for life, rent-free. The Collector reports that the annual produce of 400 cawnis at Pag. 8 per cawni, would amount to Pag. 3,200. If the sepoy employs others to cultivate his land he will get Pag. 1,600. He considers the plan impracticable. The annual pay of an invalid would amount only to Pag. 600; the inhabitants would be prevented from cultivating the lands.		
Government Buildings		
Repair.	9-10-97	190-2
Settlement Report		
Ff. 1205, 1206 and 1207.	29-10-97	198-200
The jummah was as follows :—	18-12-97	231-2

Fasli.	Jama. RS.
1205	3,29,087
1206	3,97,560
1207	4,18,976

Irrigation Dispute		
Vepery tank.	21-11-97	212-7
Mr. Dobbyn, a merchant, and Mr. Smith built a dam across a channel leading into Vepery tank. The inhabitants complain that water is turned into Vepery village and makes their houses uninhabitable. The Collector asks the Board to direct Messrs. Dobbyn and Smith to abstain from such actions.		

Vol. 450.

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.

1800.

Pullee Havili		
Waste Lands—Collector's report.	7- 1-1800	4-9
The total area of lands held by the renter is 713 cawnis, of which 300 cawnis have been rendered fit for cultivation.		
Settlement Report		
F. 1209.	14- 1-00	14-32
1. *Tanks.* The dam across the Golden channel leading to Chumbarambaukum tank was constructed. The tank was full and the channel was useful.		
2. *Land classification.* The area of nanja lands cultivated during the fusli is 50,849 cawnis.		
3. *Agricultural advances.* A sum of Pag. 29,686 was given as advance.		
4. *Village settlement.* The Collector asks the permission of the Board to continue the village settlement.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Pondicherry		
Administration.	17- 1-00	36-7
The Collector directs Mr. John William Thuresby to hand over Pondicherry to Mr. Hepburn.		
Canal		
Pulicat lake to Madras.	12- 2-00	52-9
The Board calls for the opinion of the Collector on the proposal to cut a canal from the Pulicat lake to Madras to facilitate the transport of articles and the export of salt to Bengal.		
The Collector reports that a shallow channel exists between the Pulicat lake and Trivatore. It would be necessary to make the channel navigable all the year round and extend it to the walls of Black Town.		
Mosques		
Nabob's inams.	10- 3-00	77-80
The Nabob is building mosques at the places where his late father's body was kept in transit and making grants of land for their maintenance.		
The Collector reports the difficulty of making a grant of 10 cawnis at Vendalore village which is already a shrotriem. The parties refuse to take the grant made in two different villages.		
Chank Fisheries		
Accounts.	10- 5-00	122-3
The Collector informs the Accountant-General that a new head has been opened in the accounts for crediting the revenue of chank fisheries at Pondicherry.		
Settlement Report		
F. 1209—Revenue.	29- 5-00	151-9
The Jaghier .. .. Pag. 3,24,045		
The Dutch Settlements 2,861		
The French „ 19,664		
Total .. 3,46,570		
Poligar		
Mooreambaukum—Misconduct.	11- 6-00	171-3
The Collector reports that the poligar has assaulted a sepoy.		

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.

1800-1.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Greenway, Mr. E. C.		
Takes charge of the district from Mr. Hodgson.	28- 7-1800	3-5
———— Tentage.	1- 8-00	13-4
The Collector requests that the tent allowance may be continued.		
Malay Princes		
Transfer to Chingleput.	31- 7-00	10-2
The Board directs the Collector to accommodate the Malay Princes in the Chingleput Fort.		
Village Officers		
Nauttawars, etc.	3- 8-00	15-8
Government propose to abolish all village officers, except the curnams.		
The Collector gives an account of the privileges of the Nauttawars of Conjeevaram, Salivauk, etc.		
Customs		
Exemption—Nabob's articles sent to Pulicat.	10-11-00	71-3
Havills		
Pullee and Velangedeevaukum—Renting of.	4-12-00	90-1
300 acres of land in the villages of Pullee and Velangedeevaukum are rented to Messrs. Roebuck and Abbott for 99 years.	13- 2-01	127-8
Settlement Report		
The Collector reports that the district is under amani management. He is preparing for the introduction of the permanent settlement. At present, the village system could be introduced with advantage.	30- 1-01	116-21

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Murder		
Arrest on suspicion.	20- 3-01	148-9
Bulja Vencatramen is accused of murdering a traveller and robbing him of his money. The cavalgar of Vencatagherry apprehended him but released him for want of evidence. The Collector reports that the prisoner ought to have been handed over to him. He directs Moodookrishnama Naick to apprehend Bulja Vencatramen.	14- 4-01	164-7
The Collector finds Bulja Vencatramen innocent and releases him.	..	172
Kazi Inam		
Konarikuppam.	5- 5-01	183-6
The Madras Kazee held 40 cawnis of land as inam in the village of Conarycoopum. The Collector describes the circumstances under which it was resumed. In 1799, the tanks in the village were repaired and the inamdars were asked to pay a proportionate charge of the repairs. The Madras Kazee had to pay Pag. 175 but as he refused to pay it, the inam was resumed.		
Settlement Report		
F. 1210.		
1. The jumma for the fasli is :—	20- 5-01	196-201

	Pag.
Jaghir	3,83,269
Dutch Settlements	3,428
French Settlements	23,454
Cuddalore	31,869
Total ..	4,42,020

Item.	Date.	Page number.
2. *Cultivation.*		
29,324 ploughs were employed during the fusli.	..	227
3. *Conjeeveram Temple.*		
A sum of Pag. 313 was spent during the year. A sum of Pag. 14 was spent on purification, as some people were crushed to death in the temple during the festival.	17- 7-01	227-9
Customs		
Exactions.	20- 7-01	230-2
The Collector complains to the Nabob that his renter is compelling boats bound for Carymandelum to go to Pulicat with the idea of collecting duty. The Collector asks the Nabob to direct his renter to refrain from doing so.		
Pulicat and Sativaid		
Resumption by the Company.	14- 8-01	248-9
The Collector reports that the Company's authority over Sativaid and Pulicat is established.		
There are forts at Caumbaukum, Sativaidoo and Wootacotah. The Sativaidoo fort is built of ironstone and chunam.		
Inam Village		
Claim to restoration.	23- 9-01	265-6
Mahomed Fausel, a subidar of the 2nd Rt. N. Cav. claims, on a sunnud, that the village of Aromandah may be restored to him. The Collector reports that the sunnud bears the year 1767 but the Nabob had relinquished his legal right of making such grants four years before that date.		
Kadapauk Village		
The Board directs the Collector to give certain information about the Cadapauk village in the Home Farms, as they intend to grant it as shrotriem to Annasamy Pillah, Interpreter.	21-10-05	276-7
The average annual jumma is Pag. 404.	11-12-01	336
Poligars		
Abolition of [illegible]	30-10-01	281-9
The Collector considers that		
(*a*) Compensating the poligars for the loss of the ready money collections, should be abolished.		
(*b*) The peshcush collected from the poligars may be abolished.		
(*c*) They held their position on condition of military service. But since the Company has become powerful the regular sepoys have been doing the service. The poligar system may be abolished and an efficient police established.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Poligars—*cont.*		
(*d*) The cavaly privileges may be resumed and commuted for ready money. The commuted privileges may be formed into a fund for the maintenance of the new police.		
(*e*) There should be 4 principal officers of police.		
(*f*) Some of the poligars may be selected for police duty. Those whose services are dispensed with may be provided with grants of their mocassahs at a nominal rent.		
Jamabandi Report		
F. 1211.	26–11–01	308–18
1. The revenue amounted to Pag. 3,65,338.		
2. Establishment charges amounted to Pag. 1,520.		
3. *Weavers' Tax.* Ever since the taxes on weavers were abolished, an annual remission has been allowed to the renters of Trevendepoorum.		
4. Total Demand—		

	Pag.
Jaghir	3,65,591
Dutch Settlements	3,350
French Settlements	23,170
Cuddalore	32,848
Total ..	4,24,959

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Conjeeveram Temple		
Privileges.	19–12–01	344–5
The Collector requests the Board to renew the privileges of the pagoda.		

Vol. 452.

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.
1800–4.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Munro's Correspondence		
On revenue matters.		
(Duplicate of letters contained in Vols. 396, 397 and 398 of Bellary District.)	31–12–1800 to 28– 5–04	1–345

Vol. 453.

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.

1802.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Jamabandi Report		
F. 1211.	9– 2–1802	14–5
Road Construction		
The Collector suggests that 3 roads, the first to the north, the second to the west by Conjeevaram and the third from Karunguli should be constructed. The cost as far as Sriperumbudur is estimated at Pag. 9,648.	19– 2–02	20–2
Religious Institutions		
Statement for f. 1209.	28– 2–02	31–3
1. The Collector informs the Board about the several sources of income of the pagodas such as maniums, marahs, swodendras, etc. These amounts are sufficient only to support the ceremonies of the pagodas.		
2. Several pagodas are situated in estates. The Collector thinks that a clause should be entered in the sanad to provide against the zamindar's withholding these privileges from the smaller pagodas.		
Nattars		
Privileges.	15– 3–02	43–5
The Collector forwards a statement of privileges enjoyed by Nattars.		
He proposes that certain villages may be granted to the head inhabitants of Salavakkam and Uttiramerur for performing the duties of Nattars.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Canal		
Construction of.	20- 3-02	49-50
The Collector reports that Mr. Heefkee has undertaken to cut the canal from the Black Town Wall to Moodookristnah's Choultry.		
Conjeeveram Festival		
Verdarajasamy—Expenses.	25- 4-02	72
The Collector asks the permission of the Board to spend, as usual, Pag. 400 for the three day festival of the temple.		
Irrigation Repair		
Killianugger.	30- 4-02	78-9
The Collector states that it is a channel of material consequence to Killianugger village and should be opened.		
Revenue Servants		
Rewards to.	28- 5-02	89-93
The surplus canongoes' russooms have been constituted into a fund for rewarding merit in native servants.		
A sum of Pag. 7,189 has been collected for the purpose during the last 2 years.		
The Collector proposes that his two confidential clerks may be given Pag. 553 each. Peishcar Ramasamy Naick and Seristadar Genish Row may be given Pag. 1,553 and Pag. 1,000 respectively.		
Mosque		
Building by Nabob.	26- 6-02	99-100
The Collector reports on a dispute in Nuttum and Poolipaukum between the maniumdar and meerasdars. The lands were granted to support the mosque erected at the place where the corpse of the Nabob's father was kept in transit, on its march to Trichinopoly.		
Revenue Renting		
Jaghir.	20- 7-02	111-9
The Jaghir, with the exception of Madrantacum and Conjeevaram, kept under aumanie, was sold by public auction for Pag. 94,840.		
Police		
A police sirdar is appointed.	..	112
Poligars		
Rasums.	..	115
A sum of Pag. 12,409 has been transferred to the credit of poligar russooms in deposit which now amounts to Pag. 24,487.		

Vol. 454.

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.
1802-5.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Hepburn, Mr. James		
Appointed Collector.	31- 7-1802	1
Agricultural Advances		
A sum of Pag. 700 was advanced in the district of Sattavaid. In Conjeeveram and Madurantacam, Pag. 750 was advanced for cultivation.	7- 9-02	16-9
Pagoda maniums.		
Advances were made to the inhabitants in the shrotriyam villages belonging to the pagodas from the funds of the respective pagodas.		
Police		
New system.	14-12-02	41-2
The police establishment is paid direct from the treasury, the privileges formerly enjoyed by the persons who performed that duty have been resumed and commuted with the zamindars to be paid along with their kists. They are credited to the head of "Cavally Privileges."	27-12-02	49-50
Yeomiahs		
Pulicat.	4- 1-03	52-4
The Collector informs the Board that the period allotted for the receipt of applications for the restoration of yeomiahs has expired.		
Revenue Servants		
Sattavaid.	4- 1-03	54-7
The Collector reports that the district of Sattavaid, being under aumanie management, requires a large body of servants. The district extends "30 miles both ways."		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Murder		
The Collector enquires of the Board whether he may proceed with the enquiry into the murder of Mr. Stratton's hircarrah or leave it to the court.	18- 1-03	65-7
Military Bazars		
1. *Mutton.*	16- 3-03	91-9
Mutton sold at ½ a pagoda for a sheep. Table sheep sold at Pag. 2. A canacopoly appointed by the O.C. keeps the bazar accounts.		
2. *Bread.*		
The privilege of baking bread was generally rented.		
3. *Arrack.*		
Arrack was permitted to be sold up to 4 miles from the Mount.		
4. *Quit-rent.*		
The Collector suggests that quit-rent should be calculated on the number of square feet occupied by each shop.		
Foreign Settlements		
Sadras and Pulicat.	..	100-1
Abkari Management		
Collector's suggestions.	5- 6-03	126-30
(a) Proposals shall at first be invited for whole zamindaris.		
(b) No spirits should be sold within the cantonment.		
———— Renting proposals.	14- 7-03	136-8
Proposals from 31 zamindaris have been received amounting to Pag. 16,576.	8- 8-03 16- 8-03	164-8 176-8
Forts		
Collector's report.	28- 7-03	144-6
There are forts in the following places :—Poonamalle, Tripassore and Chingleput. The fort at Carangooly was demolished in 1783. Wootacottah fort was destroyed by Hyder in 1781. Caumbaukum hill fort was blown up by Col. Trapaud in 1802, under orders of Government.		
Settlement Report		
Sattwaid district.	31- 7-03	147-60
1. Owing to the failure of the rains, there was a decrease in cultivation in f. 1212.		
2. *Ryotwari settlement.*		
The money rent is more favourable than the division of the produce or village rent.		
The Collector expects to conclude the ryotwari settlement for the ensuing year.		
"When the assessment is fixed and a pattah is issued to each individual ryot for the land he cultivates, the occupancy of it becomes his property and he knows he cannot be deprived of this right unless by his own consent. This creates an interest in him for the land and an idea of stability in property."		
3. *Village rent.*		
"It does not hold out the same encouragement to industry."		
4. *Ryotwari.*		
The money rent guards the poor classes from the cruelty of the extra assessments of village rents.		
5. *Aumanie management.*		
It is difficult to give an estimate of the revenue.		
Jamabandi Report		
F. 1213.		
Collection amounted to Pag. 3,32,525.	15- 8-03	174-6
Enemy Landing		
Recruitment of peons.	8-10-03	186-90
The Collector informs the Board that the present strength of the peons is very small and they could not be speedily called away from their duties to prevent enemies from landing without great public inconvenience. Hence a separate corps should be raised for the occasion and the charges should be met from the treasury.		
Customs		
1. *Sea customs.*	6-11-03	197-200
There is neither export nor import trade carried on by sea except at Covelong where sometimes a single ship touches the coast to carry salt. The trade at Pulicat is at present at a stand. It may revive on the return of the Dutch.		
There is no other place where any sea customs can be collected.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Customs—*cont.*		
2. *Frontier duties.*		
The district is not a frontier district and there are no places for the collection of frontier duties.		
Zamindari		
Maudumbaukam.	..	210–3
The Collector informs the Board that the zamindari has been sold to three different persons.		
Nattar Inams		
Resumption of.	10– 3–04	235–7
The office of Nattawar was constituted in 1796. When a permanent system of revenue was introduced the privileges of the Nattawars were resumed being no longer necessary.		
Certain shrotrium villages were jointly enjoyed by Ragoonadachary and Roylinga, in Tripassore. After the death of the former, the villages were conferred upon the latter. As the grandson of the former raised some objections, the villages were resumed and held by the Collector pending the decision of the court.		
Customs		
Silk thread—Complaints of excessive duty.	12– 3–04	237–40
The merchants of Conjeevaram represent that they have to pay 24 per cent duty on the cloth taken to Madras for sale and another duty on entering the bounds at Madras. A duty is charged on silk thread leaving Madras. On reaching Conjeeveram they have to pay duty again.		
The Collector suggests that the silk thread may be exempted from duty.		
Annapumbut		
Succession dispute.	18– 4–04	256–8
The Collector informs the Board that all the poligar villages have been restored except Annapumbut in Ponnary district, as there is a dispute over the succession. The widows of the late Poligar, Kurry Kristnama Rauze, and his cousin Vencataram Rauze, are claiming the village.		
Conjeeveram Car Festival		
1. The Collector asks the Town Major, Madras, to send a guard of Hindu sepoys to keep order.	15– 5–04	269–70
2. *Chariot procession.*		
About 6,000 people will be required to draw the chariot. The Collector asks the Magistrate to send a police party to prevent any disturbance.		
Sattiyavedu		
Settlement report.	12– 7–04	273–5
The Collector reports the classifications and extent of land under cultivation.		
Zamindaris		
Sequestration for arrears.	6– 8–04	283–4
The Collector reports that the following zamindaris have been sequestered for arrears :—Neevalore, Pullalore, Codumbaukum, and Chittypooniam.	20– 9–04	295
Arrack		
Renting proposal.	15– 9–04	292–4
The highest proposal amounts to Pag. 22,270.		
Jamabandi Report		
F. 1214.	21– 9–04	296–7
There is an increase of Pag. 10,180 over f. 1213.		

Vol. 455.

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.

1805.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Pollaloor		
Arrears.	14– 2–1805	2–4
The Collector informs the Board that there is a balance of Pag. 3,396 due from the zamindar and he pleads a loss from the stoppage of a channel from the Yellapamundalum tank. But this loss amounts only to Pag. 1,604. The Collector suggests that the balance may be recovered from him or his personal property may be sequestered for the arrears.		
——— In the event of the sale, the Collector suggests that the zamindari should be subdivided into 3 zamindaris.	20– 6–05	58–59

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Poonamalle		
Succession.	20- 2-05	6-8
The Zamindar, Appoo Moodely, died and was succeeded by his adopted son, Letchman Moodely. As the heir is a minor, Vydelinga Moodely, the brother of the deceased, is recommended by the Collector, as the guardian to the minor.		
Chickerkotah		
Succession.	24- 2-05	9
Moodum Sawmy Naick, the Zamindar, died. His heir is an infant of 3 years old. The Collector recommends that Buńdla Ramaswamy Naick, son-in-law of Samy Naick, may be appointed to manage the Zamindari.		
Land Revenue		
Payment by bills.	20- 3-05	17-20
The Collector complains that "if the kist is paid at Madras, all my acts to recover what to me appears an arrear become illegal, and I have not the means of knowing whether it is discharged there or not as bills are constantly coming in upon me some dated so far back as the 20th of February and others so late as the 11th of March."		
Extra Revenue		
Collector's report.	21- 4-05	32-40
1. *House tax.*		
(*a*) The tax is collected particularly from traders. There is no fixed rate. The cultivators, weavers, "Brahmins from the sanctity of their character," and "Moormen probably from their being the conquerors of the country," were exempted from house tax.		
(*b*) The Collector is of opinion that the burden of the tax falls upon the cultivators who have to "pay the tax upon their own houses which would be in the first class, but they must also discharge it direct for the houses of their labouring servants." People attached to religious institutions, such as, begging Brahmins, fakeers and music men, will also suffer by this tax.		
(*c*) *Collection.*		
Another serious objection against the house tax is the very heavy expense of collection.		
2. *Customs.*		
(*a*) The collection of customs was suspended in the Jaghir for many years before the introduction of the regulation.		
(*b*) The Collector suggests that raw materials, such as cotton, cotton thread and oil seeds may be exempted from duty.		
Vullur		
Settlement report for f. 1214.	20- 6-05	60-3
The revenue amounts to Pag. 4,000.		
Arrack		
Renting proposals—F. 1215.	13- 7-05	74-5
Proposals from 58 zamindaris have been received for Pag. 25,201.		
Zamindaris		
Arrears.	2- 8-05	88-90
Chinniah Moodely, the zamindar of certain estates, has paid all his arrears and has been reinstated in his zamindari.	16- 9-05	102-16
The Zamindari of Poollaloor was put up for sale.	27-10-05 26-11-05	125-9 168-9
Abkari		
Sale of liquor to troops.	29- 8-05	96-8
The management of the military bazars was vested in the Collectors to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors in the military bazaars.		
Arrack should not be sold on roads.		
Sale of arrack to any European soldier is strictly prohibited under penalty of a fine and forfeiture of the licence.		
Zamindaris		
Minors—Damil, Tripaguddil and Tenairy.	30-10-05	133-8
Syed Navass Cawn agrees to become the guardian to the three minor zamindars.		
Satvaid		
Jamabandi report—F. 1214.	2-11-05	139-42
The revised jummahbundy for f. 1214 amounted to Pag . 15,333 and the actual collection was Pag. 13,713.		

Vol. 455—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Kistbandi		
The Board is of opinion that an equal distribution of kistbundy would be necessary to prevent the accumulation of arrears.	6-11-05	143-54
The kistbundy was fixed by a special Commissioner as follows :—		

Kists.	15th day of	Proportion.
I	December	1/16.
II	February	5/16.
III	April	½
IV	June	1/8.

The seasons in the district are very uncertain.

The first kist is calculated on the dry grain, the second on the corr crop, the third on the sumbah or the principal crop and the fourth on the second crop (navarah).

The Collector suggests that the kist may be divided into five or seven instalments. (See **456**/14-6.)

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Irrigation		
Chembarambakkam tank.	11-11-05	156-9
In view of the great importance of the tank, which produces an annual income of Pag. 20,000, the Government have retained "the charge of the tank in their own hands, which is deputed to the Collector."		
Nattars		
Succession dispute.	12-11-05	160-2
A dispute arose as to the succession of Ragavachary, a Nattawar. Royalingar, the brother of the deceased, has accepted Rayonandacharry, the grandson of the deceased, as the legal heir.		
Ayapaukum		
Sale postponed.	14-12-05	180-3
The Collector informs the Board that the sale of the zamindari has been postponed as the zamindar is a minor.		

Vol. 456.

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.

1806-8.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Kavantandalam		
Zamindar confined for arrears of revenue.	1- 1-1806	1-2
Peshwa's Guru		
Pilgrimage to Conjeevaram.	7- 1-06	6-7
The Collector reports that due respects were paid to the Guru as suggested by Col. Close "as likely to be of advantage in a political point of view, in view" of the anxious relations existing between the British and the Mahrattas.		
Kistbandi		
(See 455/143-54.)	10- 1-06	14-6
The Board sees no reason to alter the kistbandi.		
Irrigation Repairs		
Chembrambaukam.	10- 2-06	22-30
The Collector reports that the principal sluice of the tank was completely rebuilt according to the plan proposed by Capt. Caldwell. Pag. 1,442 were spent on the repairs to the tank.	11- 3-07 22- 4-07 7- 9-07	226-7 254-6 316
Annacut		
Succession dispute.	9- 4-06	39-41
The late zamindar died leaving 2 minor sons and a daughter.		
His elder brother represents that the family purchased the zamindari and that he is entitled to it. The Collector is of opinion that his claim is inadmissible, as it was not mentioned at the time of the registry of the zamindari.		
The elder minor son is the lawful heir and the zamindari may be placed under the Court of Wards. (See **457**/75-6.)		
Revenue Sales		
The following zamindaris were sold for arrears :—Cheyur, Peddapollam, Neyyur, Perumbaukam and Chengotur.	10- 4-06	44-6
——— Tiruppachchur, Ramanjari, Vadatur.	13- 6-06	53-4
——— Vullur.	5- 7-06 13- 6-06	65-7 71-2

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Yeddamuchi		
Minor's guardian.	5- 7-06	67-8
The Collector recommends that the father of the minor may be appointed as his guardian.		
Settlement Report		
F. 1215.	12- 7-06	94-7
The land rent amounts to Pag. 16,573 and the total rent to Pag. 17,111.		
Govindavadi		
Settlement report.	11-12-06	150-3
Village rent was concluded in ff. 1210 and 1211. In f. 1212, the permanent settlement was introduced. In f. 1213 the zamindari was zufted for arrears. In f. 1214, the estate was settled for Pag. 1,489, but there was a balance of Pag. 308.		
The zamindar was confined in 1806.		
——— Advertisement of sale.	20-12-06	172-3
Sriperumbudur		
Sale of villages.	5- 2-07	200-1
The Collector reports that the zamindar has sold 4 villages, which form a separate zamindari, known as Pillapaukam. (See 457/73-4.)		
Famine Relief		
There is scarcity of grain throughout the district. Government direct the Collector to construct the Poonamallee Road as a relief work. He suggests that the salt manufacture may be renewed to give employment to the poor.	15- 2-07	204-8
——— Remission.	2- 3-07	215-9
The zamindars are applying for remissions of their land revenue.		
——— Rice—Fall in price of.	19- 8-07	309
Revenue Sale		
Kodumbakkam.		
Four villages belonging to the zamindari were sold and have been formed into a separate zamindari known as Mambalam.	16- 3-07	229-30
——— Zamindar's death.	10- 4-07	244-5
His successor is a minor, 1 year old. Guardian and manager are nominated.		
Zamindaris		
Under the Court of Wards.	10- 4-07	242-4
Auyapaukum,		
Yadamunchy,		
Damerlah,		
Tennary, and		
Teroopoogadel.		
The balances in the first two zamindaris were collected. The last three belong to the minor sons of Hukum Abdulla Khan.		
Remissions.	2- 3-07	215-9
The two kinds of relief are remission and suspension of the kist.	4- 5-07	258-65
The Collector suggests that the zamindar and not the zamindari, should be held personally responsible for the balance. In such cases, the renters and the ryots would be pressed for the arrears. The ryots may be reduced to sell their household utensils, in the event of the failure of the monsoon and this may cause the inhabitants to emigrate.		
Some renters purchase estates far beyond their means and involve themselves in difficulties.		
Some hold them with the hope of getting remissions.		
Others, with no property of their own, purchase the zamindaris with the help of a few friends, and hold them with the idea of realising a profit.		
The only course left to Government to realise the arrears is to put up the estates for sale.		
——— Resources—F. 1216.	10- 7-07	287-9
The Collector sends a statement of the resources of the zamindars.		320-2
——— Connatore Zamindari.	25- 8-07	314-6

Vol. 456—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Jamabandi Report	20– 7–07	290–2
Sattiyavedu and Conjeeveram districts.		
1. *Sattavaid.*		
The land rent for f. 1216 amounts to Pag. 2,979 and the total revenue including abkari and salt to Pag. 3,947.		
2. *Conjeeveram.*		
The land rent amounts to Pag. 961.		
Kodumbaukum		
Succession.	4–10–07	336–7
The Collector reports that the minor Zamindar, Lutchminarain, has died. The junior wife of the late Zamindar gave birth to a daughter. Many object to the transfer of the Zamindari to the girl as it will naturally go to her husband when she marries. The widow of the late Zamindar requests permission to adopt a son.		350
Poligar Pension		
Madurantakam.	23–10–07	354–5
The privileges of the poligar, Yernum Naick, were resumed when the new system of police was introduced. But the poligar was neither employed under the new system nor did he receive any compensation. The Collector recommends that he may be given an allowance of Pag. 40 per annum.	2– 6–08	450
Settlement Report		
Sattiyavedu district, f. 1216.	17–11–07	379–87
The total settlement was made for Pag. 5,810.		
Salt Manufacture		
F. 1216.	8– 12–07	401–6
All the salt required for the district is manufactured within the district and no salt is imported from outside.		
3,555 garce of salt was manufactured during the fasli and 1,053 garce was sold for home consumption, 1,446 for inland exportation and 391 for exportation to Bengal.		
Wadamadra		
Revenue sale.		
Vengal, a village belonging to the Zamindar, was sold. (See **457**/63–6).	5– 7–08	466

Vol. 457.

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.

1809.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Hyde, Mr. Charles		
Appointed Collector.	24– 6–1809	1
Pollalore		
Remission to Zamindar.	2– 7–09	7–9
The Collector has granted a remission of Pag. 1,634 for the stoppage of a channel near the Zamindari.		
Revenue Sales		
Zamindaris.	20– 7–09	19–22
There are 75 jarie zamindaris in the district, out of which 34 have been sequestered for arrears.		27
	27– 8–09	43–6
		53–7
	16– 9–09	59–61
	21– 9–09	63–6
Temples		
Revenue collections for f. 1218.	23– 8–09	37–40
The collections amount to Pag. 15,776 and the amount paid to the temples was Pag. 18,608.		
Eight temples are under Sirkar management. 22 shrotriam villages belong to these temples.		
Sriperumbudur		
Zamindar's death. (See **456**/200–1).	13–10–09	73–4
The Zamindar left three wives but no children.		
Annacut		
Succession dispute. (See **456**/39–41).	14–10–09	75–6
The Collector directs the brother of the late zamindar to seek redress in the court.		
——— The Collector recommends that Annasamy Pillai, the chief executor, may be allowed to take charge of the estate.	11–11–09	91–2

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Sale		
Peddapollam and Waddamadara—Recovery of arrears. (See 456/466).	21– 9–09	63–6
The Collector reports that the amount paid by the mortgagees is held in deposit and asks permission to return the money and sell the estate. (See 458/1–2).	14–10–09 26–11–09	77–9 99–102

Vol. 458.

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.

1810.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Zamindaris		
Peddapollam and Wadamadara—Recovery of arrears. (See 457/63–6).	4– 1–1810	1–2
The Collector reports that Chidambrum Moodeliar has paid the arrears due by the late Zamindar A. Paupiah.	11– 1–10	5–7 27–8
Irrigation Repairs		
Tank mara.		
The late Superintendent of Tanks recommends that a tank mara may be introduced throughout the Company's territories. The total sum of tank mara in the Jaghir is Pag. 10,805 out of which Pag. 1,592 is collected and distributed by the Collector and the rest, Pag. 9,213, is collected by the zamindar, who generally neglects the tanks.	7– 3–10	11–8
Settlement		
Karunguli—Complaint of high rate.	5– 5–10	39–43
The Collector reports to the Board that the ryots of Karunguli complain about the high rate of assessment. He states that the lands under Madranticum Tank are so fertile that they yield three crops yearly.		
Revenue Arrears		
Zamindaris—Statements.	20– 7–10 –11–10	65–7 151–9 165–7 171–81 189–90 197–9
Inams		
Subadar Mahomed Pasul.	6– 8–10	95–8
He was enjoying the lands granted to his mother by Nabob Wallajah. It was resumed in 1794 by Mr. Place, as it was not mentioned in Mr. Barnard's survey account. Mohamet Pasul has again produced the sunnuds granted to him. The Collector recommends that the lands may be restored to him.		
Temples		
Revenue statement.	6– 8–10	99–103
The demand for temple revenue is Pag. 55,484 and the disbursements are Pag. 48,611.	21–12–10	207
Settlement Report		
F. 1219—Amani estates.	21– 9–10	135–48
The revenue amounts to Pag. 18,308.		

Vol. 459.

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.

1810–4.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Conjeeveram Festival		
A sum of Pag. 275 was spent for the third day festival of Verdaraja-swamy Pagoda at Conjeeveram.	1– 7–1810 14– 7–11	1 3
Sriperumbudur Temple		
Ramanoojabcharyar, Dharmakarta, claims that the administration of the temples of Sriperumbudur belongs to him as a hereditary right, and the zamindar has no power to dismiss any of the temple servants or stop any ceremony.	28– 7–10 } 14– 7–11 } 20– 4–12	1–4 7–12
Church Varam		
Arrack collections.	11– 8–10	2
The Collector asks the Board to direct the Collector of Madras to pay him church warum of Pag. 300 on the arrack collection.		

Vol. 459—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Collections		
Statement for f. 1218.	23- 8-09	5-6
The collections amount to Pag. 15,776 and the amount paid to the pagodas to Pag. 18,608, the surplus being paid from the treasury.		
Varadarajaswamy Temple		
Theft.	5- 1-14	17
Articles and jewels, some of them considered to be most holy, and valued at Pag. 300 were stolen from the person of the god. Some of them were fixed with screws to the body of the god. No suspicion could be attached to any "but the Brahmins of the pagoda as no lock was tampered with or door broken".		
Archarucks and Purcharucks have been committed for trial.		

Vol. 460.

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.
1811.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Irrigation		
Damage by storm.	8- 7-1811	27-8
The Collector reports that many tanks have been damaged by storm.	12- 7-11	47-8
Zamindars are taking no action to repair them.	13- 7-11	53-5
	31- 7-11	61-2
	11-10-11	93-4
		145-8
Settlement Report		
Pennagur and Chavelemadoo—F. 1220.	31- 7-11	89-91
In Pennagur rent shows an increase of Pag. 989 above the previous fasli.		
The rent of Chavelemadoo was the same as the previous fasli.		
Jarrett, Mr. T.		
Appointed Collector.	1- 8-11	97
Revenue Sales		
Zamindaris.	24- 9-11	115-6
	1-10-11	121-3
	2-10-11	127-32
	8-10-11	139-44
	21-11-11	185-7
	6-12-11	219-25
Irrigation Repairs		
Madurantakam calingula.	11-11-11	163-5
The Collector reports that the stones at the sides have given way.	11-12-11	211-2
Police		
Dutch Settlements.	30-11-11	197-8
According to the articles of the capitulation of the Dutch Settlement, a tribunal was appointed by the English Government in the place of the Dutch Courts. The Collector is of opinion that, while it continues, the general transfer of the Cutawal establishment should include the Dutch Settlements of Sadras and Pulicat.		

Vol. 461.

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.
1812.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Pallavaram		
Zamindari.	11- 1-1812	9-12
The Collector reports that the Pullavaram Mootah has been improved by the ryots and produces revenue equal to about one half of the whole zamindari.		
Irrigation Repairs		
Condungy Tank.	15- 1-12	13-4
The cost is estimated at St. Pag. 25,307.	30- 1-12	23, 47
		127
Roads		
Improvement of.	28- 3-12	83-8
The Collector states that the roads in the district are separated into 3 divisions :— (*a*) Great Tappal Route towards Calcutta. (*b*) Westward Tappal Route. (*c*) Southern Tappal Routes, one leading to Pondicherry and the other to Trichinopoly.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Roads—*cont.*		
He gives in a separate statement the number of choultries and bridges to be built along the roads.		
Zamindaris		
Arrears—Paundoor.	..	123
A part of the zamindari was sold.	23- 6-12	223-4
———— Chinniah Moodely's mootahs were attached.	5- 8-12	287
Poonamalle Cantonment		
Acquisition of land.	16- 4-12	131-4
The Collector states that a spot of ground near Poonamallee, 23 ⅛ cawnis in area, would be suitable "to construct a place of arms." A reduction of Pag. 14 from the permanent assessment of the Zamindari is recommended by the Collector. But the Zamindar demands a reduction of Pag. 55.	14- 9-12	325-9
Sriperumbudur Temple		
Dharmakartaship.	11- 5-12	155-65
Ramanoojacharyar, the Dharmakarta of the pagoda, died recently, leaving behind an adopted son. Several claimants have appeared and the Collector refers the matter to the Board.		
Government Buildings		
Karunguli.	12- 6-12	205-7
The whole of the terrace of the hall and verandahs have been repaired.		210
Irrigation Repairs		
Madurantakam calingula—Work completed.	15- 6-12	209
	14- 7-12	255-6
Currency		
Circulation of coin.	13- 7-12	241-8
The Collector reports that the natives continue to hoard money. Most of the zamindars pay their kists at Madras so that treasury transactions are not very extensive. But the poor circulation of specie does not affect the price of the necessaries of life, or increase wages.		
Paundoor		
Zamindar's confinement.	16- 8-12	297
The Collector reports that Sabaputty Moodely has been confined for arrears of rent amounting to Pag. 1,008.	10-9-12	321
———— Soobaroy Moodely and Kistna Rao, two of the three joint proprietors of the zamindari, were confined.	3-10-12	359-60
Establishment		
The Collector complains that he is shorthanded.		
	31- 8-12	303-4
Revenue Defaulters		
Release on security.	21- 9-12	337-40
The Provincial Court has set aside the motion of the Collector in the Zillah Court and has released the Cavantundlum Zamindar, under section xi of Reg. II of 1811 (Insolvent debtors) on obtaining two securities. The Collector fears that this procedure will "strike at one of the main pillars on which the fabric of the permanent settlement has been erected . . . by leaving to dissipated and bad characters as well as to the equally ruinous idle speculator an open field to purchase".		
Establishment Lists		
For f. 1221.	10-10-12	395-408
1. *Salt.* The salt manufacture is carried on to an unlimited extent. The salt pans have increased from 432 to 1096.		
2. *Customs.* 30 more chowkis are established.		
Revenue Sales		
Zamindaris.	12-10-12	409-11
The following estates were put up for sale :—	16-10-12	425-6
Streeparamadore, Tiruvalore, Narumboor and Cautoor.		433
	30-11-12	465-71
	3-12-12	489-90
		499
Revenue Sales		
Estates.		
Rules for the guidance of Collectors.	17-12-12	509

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.

1813.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Cotton Cultivation	26– 1–1813	25
The Collector reports that cotton is not cultivated in the district and the inhabitants are of opinion that the soil is not suitable for it.		
Revenue Sales		
1. Manimangalam was sold for arrears.	18– 1–13	27
2. *Security*.	27– 1–13	45
A security bond for Pag. 13,900 was taken from Chinniah Moodelly for arrears and his estates were released.		
St. Thomas' Mount		
Acquisition of land.	25– 2–13	81–5
The Collector submits to the Board the claims of several people to the land within the limit of the Mount Cantonment.		
Embezzlement		
Amin of Kilnagar.	29– 4–13	153
The Collector reports that Kistna Rao, Amin of Kelunaghur, misappropriated Pag. 369 out of the land rent collected from the inhabitants.	25– 7–13	267
Jarrett, Mr. Thomas		
Leave.	19– 7–13	253
The Collector informs the Board that Mr. Dickinson, the Registrar of the Zillah Court at Chingleput, will act as Collector during his absence owing to ill-health.	15–11–13	463
Corruption		
Karnams, etc.	14– 5–13	195
The Collector reports on the corruption of certain revenue servants.	25– 7–13	267
The curnams are in the habit of receiving ½ and 5/16 of a pagoda on each plough.		
Settlement Report		
Amani taluks—F. 1221.	28– 7–13	311
The Collector reports on the settlement of Annoor, Calaupaukam, Ootramalore, Madarantacum, Pennagur and Coirambade.		
Tiruppachchur		
Sale of Zamindari.	2– 8–13	337
The Collector asks the permission of the Board to sell the estate. The	20– 9–13	401
Zamindar objects to the sale.	2–11–13	455
Tirunirmala		
The Zamindar, Tomboo Naick, intimates to the Collector that he wants to transfer the Zamindari to Vencatakristnama Chetty.	29– 9–13	415
Revenue Assessment		
Inequalities of.	28– 9–13	447
The Acting Collector informs the Collector that certain subdivisions are unequally assessed and seeks his advice as to the procedure to be adopted.	8–12–13	503
		510
The Collector suggests that the curnam's accounts will be correct and should be examined. The accounts given by the cutcherry servants " can rarely be depended upon ".		
He is unable to furnish any further information, as he is on leave.		
Personal and Professional Taxes		
Compensation to zamindars.	31–12–13	535
The Collector is of opinion that, in the event of the resumption of the tax, the full amount of compensation should be allowed to the zamindars.		

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.

1814.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Amani Villages		
Jamabandi report—F. 1222.	..	3
The collections in the aumanee villages fell short of the demand owing to failure of rain. The amount fixed was Pag. 9,963 and the teerwa bareez was St. Pag. 8,807.		
Irrigation Repairs		
Statement of.	15– 1–1814	21
The Collector reports that a sum of Pag. 9,312 was spent during the ff. 1220–1 and 1223.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Jarrett, Mr. Thomas	10– 2–14	53
Takes charge as Collector on return from leave.	16– 6–14	169
Zamindaris		
Fluctuation in value.	7– 4–14	105
The Collector points out that the policy of the zamindars has been to derive the utmost possible profit from their estates and then to quit them, usually with a large balance owing to Government; thus their value fluctuates.		
Charitable Endowment		
Timmasamudram.	28– 6–14	185
W. Vencatanaraniah requests the Collector to allow him to have the village of Timmasamudram permanently at the annual rent of St. Pag. 87.		
Uttiramerur		
Religious endowments.	4– 7–14	199
Jeevana Row, the Zamindar of Outramalore, requests the Collector to allow him to cultivate 150 cawnis of waste lands belonging to the temple of Soondara Varadaraja Swamy in the village of Outramalore, on condition that no rent shall be charged for the first 3 years and after that a rent of Pag. $\frac{1}{4}$ a cawni. The Collector supports his request, if he will maintain the celebrations and ceremonies of the pagoda.		
Revenue Sales		
The Collector reports the sale of Ramunjary and Tundra.	4– 8–14	227
Conjeeveram Temple		
Management.	27– 8–14	243
The Collector dismisses Narrain Row, the Pagoda Tahsildar, and Runga Row, Ameena, and appoints Venkata Row and Appajee Row in their places.	31–12–14	411
Irrigation Repairs		
The Collector reviews the charges for ff. 1221, 1222 and 1223 which were as follows:—	31– 8–14	255–6 263
	19–10–14	319, 321

F.	Pag.
1221	9,323
1222	5,828
1223	535
Total ..	15,686

Item.	Date.	Page number.
and a sum of Pag. 15,943 which was spent in consequence of the decennial settlement.		
The repairs to the Chumbarumbaukam and Subdually tanks amounted to St. Pag. 7,413.		
St. Thomas' Mount		
Cantonment boundary—Collector's report.	3– 9–14	281
The total area required for military purposes is 171 cawnis, of which 17 $\frac{11}{16}$ are nunjah and 153 $\frac{5}{16}$ are punjah lands. The lands belong to the Zamindars of Pullavaram, Vallachary and Codumbaukum and a shotriumdar of Audumbaukum. The three Zamindars have agreed to rent the land at St. Pag. 153 per annum and the shotriumdar demands Pag. 80 as remuneration.		
Pullee Havili		
Renters.	9–11–14	235
The Collector reports that the cowle to Messrs. Abbott and Maitland for Pullee farm has been renewed. They have to pay a quit-rent of St. Pag. 460 for 456 cawnis.		
Amani Villages		
Settlement report for f. 1223.	19–11–14	349
A partial decennial rent has been concluded in these estates.	6–12–14	375

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Inams		
Restoration petition.	22-11-14	353
Coopasamy Pillai, Poligar of Chingleput, reports that his cavelly mirassees and shotrium village called Cummalumpet have been resumed and requests that they may be restored to him.		357
The Collector reports to the Board that there is no doubt of the petitioner belonging to the family to which the grant was made, but he should prove in a court of law that he is the eldest now living.		
Tenneri Temple		
Seeveram pagoda.		
Robbery of jewels, etc., estimated at Pag. 302.	3-12-14	363
Madurantakam and Uttiramerur		
Settlement report for f. 1223.	20-12-14	401

Vol. 464.

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.

1815.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Sullivan, Mr. John		
Takes charge as Collector.	6- 1-1815	3
Decennial Lease		
The Collector reports on the progress of the decennial lease that has been made in the aumani mootahs.	16- 4-15 10- 8-15	57 191
Of 442 villages which compose the 21 estates under Circar management, 344 have been rented for 10 years and 10, for the current year while 44 remain to be settled.		
Motarpha		
Ponneri Zamindar's petition.	13- 6-15	103
Certain inhabitants of Comungalum sued the Zamindar in the Zillah Court, under section 4 of Reg. XXV, and resisted payment of the moturpha tax. The cause was dismissed in the Zillah Court, but the Provincial Court of Appeal decreed in favour of the plaintiffs and the Zamindar had to refund the tax collected by him from 1802 to 1809, with interest.		
The Zamindar requests the Collector that Government may compensate him for his loss, that the arrears may be collected by Government and credited to his account and that a remission may be allowed to him equal to the amount of the taxes.		
Magisterial Duties		
Transfer to the Collector.	26- 6-15	117-8
1. The question is "whether the situation of a Collector does not afford him greater facilities of administering the magisterial powers laid down in the regulation than the Judge possesses or ever can possess."		
2. The Collector considers that the inhabitants have a better chance of getting speedy redress through the agency of a Collector acting as a Magistrate. He can easily prevent disputes arising out of such matters as boundaries and irrigation and he can utilise the services of his assistants.		
Lane, Mr. John Fraser		
Appointed Head Assistant Collector.	12- 8-15	203
He takes charge of the district from Mr. John Sullivan.		
Cooke, Mr. William		
Takes charge as Collector from Mr. John Fraser Lane.	3-10-15	243

Vol. 465.

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.

1816-7.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Choultry Endowment		
Karunguli.	3- 1-1816	2
Baulakistna Moodely requests that a grant of 20 cawnis of nanjah and poonja may be given for the support of a choultry built by his father, Arunachella Moodely, near Carangooly. The Collector recommends 5 cawnis of nanja and punja lands.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Police Charges		
1. The annual amount of Police charges is Pag. 14,755. Pensions to poligars amount to Pag. 1,180.	5– 1–16	3-4
2. *Revenue.* The revenue derived from the privileges resumed from the poligars, etc., amounts to Pag. 47,869 per annum.		
3. The resumption was made at the introduction of the permanent settlement at the commencement of f. 1212.		
Misconduct		
Sheristadar.	2– 4–16	19
The Collector sends to the Board the documents regarding the enquiry made about Vencat Row's misconduct in misappropriating certain sums belonging to a pagoda.	8– 6–16	45
Atcherwakam		
Transfer of Zamindari.	27– 5–16	38
Vadagherry Moodely, Zamindar of Timapuram, requests the permission of the Collector to have the Zamindary of Atcherwakam transferred to him for Pag. 250.		
The Collector informs the Board that the transfer should not be made, as a balance is due from the Atcherwakam Zamindar.		
St. Thomas' Mount		
Acquisition of land.	20– 6–16	52
The Collector reports the amount of remuneration to be allowed to the Zamindars of Valachery, Pullaverum and Codumbaukum and the Shotriemdar of Audumbaukum.		
The following remissions are granted :—		
Codumbaukam .. .. Pag. 66		
Valachery 6		
Pullaverum 9		
Audumbaukam 8		
Choultry Endowments		
Damerla.	28– 6–16	56
The Collector reports on the incorrect measurement of certain lands assigned to the choultry built by Vencata Moodely in the village of Damerlah.		
Revenue Sales		
Madaramungalum, etc.	19– 9–16	103
	3–10–16	117
	17–10–16	121
	4–12–16	134
		228
Decennial Lease		
Report.	15– 9–16	109
The total failure of the early rains has tended to reduce the jumma of the present fasli.		
Certain nhabitants refused to rent the villages.		
The zamindars and ryots are satisfied with the present method of fixing the rents.		
The Collector gives a detailed report of the settlement of Podalore, Pennaghur, Manemungalum, Madrantacum and Carangoly.		
Tombs		
Col. Brown and Capt. Hislop, Pollalur.	6–12–16	143
The Collector reports that the garden at Pollalore, in which the tombs are situated is in the possession of S. Yongarana Naick. He should keep the tombs in repair, in return for which he is allowed to occupy and enjoy the produce of the garden comprising a space of 16 cawnis.		
The property could not be transferred without the consent of the proprietor.		
Inams		
Poligar, etc.	18– 4–17	157
The Collector gives his opinion on the resumption of poligar and other inams.		
The lands assigned to curnams have not been assumed. The kavelly lands were assumed in f. 1212.		
The inam lands of head inhabitants were also resumed.		

MADRAS RECOR

Vol. 465—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Estates		
Resumption of	3– 1–17	148
Moodookistnah, son of Chinniah Moodeliar, requests Government to resume the estates of his father (Mayore, Salavakum, Vadamaderay, Peddapollum, Voyalure, Paroombadoor and Ayunellore) and return him the purchase money of Pag. 21,000, deducting the arrears due to Government.	19– 8–17 5– 8–17 19–12–17	161 181 236
Moodookistnen has consented to the transfer of the estates.		
Ryotwari System		
Introduction of.	7– 7–17	178
The Collector reports that he has almost completed the jummabundy under the ryotwari system.		
Puliyanur		
Remission petition.	8– 8–17	185
The Collector informs the Board that the request of Appun Iyengar to be "exonerated from the balances" should not be granted.		
Settlement Report		
F. 1226.	16–10–17	221
The rents have been settled for one year only. The permanent beriz is Pag. 24,210.		
Kavali		
Claim for compensation.	29–12–17	243
Potoo Reddy Condamah Naick, the father of the petitioner, was a poligar, enjoying the cavelly privileges including his shotrium village, amounting to Pag. 1,960.		
On his death, the petitioner succeeded, but the privileges were resumed on the introduction of the new police system.		
The Collector recommends that a life pension in addition to the shotrium villages may be granted to him.		

Vol. 466.

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.

1818.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Chembarambakkum tank		
Breaches.	8– 1–1818	1
The Collector reports that the tank breached on the 3rd January 1818.	20– 2–18	12
Irrigation Dispute		
Salabogum channel.	29– 1–18	5
The Collector reports on the right of supplying water to Tirooveedypullam and Nuttapettah tanks by the Salabogum channel.		
Tallaris		
Duties of.	7– 4–18	21
The Government grain is often plundered and the Collector suggests that the talliars should be made responsible for it and that the number of talliars for each village should not be less than 23.		
Revenue Sale		
Estates.		
The Collector reports the sale of several estates for arrears of revenue.	14– 5–18 25– 6–18 15– 7–18	36 48 57
Choultry Endowment		
Santanellore—Vencatanarraniah's petition.	6– 7–18	53
The Collector recommends that Santanellore village may be rented permanently to Vencatanarraniah for the maintenance of the choultry at that place.		
Settlement Report		
F. 1227.	9– 8–18	67
1. The revenue amounts to Rs. 4,89,810. The villages were rented under the ryotwari system.		
2. *Tank marahs.*		
Generally, the zamindars misappropriate the tank marahs collected from the inhabitants and neglect the tanks.		72
Motarpha		
Ponneri Zamindar's remission petition. (See 464-103).	17– 8–18	76-9
The Collector reports that the revenue from this tax was not very extensive in that part of the district. The Zamindar by his conduct occasioned the desertion of weavers from that place.		
The Government have authorized the Collector to collect the taxes and the Zamindar claims remission for it.		

Vol. 466—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Cyclone		
The Collector reports that a disastrous hurricane broke out on the 23rd October 1818. Many tanks were breached. Considerable loss occurred to salt heaps at Covelong.	29–10–18 2–11–18	87 95
———He visited several places to form an estimate of the loss sustained by the people. The Tahsildar's report of the loss was very much exaggerated.	9–11–18 2–12–18	100 106
Walajabad Cantonment		
Land acquisition.	30–11–18	104
The extent of the land is $153\frac{14}{16}$ cawnis, and it forms part of the Cavantundlum estate. The Zamindar claims an annual remission of Rs. 342.		
Public Servant		
Rewards to.	15–12–18	113
Under direction from the Board the Collector granted Nauloor and Vunnepaukum villages to Mootiah Modely on shotrium tenure. The Collector reports that "this highly respectable public servant" was received in "full cutcherry." The Collector delivered the sunnud of transfer and presented him with shawls worth Rs. 350.		
Temples		
Revenue collection—Statement for ff. 1225—7.	23–12–18	117

Vol. 467.

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.

1819.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Salt		
Confiscation of.	1– 1–1819	1
340 marcals of salt were confiscated for want of a proper rowanah.		
Revenue Sales		
Estates.	.. – 1–19 16– 6–19 30– 6–19	3 18 61 70
Minors' Estates		
Settlement report for f. 1227—Coonnatore, etc.	30– 6–19	6
Chickercotah.		
B. Ramaswamy Naick is the manager of the minor Zamindari. The revenue in f. 1227 was Rs. 24, 668.		
Salt Manufacture		
Covelong.	31–1–19	8
The manufacture in 1818 was 1,010 garce, which is to be exported to Calcutta.		
——— Samples—Transmission to Calcutta.	18– 2–19 5– 6–19 19– 6–19	15 56 65, 68
St. Thomas' Mount		
Land acquisition.	11– 2–19	13
The Collector recommends that an annual remission of Pag. 45 may be given to the Zamindar of Palavaram.	31– 5–19	54
Crop Sharing		
Loss to Government.	20– 4–19	41
The Collector reports that heaps of grain have to be kept for some time in the fields (calatamaidoo) before they are thrashed and the Government share taken. The number of talliars to whose care the grain is entrusted, is so small that they are unable to supervise all the heaps. The inhabitants take advantage of this and plunder the grain. Nevertheless when the produce is divided between the Circar and the cultivators, they demand their mamool share of three-fourth. The loss to Government is very great. The Collector suggests that the inhabitants also should be made responsible for the produce in villages under the aumani system.		44
Motarpha		
Ponneri Zamindar's petition.	22– 4–19	45
The revenue amounts to Rs. 160 on an average of 6 years.		
Ryotwari Settlement		
Typical village.	1– 7–19	73
The Collector reports that Manemangalam was selected for introducing the ryotwari system as an experimental measure. The inhabitants were first enthusiastic about the money rent but they began to object when the taram classification of land commenced.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Ryotwari Settlement—*cont.*		
Typical village—*cont.*		
When the village was under the zamindari they were paying a money rent, but state that they are ignorant of the classification of the soil. The Collector suggests reducing the number of classes, except in the first two tarams.		79
The poonjah lands are trifling in extent and the assessment should be fixed according to the value of the produce.		81
Rate of assessment.		
The two chief items of produce, limes and plantains, are assessed at Pag. 12½ a cawni.		82
Settlement Report		
F. 1228.	..	89
1. *Period of lease.*		

	Number of villages.	Demand. Rs.
Decennial.	345	1,56,388
Five years.	5	..
One year.	368	1,75,790
Aumani.	130	91,794

Item.	Date.	Page number.
2. *Storm.*		
The recent storm caused much damage to the crops and destroyed many cattle.		94
3. The Collector emphasizes the responsibility of the inhabitants to guard the produce and prevent fraud and help the Circar in the due realization of the revenue in aumani villages.		
Land Tenure		
1. The Collector reports on the "mode of conducting the cultivation in this district and the situation of the cultivators in general."	31–7–19	110
2. The villages are classed into two kinds :—Agraharam and Munnarcadoo. The former is generally held by Brahmins and the latter by the Meerassadars, or Soodras. The Brahmins cultivate their lands with the help of labourers and receive a portion of the produce. The Meerassadars are themselves cultivators. They carry on the cultivation partly by their own labour and partly with hired labour.		
3. *Slavery.*		
The Pariahs, denominated Adumi, have long been in vassalage to the Vellalars. "These persons are not in any way attached to the land but are the property of the individual." They are given no allowance except the following :—		113
Pooracallam, Calavasam and Alundadery.		
The sale of Adumi is now prohibited nor can they be attached in liquidation of a debt.		115
Jamabandi Report		
F. 1228.	..	131
From the commencement of the leases the season has been unfavourable. The price of grain has fallen very low.		
Salt Manufacture		
Covelong.	20–9–19	134
The Collector sends to the Board different kinds of salt manufactured at this place.		
Ryotwari System		
Forms of.	1–11–19	142–3
The Collector reports that the inhabitants will be willing to cultivate their lands under the amani system which gives them the full amount of kudivaram without incurring any risk from a bad season or fall in price.		
Of the different modes of ryotwari, the village lease made with the meerassadars will be the most acceptable to them.		
Mirasi Rights		
Sale of—Collector's opinion.	10–12–19	149
The sale of mirasi rights is sometimes resorted to for the realization of arrears. But it is not satisfactory, as a trifling sum is realized and sometimes the lands are unsaleable.		
The removal of the proprietors by sale would be oppressive. They are generally dependent on the labourers for the extent of cultivation.		

Letters to the Board of Revenue, etc.

1820.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Motarpha		
Refund to Ponneri Zamindar.	6- 1-1820	2
A sum of Rs. 673 was refunded to the Zamindar on account of motarpha collections and Rs. 135 was paid to him for law charges.		
Salt Monopoly		
Compensation.	31-12-19	4
A sum of Rs. 7,000 was paid to the Dutch Government in consideration of the discontinuance of the salt manufacture in their settlements. Rs. 39,948 was paid to Chinniah Moodely in respect of the discontinuance of salt manufacture in his shrotriyam villages.		
Salt		
Sales.	11- 2-20	14
The sale of salt at Chickercottah is decreasing on account of the interference of the inhabitants of Meenjoor in the Nellore district, with persons seeking to buy salt at that depot.		
The manufacture at Cheyur has been renewed.	11- 2-20	17
Ryotwari System		
Reluctance to accept it.	14- 2-20	19
The Collector reports that the inhabitants are still hesitating to rent lands, on the ground that the lands are not properly classed.		
Salt		
Price of.	28- 5-20	35
The Collector is of opinion that there is no need to reduce the monopoly		37
price, as no complaint has been made by the inhabitants. If it is	5- 9-20	85
reduced to Rs. 70 there will be a corresponding deficit of Rs. 1 lakh in the revenue.	30- 9-20	93
The price for inland dealers may be fixed at Rs. 70, as the conveyance charges are high. The price for home consumption should be continued at Rs. 105.		
Smalley, Mr. Edward		
Appointed Collector.	14- 2-20	23-4
Arrack		
Renting.		
The Collector recommends that the lease may be continued to the present renters at Rs. 55,000, for three years from f. 1230.	31- 5-20	45
Revenue Sales		
Estates.	26- 6-20	53
		55
About 25 proprietors of the estates advertised for sale have petitioned	7- 7-20	58
to the Collector to postpone the sale and to permit them to pay the arrears in April next.	25- 7-20	68
The Collector states that their request should not be granted as it would form a precedent.		76
Settlement Report		
F. 1229.	13- 7-20	61
1. 567 villages are rented and 300 are under aumani. The total beriz for f. 1229 amounts to Rs. 4,68,410.		
2. *Prices.* The average dowle price of grain for f. 1229 is 23½ mercauls per pagoda.		
Kunnattur		
Settlement report.	26- 8-20	79
1. Of the 68 villages of the Zamindari, 64 were rented and 4 retained under aumani.		
2. The total beriz amounted to Rs. 49,092 in f. 1228 and Rs. 49,191 in f. 1229. The principal villages are irrigated by the Sembarambakkam tank.		
3. Rs. 5,900 was advanced for agriculture in f. 1228 and Rs. 6,424 in f. 1229.		
		82
Chickercottah		
Settlement report.	30- 9-20	94
The total collection for f. 1229 amounted to Rs. 21,231. The Zamindar has come of age. The valuation of the produce on hand and the amount to be handed over to the Zamindar are Rs. 21,020 and Rs. 23,485 respectively.		

Vol. 468—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Salt Manufacture		
1. The best salt is manufactured at Cheyur, Covelong, Cadoombaudy, Panayur and Chunampet.	11-10-20	97 99
2. The manufacture commences in the month of 'Tye' or the middle of January.		
3. The mode of manufacture does not differ very much from one place to another, but the quality differs from the nature of the soil, the water or the atmosphere.		
Quit-rent		
Remission petition.	26- 8-20	78
One Vencataroya Pillai requests remission of quit-rent for his garden as a portion of it is occupied by the Vaccine department. The Collector states that the portion occupied by the department is insignificant and a remission of only Pag. 20 may be granted.	23-10-20	103
Ryotwari System		
Introduction of.	4-11-20	106-44
1. The Collector considers that it is necessary to measure and assess the whole district.		
2. There are two classes of villages :—(*a*) Pasoongcary, held in joint possession and (*b*) Aroodecary, held in separate possessions. A field assessment could be introduced into the latter, but the former presents the more difficult task of assessing each share. The Collector considers that the mortgagee or holder of land should be responsible for the Circar rent.	..	111
3. *Mirassi rights.*		
He proposes to allow mirassidars to hold land from which they will receive toondoo teerwa calculated at 3½ per cent on the gross rent. They will also enjoy the village manium and the privileges in kind. If a mirassidar quits his land he should not retain any portion of the village privileges, but he has a right to claim his land within 105 years after relinquishing it.	.. ..	115 117
4. *Experimental survey.*		
The settlement of Manimungalum village has not succeeded. The soil is classified into black, red and white. Each class is divided into good, middling and bad.	.. ..	128 133
Loom Tax		
The Collector reports that no tax was collected for the last 40 years. During the invasion of Hyder Ally, all the weavers left the country and went to Mysore.	11-11-20	147
The number of looms is about 5,000. In Arcot a tax of 1/16 of a pagoda is collected on each loom.		

Vol. 469.

Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1789.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Chickercottah		
Poligar's sanad.		
The Board sends the sanad to Government for approval.	2- 1-1789	1
Company's Weavers		
Confinement of.		
The Board reports that some of the Company's weavers have been confined by the Amildar at Paddapah.	27-12-88	3, 17
Revenue Remission		
Renters' claims.		
1. The Board reports that several renters are claiming remission owing to the failure of rain.	12- 1-89	5
2. *Abkari.*		
The renters claim a remission as they were not allowed to sell arrack and toddy in garrisons and cantonments.		
Manenti, Fr. F.		
Assignment of land.	4- 2-89	27
Government recommend that a cowle for the waste lands may be granted to Padre Manenti at a favourable rate of 30 per cent for his trouble "in bringing the inhabitants to settle within the Company's lands."		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Popham, Mr. S.		
Assignment of villages.	4– 2–89	28
The Government recommend that Minjoor and Villore villages may be granted to Mr. Popham on favourable rent "for the improvement of the land and to supply the public market with provisions."		
The Superintendent of the Jaghir, Mr. Dighton, recommends that a quit-rent of Pag. 1/16 per cawny may be collected from him.	1– 2–89	32
Settlement Report		
F. 1197.	29– 1–89	34
The season was unfavourable. The Board directs the renters not to press the inhabitants for their balance till the season improves.	16– 2–89 28– 2–89	37 44
———The Board recommends to Government to grant a remission to the renters.	5– 3–89 14– 5–89	54 175
Peshcash		
Suspension of.	7– 3–89	59
The Board agrees that the collection of peshcush from certain poligars may be deferred on account of the unfavourable season.		
Settlement Report		
Mr. Hollond's Minutes and the Board's remarks.	29– 1–89	74
After reviewing the rent in the Masulipatam and Vizagapatam havellies, Mr. Hollond gives his opinion of the rent in Jaghir villages.		
The revenue under the aumanie management has considerably decreased as compared with the established lease when they were rented out by the Committee of Assigned Revenue.		
The Board is of opinion that the lands are being rented out favourably. In f. 1197, Karunguli was rented for Pag. 20,288, and Covelong for Pag. 2,635.		
Tundu Tax		
Investigation into.	25– 4–89	118
The Board asks the Superintendent of the Jaghir to appear before it and to explain the nature of the tax. He states that the Karnums and Mazumdars are unable to explain and he is still investigating the matter.		
——— Toondoo is a tax collected on the jummabandi, at the rate of 20, 25 and 30 per cent. It was in existence from the commencement of f. 1165 (1755) to the end of f. 1189 (1780).	29– 4–89	126
The inhabitants complain against this oppressive tax.		
——— The Board reports to Government about the origin and abolition of this tax.	..	170
In 1785 the toondoo tax was included in the assessment by Mr. Oakely, Superintendent of the Jaghir.		
During Mr. Dighton's management, he gave public notice that this tax should not be collected.	14– 5–89	172
The Board is of opinion that the tax was in existence before the war and as it was included in the assessment, a remission should be given to the renter.		
Peshcash		
Statement for f. 1198.	1– 7–89	213
Irrigation	18– 7–89	221
Tank marah—Statement for f. 1193—7.		
Jurisdictions		
The Jaghir—Minutes of Consultation.	30– 7–89	223
The Jaghir is divided into three charges, each under a Collector.		
Mr. Dighton is put in charge of Chingleput, Manimangalum, Covelong, Poonamallee and Egmore juncams; Mr. Alexander MacLeod, in charge of Conjeevaram, Utteramerur, Salavaukkam and Karunguli and Mr. John Clerk, in charge of Tiruppachur, Perambakkam, Ponneri, Kavantandalum, Saut Maganums, Peddapalaiyum and Chickercotah.		
The Collectors are to be allowed a commission of 5 per cent, under the aumani management.		

Vol. 469—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Crop Sharing		
The Board sends to the Collector the new distribution of the crops or zabitah warum.	17– 8–89	235
Renters' Accounts		
Investigation.	3– 9–89	247
The Board appoints Messrs. John and Skardon to investigate the accounts of the jaghir renters for 1783.		
Crop Sharing		
The Collector states that the inhabitants are not pleased with the zabitah warum and hence he cannot recommend its continuance.	28– 9–89	260
Tiruvallur Temple		
The Churchwarden of the Pagoda requests the Collector to send a guard to accompany the God in procession.	8–10–89	264
Varadaraja Mudaliyar is appointed as the Amildar of the Church of Tiruvallur.	20–10–89 23–10–89 26–10–89 10–11–89	269 271–4 278 281
Courts		
Established in the Jaghir.	16–11–89	285
The Court of Directors have sanctioned the establishment of a court of judicature in the Jaghir, for the trial of civil and criminal offences. The Board directs the Collector to send a list of head inhabitants qualified to sit as judges.	20–11–89	286
Land Customs		
Sheep.		
The Board has received a complaint from certain butchers that a duty is levied on sheep supplied to the Madras market. It directs the Collector to abolish the duty, if it is in existence.	19–11–89	287

Vol. 470.

Letters from the Board of Revenue.

1797–818.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Seminary Schools		
The Board asks the Collector to give his opinion on the establishment of a seminary school for the education of the natives.	17– 4–1816	1
Assignment of Land		
Rules.	2– 1–98	21
The Board informs the Collector that the post of Superintendent of Company's Lands has been abolished and directs that applications for lands should be made to the Collector and in particular cases to the Chief Engineer, to prevent encroachment on public roads.		
Manenti, Fr. P.		
Assignment of lands.		
Padre Manenti was given a large tract of land in compensation for his trouble in bringing inhabitants from the northward to settle in the Company's lands. He was asked to pay 30 per cent of the collections to the Circar. He is doubtful whether it is 30 per cent of the gross or net collections.		
Generally 50 per cent is to be given to the cultivator, 12 per cent for marah, 8 per cent for the expense of the cultivation and 30 per cent for the Government share.		
Peri (Padre) Manenti consented to bring families into the Company's territory on the following conditions :—	19–12–97	27–46
(*a*) An extent of waste land should be given to the settlers, free of any assessment for the first 2 years.		
(*b*) Pag. 10 should be given to each family to enable them to build houses, etc.		
(*c*) After 2 years the lands should be assessed at the same rate as previous to the war.		
(*d*) Out of the produce of the land some share should be given to him for his trouble and expense and his loss of a house in the north valued at Pag. 1,000 and his pension of Pag. 100 per annum. 328 families, in all 1,381 persons, were brought by him and they are residing at Cottoor, Mapadoo and Coovum.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Church Property		
Damage by Hyder Ally.	27- 9-99	77
The head of the Roman Catholic churches in the Coromandel Coast, informs the Governor that property belonging to the churches was destroyed during Hyder Ally's expedition and the Bishop and all the priests died of an epidemic disease. The Governor and his friends were pleased to contribute a certain sum for the temporary repair of the churches, etc. Further, the title deeds of the lands belonging to the churches were all lost. The head of the churches requests that the lands may be restored to him.		
Permanent Settlement		
Introduction of—Minutes of Consultation.	15-10-99	85
1. The Government give instructions to the Board of Revenue on the introduction of the permanent settlement in the jaghir.		
2. At present the zamindars hold their estates on a tenure so precarious as scarcely to convey the least idea of property. Government resolved to adopt the reform introduced into Bengal by constituting the several zamindars and several land holders having individual claims as actual proprietors of the soil.		89
The permanent settlement should be concluded with them.		
Their estates are answerable by sale and transfer for any deficiency in the revenue.		
The right of talookdars, etc. should be secured against any infringement.		
3. *Assessment.*		98
It should be fixed exclusive of customs, the tax on the sale of intoxicating liquor and drugs and the salt revenue.		
4. *Waste lands.*		109
These are to be given up in perpetuity to the zamindars free of any additional assessment. Judicial courts should be established to safeguard their interests from individuals and officers of Government.		
5. *Havili lands.*		131
They should be formed into lots which can give an annual jumma of Pag. 1 to 10,000 exclusive of sayer, abkari and salt, and put up for public sale. They should be given to the highest bidder.		
Pondicherry		
Jurisdiction over.	31-12-99	152
The Board informs the Collector that the Collectorship of Cuddalore is abolished and Pondicherry is placed under the superintendence of the Collector of the jaghir.		
Pullee Havili		
Renting.	31- 5-00	156
The Board informs Messrs. Roebuck and Abbott that the Pullee Farm could be renewed for 99 years at a quit-rent of one pagoda per cawny.		
Market		
Conjeeveram.	27-10-00	192
The Board approves the proposal of the Collector to establish a weekly market at Conjeeveram and to erect a warehouse at that place.		
Pulicat and Sattiyavedu		
By a treaty concluded between the Government and Nabob Azeem-ul Dowlah Bahadur, Nabob of the Carnatic, Pulicat and Sattiyavedu have been transferred to the Company.	31- 7-01	210
The Board appoints Mr. Greenway as the Collector of those districts.		
Nawab		
Treaty with.	31- 7-01	210
On the 31st July 1801, a treaty with Nabob Azeem-ul Dowlah Bahadur, Nabob of the Carnatic, was concluded by which "the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic has been exclusively vested in the Company for ever".		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Nabob's Officials		
Grant of waste lands.	3-12-01	222
The Board is anxious that some provision should be made for the number of people who by the extinction of the Mohometan Government were deprived of employment and the means of support. It suggests that waste lands may be granted to them at the following progressive rent :—		
Free for the first three years.		
Year. Pag. per cawny.		
4 .. 2/32.		
5 .. 2/24.		
6 .. 2/18.		
7 .. 2/12.		
8 .. 2/8.		
9 .. 1/2.		
And for the 10th year Pag. 1 and to be fixed for ever. These rates shall be fixed for nunjah lands and half rate for punjah may be adopted.		
Jaghirs		
Mr. Falconer's report.	10- 7-02	234
The grant of any jaghir subsequently to the treaty of 1792 cannot be binding with respect to the Nabob's right of alienation under that engagement.		
Ample provision having been made for the support of the families of Nabob Mahomed Ally and Omdut-ul Omrah, the Government have resolved to resume all the family jaghirs and permanently incorporate them with the Company lands.		
Tentage		
The Government sanction a monthly allowance of Pag. 50 to the Collector on condition that it should not be granted for more than 3 months in the year and it should be discontinued altogether after 2 years.	31- 7-06	340
Sriperumbudur Temple		
Ramanujah Charlu's petition.	..	342
1. 300 years ago, the temple was built of bricks and the ancestors of the petitioner endowed 32 villages for it. During the wars of Hyder Ally and Tippu Sultan, the petitioner carried the image to Madras. After the wars he repaired the pagoda at an expense of Pag. 15,000.		
2. Vencataranga Pilly became the Zamindar of Sriperumbudur. He began to misappropriate the jewels of the God and misuse the property of the pagoda.		
3. The petitioner requests that he may be put in "unmolested possession and enjoyment of my right and title in the said pagoda and to cause the said Vencatarunga Pillai to restore all the properties of the said pagoda."		
Inam		
Subedar Mootial Naig.	4- 7-08	364
50 cawnis of nunjah land in the villages of Pootary and Salabogum were granted to him.		
House-sites		
Applications for.	2- 4-10	368
The Government inform the Collector that all applications for grants should be submitted through the Collector of Madras under the designation "Register of Government Grants."		
St. Thomas' Mount		
Mr. Hogg's encroachment.	21- 5-12	378
The Board reports to Government that Mr. Hogg has been in possession of the land for the last 5 years and it would be a hardship to deprive him of his ground which he has improved at considerable expense. Compensation should be paid him by the Military Department.		388
Choultry Endowment		
Sriperumbudur.	6- 5-13	396
Gunjasaw and Prabhoosaw have applied for the confirmation of a grant of 10 cawnis made by the Zamindar of Sriperumbudur, for the support of a choultry.	30- 9-17	524
The Board is desirous of encouraging the erection of choultries and directs the Collector to furnish the information regarding the grant.		

Vol. 470—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Kunnattur		
Zamindar's family pension.	21-12-15	402
The family of the Zamindar has applied for a grant of certain lands in manium tenure, near the Sembarambakkam tank.		
Misconduct		
Native servants.	22- 4-16	422
The Board informs the Collector that Government are considering the introduction of a penal regulation to punish fraud, bribery and corruption on the part of the native revenue servants.		425
Mr. Ross, the Collector of Cuddapah, has suggested the establishment of seminary schools.		
The Government have also sanctioned a new graded scale of allowance to the head native servant to whom they have given the assurance that their benefits will be secure so long as they discharge their duties with increased vigilance, attention and honesty.		
The Board calls for further proposals from the Collector.		
Temple Management		
By Government.		
The Head Assistant Collector gives his opinion about the management of the devastanum department under his charge.	..	550
The pagodas under aumani are properly conducted, as the revenue is collected and expenses met by the Circar.		
Those under the durmacurtahs are in great confusion and they misappropriate the temple property.		
There are two kinds of durmacurtahs, (*a*) those who claim the title by hereditary right and (*b*) sunnud durmacurtahs, appointed by the Collector on sunnuds.		
The Assistant suggests that a security for the proper management of the pagodas should be demanded from the former and the latter should be removed from office if they abuse their trust.		

Bun. 471.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1763–827.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Sanads and Muchilikas	1793 to 1804	..

Bun. 472.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1789.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Clerk, Mr. John		
Appointed Collector, Northern Division of the Jaghir.	2- 8-1789	27
1. Mr. John Clerk, takes charge of the office from Mr. Richard Dighton.		
2. *Jurisdiction.*		
The following districts are under his charge :—		
Tiruppachur, Perembakkam, Ponneri, Kavantandalum, Saut Magans, Peddapalaiyam and Chickercottah.		
3. *Commission.*		
The Board has allowed a commission of 5 per cent on the collections.		
Renters' Account		
Mr. John Humphrey Skardon is appointed to investigate the accounts of the Jaghir renters from 1783.	3- 9-89 5-12-89	43 205
Company's Weavers		
Loom tax.	21- 9-89	75
The Board informs the Collector "that the tax on Looms is to be considered as not in force until further orders."		
Land Customs		
Sheep.	5-12-89	169
The Board directs the Collector that "the Duty on sheep is to be levied, as usual."		

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1790.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Customs		
Exemption—Nabob's goods.	23- 2-1790	29
The Nabob of the Carnatic asks the Collector not "to stop the goods intended for him for duties."	26- 4-90	123
Establishment Charges		
Limit of.		
The Board directs the Collector that "the charges for servants should not exceed 8 per cent on the gross collections."	26- 2-90	37
Tiruvallur Temple		
Churchwardenship.	8- 3-90	55
The Board directs the Collector to enquire whether the majority of the people at Tiruvallore desire the removal of Vardarajah, the present churchwarden.	10- 5-90	147
——— The Board sends Varadarajah to the Collector with orders to detain him.	17- 5-90	165
	14- 6-90	205
Havilis		
Vullur and Minjur—Recovery of arrears.		
Mr. Popham, the renter, informs the Collector that he will clear his arrears after selling the grain at Madras.	13- 5-90	153
A sum of Rs. 840 was credited to his account.	27- 5-90	181
The Board directs the Collector to appoint a person to receive the money from the purchaser, as soon as Mr. Popham's grains are sold in Madras.	31- 5-90	189
Government direct the Board to sequester the village if Mr. Popham should fail to pay the revenue, "without further reference to them."	31- 5-90	193
	30- 6-90	215
	8- 7-90	231
The arrears due from the renter are Pag. 6,148	10- 7-90	239
A remission of Pag. 4,000 was granted to the renter.	23- 9-90	423
	5-10-90	449
Indigo Cultivation		
Experiment.	2- 8-90	263
The Board sends a quantity of indigo for cultivation in the district as an experimental measure.		325
Skardon, Mr. John Humphrey		
Appointed Paymaster and Storekeeper.	11- 8-90	297
He receives charge of the office from Mr. Walter Balfour.		
Conjeeveram Temple		
Repairs.	11- 8-90	301
The Government direct Lt. John Norris, Engineer, to execute the necessary repairs to the pagoda to put it "in a proper state of defence" at a cost of Pag. 450.		
Indigo Cultivation		
Waste lands—Application in Chittapat and Poloor villages.	15- 9-90	353
Messrs. Roebuck and Abbot, apply for a grant of 700 cawnis for the cultivation of indigo, on a favourable rent. The Board asks the Collector whether he thinks the grant should be made.	20- 9-90	403
Jurisdiction		
Sattiyavedu district.	26- 9-90	435
The Board directs the Collector to take charge of Sattiyavedu district since Mr. Kindersley has resigned.		
Grain Stores		
Poonamalle.	3-10-90	465
The Board directs the Collector to hand over the grain stored in the barracks of Ponamalle to the Commissary-General at that place, and receive back 6,519 cullums of paddy belonging to the district which was delivered by mistake.	9-12-90	647
Manenti, Fr. P:		
Renters—Arrears.		223
	5- 7-90	383
The Board directs Padre Manenti, to pay the arrears due from the former renter, Lala, Pag. 390. Padre Manenti states that the Lala has spent about Pag. 324 for the improvement of the villages and requests the Board to make necessary enquiries.	18-10-90	399
	25-10-90	485
		511

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Jurisdiction		
Divisions of the district.	27- 7-90	255
The Board informs Messrs. Walter Balfour and John Clerk that the Jaghir is divided into two charges instead of three, and they are appointed as Collectors for each division which includes the following towns.		

Mr. Balfour's Division.

Kavantandalum.
Conjeeveram.
Karunguli.
Uttiramerur.
Chingleput.
Covelong.
Salavauk.

Mr. Clerk's Division.

Tiruppachur.
Perambakkam.
Saut Maughans.
Peddapalaiyam.
Ponnery.
Chickercotah.
Poonamalle.
Egmore.
Manimangalam.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Havilis		
Home farms.	1-11-90	551
The Board informs the Collector that 41 villages have been disunited from Poonamalle and Sautmagans and added to the Home farm which now comprises 54 villages. They are rented to Ramah Naig.	26-11-90	607
Devampet		
Renting of.		
The Board informs the Collector that Sitteramiah has paid Pag. 1,100 for the estate and that the same rent may be continued.	2-12-90	615
Corruption		
Mr. John Hollond.	12-12-90	653
The Court of Directors have received particular information with regard to the corrupt conduct of Mr. Hollond, including "the sale of offices."	20-12-90	661
Every person appointed under Mr. Hollond's administration is suspected of having obtained the office by payment of money to Mr. Hollond or to Paupia, his Dubash.		
Hence such persons are called upon to declare on oath whether any money was paid by them to secure the appointment.		
As the office of Collector in the Jaghir was confirmed on Mr. John Clerk by Mr. Hollond's administration, he is called upon by the Board to make the declaration above mentioned.		
——— Form of declaration.		

Bun. 472-B.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1791.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Military		
Damage to crops.		
The Board directs the Collector to enquire about the damages caused to a renter at St. Thomé by the troops encamped on the farm.	8- 1-1791	19
Revenue Remission		
Salavauk renter.	23- 3-91	143
The Board authorises the Collector to grant remission to the renter for the loss sustained by him "by the prevention of the sale of his grain at a proper time."	5- 5-91	265
Venkatasamy		
Confinement of.	8- 4-91	193
The Board directs the Collector to put Venkatasamy, dubash to Mr. MacLeod, under strict confinement at Conjeeveram.	25- 4-91	221
Indigo Cultivation		
The Board approves the muster (indigo) sent by the Collector. It is "of a good quality and leaves room to hope that . . . the manufacture of Indigo may be brought to very great perfection."	15- 4-91	205
Mulberry Cultivation		
The Board sends a copy of Dr. Anderson's letter on the cultivation of the mulberry tree.	26- 4-91	229
	18- 4-91	241

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Estimate		
1790–91.	20–5–91	305
The Board calls for actual collections in 1790–91. The estimate is sent for reference.		
Arrack		
Sale near St. Thome.	24–5–91	313
The Board sanctions a remission of Pag. 500 to the renter of St. Thome, in view of the restriction of the sale of arrack in the villages near St. Thomé.		
Manenti, Fr. P.		
Assignment of waste lands.	28–6–91	369
The Board informs the Collector that 30 per cent of the gross produce of the land will be a reasonable assessment.		453
Petrie, Mr. William		
Appointed President, Board of Revenue.	24–6–91	445
Crop Sharing		
Zabitah warrum.	..	449
Peddapalaiyam Havili		
Renting proposal.	15–7–91	469
Sengary Appoo Pillay proposes to rent Peddapalaiyam district for 10 years from f. 1201 to f. 1210, at an average rent of Pag. 6,150 per year, including the loom tax.		
Customs		
Exemption—Nabob's articles.	20–7–91	497
The Board directs the Collector not to extend the indulgence to any other influential person who can obtain the Nabob's dustuck (letter).		
Revenue Remission		
Vullore, etc.	23–8–91	597
The Board has sanctioned a remission of Pag. 609 to the renter of Vullore "as a compensation for the loss . . . . sustained by means of the enemy."		
Saderward		
The Board informs the Collector that the Bramins and Facqheers have no right to a portion of the saderwary.	30–8–91	621
In 1786, the Board in its instruction to Mr. Dighton stated as follows :— "The expence of saderward should be confined solely to the repairs of the cutcherries, and to the charge of cudjans, oil, etc., and that the inhabitants should not be assessed more than 1 per cent on that account."		
Conjeeveram Temple		
Dispute.	1–9–91	701
The Board directs the pagoda Bramins to elect their own gomastah to settle the dispute.	8–10–91	739
	27–10–91	783
	9–12–91	869
Customs		
Exemption—Thread duty.	7–11–91	797
The Board informs the Collector that weavers should be exempted from the payment of duty on thread.		
Chingleput		
Renter's arrears.	9–11–91	799
The Board directs the Collector that the taccavy bonds may be accepted for the arrears due by the renter.		805
Customs		
Exemption—Mahratta vakil.	18–11–91	821
The Board directs the Collector that the articles intended for the use of the Mahratta Vackeel should be exempted from duty.		
Yeomiahs		
The Board directs the Collector to distribute Pag. 650 among the yeomiahdars and the rest among the daily charities in the district.	4–12–91	867

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1792.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Renting		
Messrs. Roebuck and Abbott propose to rent certain villages in Sautmagan and Poonamalle districts for Pag. 1,400.	4- 1-1792 16- 1-92 27- 2-92	1 17 79, 87
The Board approves the proposal.	2- 3-92	101
Mirasi Right		
Sale of.	2- 3-92	105
Narasima Naick, Poligar of Vepery, sold some of his meerassy lands to Verdapillah. The Government direct that the Poligar's meerassy be resumed, "Meerassies being in their nature unalienable" and that the accounts with Verdapillah may be adjusted.		
Halliburton, Mr. David		
Member, Board of Revenue—Removal.	8- 3-92	109
A committee consisting of Messrs. H. C. Michell, D. Ince and Chas. Baker, was appointed to "investigate the cause which occasioned the removal of Mr. Haliburton."		
Colapaukum Condapah appeared before the committee to give evidence.	14- 4-92	165
Tippoo Sultan		
Commercial treaty with the Carnatic and Mysore.	14- 4-92	165
The Government have issued a proclamation that a treaty has been concluded with Tippu Sultan and call upon the Brinjaris, etc., to renew their commercial relations with the Carnatic.	1- 5-92	197
Loom Tax		
Suspension of.	4- 6-92	281
The Board informs the Collector that the loom tax has been suspended on the recommendation of the Board of Trade.		
Nawab		
Treaty with.	16- 7-92	337
The Board informs the Collector that a treaty has been entered into with the Nabob by which the Carnatic should be restored to him on the 12th July 1792, and directs the Collector to restore the district to the person who comes with the Nabob's authority.		
Establishment Charges		
The Board observes that the charges of the establishment in the aumanie taluks are double the rate prescribed, i.e., 9½ per cent. It directs the Collector to charge the renters with the additional expense above the rate of 9½ per cent.	18- 7-92	355
Havilis		
Tiruvottiyur and Home farms.	3- 8-92	387
The Board directs the Collector to keep the farms under Circar management, if favourable proposals are not received.		
Sayer and Moturpha		
Abolition of.	9- 8-92	391
The Government direct "that from the 1st of September all duties, fees, etc., under the denomination of sayer (with the exception of the Madras Land Customs) be abolished in the jaghire and other lands immediately dependent on the Presidency."		
Besides the sayer duties, "Moturpha should be included in the abolition."		
Havilis		
Renting proposals.	14- 8-92	416
Mr. Popham proposes to rent Puludivakkam, Ennur and Kattupalli for Pag. 300 to 400.		
Place, Mr. Lionel		
Appointed Accountant, Board of Revenue.	20- 8-92	431
Mr. Place succeeds Mr. Thomas Cockburn who has resigned his appointment of Accountant.		
Chikerkotah		
Renting proposal.	11- 9-92	483
The Board directs the Collector to rent Chicercotah farm to Veera Perumal "in consequence of past services" for the term of 5 years at Pag. 2,500 per annum.		

Bun. 472-C—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Murder		
Conjeeveram Poligar's responsibility.	18– 3–92	503
A golah peon carrying Rs. 1,000 to Conjeeveram was murdered on the way and the money was taken. The Board of Trade fixes the responsibility on the Poligar, Beem Naig, and recommends that he should be taken into custody and compelled to reimburse the money stolen. He should be punished by being deprived of the privileges he enjoys under the Company.		
Haliburton, Mr. David and White, Mr. Charles.		
Messrs. David Haliburton and Charles White have been appointed as Members of the Board of Revenue in the place of Messrs. Oakes and Moubray, resigned.	9–10–92	541
Collector's Commission		
The Board directs the Collector to claim his commission of 1½ per cent on the net collections.	17–10–92	603
Poligar		
Resumption of privileges.	30–10–92	635, 647
The Board directs the Collector to inform the Poligar that his cavelly privileges will be kept under management until the property stolen from Lt. Fry is returned.		
Settlement Report		
Southern Division for f. 1202—The Board's remarks.	2– 1–92	651
The revenue amounts to Pag. 1,37,982.		
Proposals.		
The Board directs that the names of several sub-renters and securities of certain portions of rent should be mentioned, in the abstract of proposals.		
A statement of maghans and villages should also be sent.		
The jamabundy statement should be accompanied by one in the Mahratta language and certified by Canongoes and other native revenue officers.		

Bun. 472-D.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1793.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Cotton Cultivation		
The Board reports to Government that Mr. Popham is successfully carrying on the cultivation of cotton in his farms.	30– 1–1793	33
Agricultural Advances		
Recovery by renter.		
Antonio DeSowza, former renter of Poonamalle farm requests the Collector to help his agent in recovering the taccavy advanced to the ryots.	10– 2–93	57
The farm was rented to him in 1784. He continued till 1787 when the country was devastated by Hyder Ally's expedition.		
The people were unable to repay the taccavy owing to the distressed state of the country.		
Tobacco Cultivation		
The Board directs the Collector to report whether tobacco could be profitably cultivated in the jaghir.	15– 4–93	157
Weavers		
Settlement in the jaghir.	12– 5–93	183
With a view to induce the weavers to settle within the Company's territories "the Government have resolved to grant to any weavers that may come from other districts such assistance as they may stand in need of to build houses and procure materials for their work."		
Perumbakam		
Renting of.	29– 5–93	211
The Board proposes to grant Gopal Row the farm of Perumbakam for five years at the rate of Pag. 2,805 a year, "to alleviate the loss he has sustained."		
Pondicherry		
1. *Customs, etc.*	30– 9–93	363
The Board resolves that the sea and land customs and anchorage fees shall be collected under the management of the Resident at Pondicherry.		

Bun. 472 D.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Pondicherry—*cont.*		
2. *Coinage.*	9–10–93	371
The Resident reports that the coinage of rupees is a principal source of public revenue. An income of one thousand rupees is realised on the coinage of 1 lakh. 46 lakhs of rupees are generally coined.		
Government have prohibited the coinage of Pondicherry rupees. The Resident suggests that the coining "utensils" should also be purchased by the Government from a Frenchman who is keeping them.		
The Board is of opinion that the utensils need not be purchased and they may be easily seized if any improper use is made of them.	3–11–93	401
Nawab		
Villianur and Bahur.	22–10–93	
The Government direct the Resident at Cuddalore to restore these districts to the Nabob.		
Settlement Report		
The Board directs the Collector to report,	11–12–93	423
(*a*) The division of crops.		
(*b*) A statement of population.		
(*c*) Condition of lands under rent, inam, mocassa, shrotriyam, etc., and		
(*d*) Tanks and water courses.		

Bun. 472-E

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1794.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Little Conjeeveram Temple		
Streneevasa Ragava Chariar appointed as "Churchwarden."	13– 1–1794	1
Religious Disputes		
Right and Left Hand Castes.	15– 3–94	35
The Board directs that no party should be allowed to carry any flag except the Union flag and any person offending against it must be apprehended and severely punished.		
Revenue Collection		
Military aid.	30– 4–94	67
The Board informs the Collector that "the Revenue Regulations enjoin that sepoys be not employed, except in case of urgent necessity, in the collection of the Revenue", and directs the Collector to be guided by the 52nd Article of the Regulation in making requisitions to the Officer Commanding.		
Collectors		
Native Language—Proficiency.		
The Court of Directors in their general letter remark that only persons who have a knowledge of the Native language should be appointed as Collectors of districts.	19– 2–94	267
Famine Relief		
Trichinopoly.	21–10–94	277
The Collector at Trichinopoly reports to Government that a terrible famine has broken out there and many are suffering from want of food. A committee has been appointed to superintend relief work. About 2,000 or 3,000 persons are fed daily by the Nabob's son, Isaumul Mulk Bahadur. The Committee suggests that waste lands in Baramahaul may be given to the sufferers and advances may be made for their transportation and for carrying on the cultivation.		
The Board asks the Collector of the Jaghire whether a portion of the Jaghire may be allotted for the same purpose.	8–10–94	287
Saunders, Mr. Edward		
Appointed President, Board of Revenue.	27–10–94	291
Milford, Mr. John		
Appointed Accountant, Revenue Department, in place of Mr. Lionel Place.	20–10–94	333
Place, Mr. Lionel		
Appointed Collector of the Jaghir.	4–12–94	349
The Board informs Mr. Walter Balfour that he has been appointed Collector of Masulipatam and directs him to hand over charge to Mr. Lionel Place.		
Balfour, Mr. Walter		
Appointed Collector in the 1st division of Masulipatam district.	12–12–94	349

Bun. 473.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.
1817.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Assignment of Land		
49 plans.	4-8-1817	49

Bun. 474-7.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.
1802-34.

Jamabandi Statements

Vol. 478.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.
1809.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Barracks		
Poonamalle.	4- 7-1809	
The Officer Commanding requests the Collector to assign 30 cawnis of land for the construction of barracks at Poonamalle, for the accommodation of the prisoners of war.		
Pullee Havili		
Arrears.	23- 8-09	53
The Collector informs Messrs. Abbott and Maitland, renters of Pullee farm, that a balance of Pag. 1,926 is due to the Circar.	2- 9-09	75
		147
Postal Establishment		
The Collector informs the Postmaster-General that the runners who are advanced in years may be allowed a pension of one pagoda a month. Fixed runners may be appointed. A writer may be appointed at Karunguli.	28- 8-09	61

Vol. 479.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.
1810.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Salt		
Export to Bengal.	10- 2-1810	79
The Collector sends 40,000 Bengal Maunds of salt to Mr. Dawson, contractor, for export to Bengal.		
Kaladipetta Temple		
Revenue.	21-4-10	131
The Collector directs the Collector of Madras to pay Pag. 300 to the Kaladipettah pagoda, from the arrack collections of that village.		
Customs		
Cloth duty.	4- 7-10	233
The Collector informs the Collector of North Arcot that "the weavers at Conjeevaram do not pay either a loom tax or a duty on cloths exported. The duty on cloths will, however, be collected for this month" (July 1810).		
Postal Establishment		
The Collector proposes to increase the number of runners on the Western and Northern Road. He recommends an increase of pay to the writers, as the "present allowance . . . is scarcely sufficient for them to live upon."	17- 7-10	255
Pullee Havili		
Arrears.	21- 7-10	265
The Collector reminds the proprietors of the Pullee farm that Pag. 1,632 are due from them.	16-10-10	373
	28-10-10	385
Postal Theft		
The Collector reports that certain packets have been robbed near Minambakkam Choultry.	19- 7-19	281

Vol. 480.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.
1811.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Rogers, Mr. R.		
Language proficiency.	10- 7-1811	128
The Collector reports that Mr. Rogers, Assistant Collector, may be examined in "Malabars."		
Inams		
Grants were made to Kader Hussain and Moobarack-Ul-Nesau Begum.	21- 7-11	136

Vol. 480—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Arrack Distillery		
Alumparah.	5- 8-11	144
Mr. W. Howse is permitted to establish an arrack distillery at Alumparah.		
Uttiramerur		
Arrears.	23- 8-11	153
The Collector has withdrawn the servants who were sent to sequester certain villages for arrears of rent.		
Revenue Servants		
Caste prejudices.	6- 9-11	165
The Collector reports to the O.C. that the Brahmin public servants refuse to attend office as sepoys of the pariah caste are employed as treasury guards.		
Postal		
Leather bags.	4-11-11	205
The Collector asks the Postmaster-General to supply leather bags to carry letters, as they are spoiled if gunny or canvass bags are used.		
Postmaster		
Poonamalle.	18-11-11	228
The Collector informs Serjt. Thomas Harris of H.M. 30th Rt. that he has been appointed in the place of Serjt. Maj. Joseph Humphries, deceased, in the post office at Poonamalle.		

Vol. 481.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1812.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Embezzlement		
Amin of tank repairs.	7-3-1812	132
Verdoo Punt was confined for misappropriating Pag. 400; but he escaped from the prison and took refuge in Bullogolum. The Collector asks the Collector of Chittoor to apprehend him.		
Revenue Estimate		
For 1812-13.	10- 3-12	133 135
1. *Land Revenue.* The actual collections for 1810-11 were Pag. 2,82,379; the estimate for 1812-13 is Pag. 24,000, as the season continues to be unfavourable.		
2. *Abkari.* The actual receipts for 1810-11 were Pag. 18,576. The estimate for the current year is Pag. 18,500.		
3. *Customs.* The actual receipts for 1810-11 were St. Pag. 2,773. The estimate for 1812-13 is Pag. 20,300. The Collector reports that the estimate is subject to the introduction of the inland duty, on the promulgation of the new customs regulation, now under consideration. The last year's collections include the duty on grain. The grain duty has since been abolished.		
4. *Salt.* The collections during 1810-11 were Pag. 19,409 and the estimate for 1812-13 is Pag. 60,000. The reason for the increase is that there is a large stock of salt.		
5. *Stamps.* The collections for 1810-11 were Pag. 1,777 and the estimate for 1812-13 is Pag. 2,000.		
6. *Charges—Tank repairs.* A sum of Pag. 10,000 is provided for the repair of tanks damaged during the storm.		
Walajabad Cantonment		
The Collector informs the O.C., Walajabad, that a certain portion of land belonging to the Kavantandalum Zamindari has been included within the cantonment. The Zamindar claims an annual remission of Pag. 230 for the loss of cultivation therein.	3- 4-12	202

Item.	Date.	Page number
Irrigation Repairs		
Punagur channel.	10- 4-12	221
The Punagur channel irrigates a portion of land in the North Arcot district. The channel was recently repaired and the Collector asks the Collector of North Arcot to bear a portion of the charges, Pag. 5.		
Stamps		
Cadjans instead of paper.	18- 4-12	237
The Collector is of opinion that the stamp cadjans may be used instead of stamp paper, in respect of transactions between the Natives. When it has to be signed by Europeans, stamp paper should be used.		
Conjeeveram Festival		
Conduct of.	- 5-12	279
The Collector is unwell and cannot attend the festival. He gives instructions to the Assistant not to spend the pagoda money and Rs. 300 given by the Circar "vainly in charity to the Brahmins, but rather distribute to the poor who resort thither."		
Town Duties		
Introduction of.	27- 6-13	385
The Collector sends a list of chowkis in the jagheir.		
Tobacco		
Duty on.	8- 8-12	441
The Collector informs the O.C., Walajabad, that the Board has consented to lower the present duty on tobacco. The O.C. complains that the sepoys were unable to purchase tobacco at the present price. The duty on tobacco is 5 fanams 50 cash per viss.		
Revenue Defaulters		
Confinement of.	1-10-12	580
The Suder Adalat has overruled the decision of the Provincial Court with regard to the relief of the insolvent debtors. The Collector asks the Magistrate what steps he has taken to remand the defaulting Zamindar of Kavantandalum.		
Postal		
Receipt of letters.	19-10-12	599
The Officer Commanding a detachment complains to the Collector that runners have refused to receive letters on their way. The Collector informs the officer that the runners have strict orders not to receive letters on the roads so as to avoid all suspicion that the bags are opened on the way.		

Vol. 482.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1813.

Item.	Date.	Page number
Ramunjary		
Registration of Zamindari.	2- 1-1813	1
The Zamindari is registered in the name of Autherasaloo Theagaroyloo Braminy.		
Conjeeveram Festival		
Guards requisitioned.	8- 1-13	4
The Collector asks the O.C., Walajahbad, to send a guard to prevent any disturbance, as the Moharam festival is also being celebrated.		
Salt Cotaurs		
Atakanitippa.	5- 2-13	19
The Collector informs the Collector of Nellore that he intends to abolish the Atcantepah salt cotaurs as there is a constant dispute between the people of this village and that of Minjoor in Nellore district.		
Sriperumbudur Temple		
Churchwardenship.	13- 5-13	79
The Collector reports to the Magistrate that there are two claimants to the post of Churchwarden (Durmakurta) after the death of Ramanoojah Chariar. One is Sadagopachary, the adopted son of the deceased, and another, Appalachary, a distant relative of the deceased. The Collector is of opinion that the post is a hereditary one and should remain in the family. The Zamindar of Sriperumbudur has applied to the court to set aside the adoption. The Collector asks the Magistrate to pass an order for his guidance.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Postal		
Bangy tappal.	17- 6-13	97
The Collector makes the following suggestions for the security of the packets, transmitted by Bangy tappal.		
(*a*) The baskets must be of a larger size.		
(*b*) Packets which are more than 1 cubic foot in dimension should not be accepted.		
(*c*) Packages should not be received after the Bangy is closed.		
(*d*) The Bangy packets should be covered with "painted canvass" to protect the contents from rain.		
Conjeeveram Temple		
Mysore State privileges.	25- 6-03	103
The Collector informs the Resident at Mysore that Allugua Manooval Jeeyer, a Sanyasi of the Devarajaswamy Pagoda of Conjeeveram, has represented to him that the Mysore Government have discontinued certain privileges enjoyed by the pagoda in the State. The Collector asks the Resident to recommend to the Rajah to continue the privileges.		
Jarrett, Mr. Thomas		
Collector—Leave application.	12- 8-13	139
The Collector asks the Judge and Magistrate to depute his Register to take charge of the district during his absence on leave.		
Conjeeveram Temple		
Allowances.	8- 9-13	159
The Collector informs the Provincial Court "that the allowances of Matradanum Stapanum and Pooneavachanum in Stree Varadarajaswamy Pagoda at Conjeeveram were sequestered in April 1802" and the amount St. Pag. 171-12-36 is held in deposit.		

Vol. 483.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.
1814.

This volume contains covering letters regarding treasury remittance, licences, audit and accounts.	2- 1-1814 to 31-12-14	1-210

Vol. 484.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.
1815.

Irrigation Dispute		
Pennaghur and Unpatore.	31- 3-1815	43
The Collectors of North Arcot and Chingleput depute persons from their cutcherry to settle the dispute.		
Sarishtadar Govinda Row is deputed from Chingleput.		
Postal Runners		
The Collector recommends that additional runners may be appointed on the route Kykela choultry to Conjeeveram, as the stages are too long.	2-12-15	156
[The volume contains covering letters, accounts, etc.]		

Vol. 485.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.
1817.

Kavali Inams		
Resumption of.	31- 5-1816	91
1. The Collector reports that all cavelly privileges were resumed before the establishment of the Zillah Court.		
In some villages the Tookery privileges were resumed by mistake.		
2. *Talliaries.*		
The head of the Talliary family is entered in the statement and other police duties are performed by separate persons.		
3. *Police Potails.*		
The selection is made by the meerassdars.		
The Heads of villages are willing to undertake the duties of the police.		
4. The Collector is of opinion that the remuneration of the talliaries should be fixed and they should receive an allowance of Rs. 3 a month.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Spontaneous Salt		
Illicit collection of.	22- 6-16	104
The Collector informs the Nellore Collector that the inhabitants of his district are collecting spontaneous salt in the neighbourhood of Chickeracottah.		
St. Thomas' Mount		
Arrack sales.	21- 7-16	119
The Collector sends a list of villages within 4 miles of the Mount where the sale of arrack is prohibited.		
Irrigation Repairs		
Estimate—Collector's report.	3- 8-16	130
1. The Collector gives a brief survey of the tanks that require immediate repairs.	13- 8-16	147
Most of these are situated in the Zamindari of Poolalore.		
2. The Sembarambakkam tank is watered by the Golden channel and Subderally channel. The former is the most important channel and requires to be cleared of silt.	7- 9-16	175
Postal Theft		
The Collector informs the Postmaster-General that the mail bags on the North-Eastern route are opened with the connivance of writers and runners; and hence suggests that they should be transferred to some other routes.	26- 9-16	187
——— The Collector directs the different post office writers to open all the packets and send a report of the condition of different letters.	5-10-16	191
Education		
Training of clerks.	9-10-16	197
The Collector is of opinion that the persons who are educated at Government expense should, in the first instance, attend the cutcherry and acquaint themselves with the regulations and details of business transacted in the cutcherry. They should be under the immediate control and guidance of the Collector, who will report about their efficiency.		
Revenue Sales		
Conduct of.	9-11-16	218
The office of Native Commissioners, authorised to sell the properties attached for arrears, has been abolished. The District Munsifs are not authorised to attend to those duties. The Collector asks the Zillah Judge to authorise the District Munsifs to attend to the sale of properties.		
Nullatomby Moodely		
Estates of the late.	20- 8-16	229
The Board has directed the Collector to place the estates of the late Nullatomby Moodely under the charge of the Court of Wards. The Collector directs Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston to hand over to him all the documents, connected with the estate, in their possession.		
Masilamany, the Agent, has informed the Collector that the documents are in the possession of Messrs. Colt, Hart and Weston.		
Postal		
Mail route.	31-12-16	277
A mail route has been established towards Bangalore, via Walajabad, Arni, Chengam, Rayakottai and Hosur.		

Vol. 486.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1817.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
House-site		
Subadar Inath Cawn.	2- 1-1817	1
The Collector recommends that the spot of ground within the limits of the cantonment of St. Thomas' Mount may be given rent free.		
Walajabad Cantonment		
Extension of.	9- 4-17	120
The Collector reports that there will be no difficulty in making the extension if an annual remission of Pag. 230 is given to the Zamindar and inhabitants of Vengoody and Vellapakum villages for the lands included within the limits of the cantonment.		

Vol. 486—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
State Prisoner		
Kanojee Row.	5- 9-17	254
The Collector sends Rs. 500 to the O.C., Poonamallee, being the monthly maintenance to the prisoner.		
Salt Manufacture		
Chickericottah and Menzoor—Boundary dispute.	12- 9-17	260
The Collector suggests that the headman of the village should be asked to run the limits.		
Irrigation Repairs		
Golden channel.	30- 9-17	276
The Collector asks the Superintendent of Tank Repairs to state how the charges are to be calculated. The Collector is of opinion that 1 pagoda per 60 cubic yards may be paid.	12-11-17	318
Revenue Collections		
Pondicherry rupees.	14-11-17	323
The Collector has received orders from the Board forbidding the receipt of Pondicherry rupees in payment of the revenue.		
State Prisoner		
Zamindar of Gomsoor.	21-11-17	332
The amount paid by the Collector of Chingleput on account of the late Zamindar of Goomsur, during his confinement at this place, amounted to Pag. 1,046. The monthly allowance to the Zamindar amounted to Rs. 600 or Pag. 171-19-24.		
Pensions		
Thana Sirdar's family.	9-12-17	350
The Collector appoints three native officers to enquire and report about the family of Cundapah Moodely, late Tannah Surdar, which has applied for pension.		
State Prisoners		
The Collector reports to Government that the following persons are under the custody of the Magistrate :— 1. Keerul Vurmah, Elliah Rajah of Travancore. 2. Narsimma Deo, Zamindar of Polavaram. 3. The Ex-Zamindar of Gumsoor. Keerul Vurmah resides at Chingleput, Narsimma Deo at Conjeeveram, and Ex-Zamindar of Gumsoor at Madarantacum. Narsimma Deo requests that his allowance may be increased from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per month. As they are political prisoners, the Collector is unable to state when they will be set at liberty.	12-12-17	355

Bun. 487.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1818.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Conjeeveram Temple		
Right and Left Hand castes.	28- 4-1818	11
The Collector reports to Government that a serious dispute arose between the Right and Left Hand castes at Walajabad in consequence of the display of certain insignia. (See p. 171).		
Magistrate's Charges		
Chingleput.	24- 3-18	167
Government have sanctioned the charges of the Magistrate of Chingleput from 1st November 1816 to the close of f. 1226 amounting to St. Pag. 4,136 and the estimate for f. 1227 amounting to St. Pag. 6,520.		
Police Peons		
Appointment. (See p. 11).	4- 7-18	171
The Collector suggests that Police Amins may be appointed for the four divisions of the Zillah in consequence of the serious riots arising out of the caste disputes.		

Bun. 488.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1820.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Settlement Report		
Ryotwari system—Collector's remarks. (Duplicate of Vol. 468/106-44).	4-11-1820	1-43

Vol. 489.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1818.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Boundary Disputes		
Urutti and Jambed.	6- 4-1818	83
A boundary dispute arose between the inhabitants of Worutty and Jumbaid and Amanoor. The Tahsildar of Karanguli suggests that the persons enjoying "Yella Mauniam" may be asked "to run the limits."		
Irrigation Repairs		
Sembarambakkum tank.	27- 4-18	90
Mr. Ross has been appointed as contractor to carry out the repairs. He proceeds to Madras. The Collector highly commends his services.	4-10-18 8-12-18	185 238
Customs		
1. *Betel and tobacco.*	11- 6-18	114
Duty statement ff. 1224, 1225, 1226.		
The duty is 40 cash per bundle of 400 leaves. The duty on tobacco is at 5 and 3 panams per viss.		
2. *Loom tax.*		
The looms have been exempted from loom-tax.		
Irrigation Dispute		
Irrissoor and Uttiramerur.	15-10-18	195
The inhabitants of Uttiramerur destroyed a dam constructed by those of Irrissoor. The Collector deputed the Tahsildar to investigate.		

Vol. 490.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1819.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
State Prisoners		
Kanojee Row.	6- 3-1819	27
The Collector informs the O.C., Poonamallee, that the monthly allowance granted to Kanojee Row is Rs. 460-13-2.		
Opium		
Valuation of.	11- 1-19	79
The tariff price of opium is Rs. 175. A large quantity of opium is sent from Madras to Sadras. The tariff price of opium is noted as Rs. 84. The Collector sends the rawanah for necessary correction.		
Salt Servants		
Complaint against.	2- 8-19	103
The Collector informs the Nellore Collector that salt servants at Minjur are obstructing the merchants who resort to the salt pans at Chikeracottah.	30- 9-19 12-10-19 22-11-19	133 142 166
Irrigation Repairs		
Sembarambakkum tank.	4- 9-19	121
The estimate for 1818 amounted to Rs. 24,977. The work is conducted under the supervision of Major DeHavilland, Inspector of Tank Estimates, and Mr. Ross.		
Military Supplies		
Establishment required.	31-12-19	188
When the arrival of a detachment is intimated, public servants are deputed to collect supplies from the villagers.		
Unless due notice is given the troops suffer for want of supplies and coolies. Sometimes the cultivators are forced to work as coolies and payments are not always made for articles received.		
To remedy these defects the Collector suggests that a separate establishment should be appointed for this purpose and be stationed upon the different routes through which troops pass.		

Vol. 491.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1820.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
(This volume contains routine letters regarding accounts, treasury bills and remittances and rawanahs.)	3- 1-1820 to 30-12-20	1-182

Vol. 492.

Reports.

1795.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Mr. Place's report upon the settlement, for ff. 1202–4, dated 6th October 1795.		115
(See Reprint 487).		

Vol. 493.

Reports.

1799.

Mr. Place's report upon the settlement of the Jaghir for ff. 1205–7, dated 6th June 1799.

To the Board.		
Introduction.	..	1–7
Systems of land tenure in Europe.	..	7–46
Religious practices of the Hindus.	..	46–51
The "Madras Dubash."	..	51–3
Early history of the country.	..	53–61
Mirasi rights.	..	61–84
Government's attitude towards mirasidars.	..	84–92
Crop sharing—Mr. Place's answer to the Board's remarks.	..	93–127
The country under the management of the Nawabs.	..	127–40
The principles of Mr. Place's settlement.	..	140–63
The Dubashes and their misdeeds.	..	158–71
Their opposition to Mr. Place's village settlement.	..	171–97
Refractory villages.	..	197–217
Altercation between Mr. Place and the Board.	..	218–29
Settlement—Ff. 1205, 1206 and 1207.		
Census—Statements and remarks.	..	235–45
Number of mirasidars—Reply to the Board's remarks.	..	246–58
Weaving.	..	259–67
Land customs.	..	267–85
Roads.	..	285–91
Maunians.	..	296–306
Cultivation.	..	307–26
Temple management.	..	331–42
Curnums' marahs.	..	342–5
Poligars.	..	345–60
Tanks and watercourses.	..	361–76
Division of the produce.	..	378–400
Moturpha.	..	403–17
Assessment on topes.	..	418–25
Monopoly of betel gardens.	..	425–34
Assessment on backyards.	..	435–7
Nattawars.	..	442–8
Tank repairs.	..	450–65
Revenue—Comparison between the 1st and the 2nd leases.	..	465–84
Revenue—Prospects of improvement.	..	484–95
Concluding remarks.	..	503–34

Vol. 494.

Reports.

1801.

Mr. Greenway's report upon the Permanent Settlement of the Jaghir, dated 29th March 1801.

Permanent settlement	1–458
Jaghir—Report.	
(See Reprint 62.)	

Vol. 495.

Reports.

1801.

(Duplicate of Vol. 494.) 1–146

Vol. 496.

Accounts.

Chingleput

Tarabuddy, etc.—Ff. 1202–4.

Vol. 497.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Tripasore Ff. 1202–3.	..	1–102

Vol. 498.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Caroongooly Ff. 1202–3.	..	1–196

Vol. 499.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Conjeeveram Ff. 1202–4.	..	1–185

Vol. 500.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Poonamallee Ff. 1202–4.	..	1–144

Vol. 501.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
General Abstract Ff. 1202–4.	..	1–52

Vol. 502.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Outhramelore Ff. 1202–4.	..	1–48

Vol. 503.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Saut Magans Ff. 1202–4.	..	1–64

Vol. 504.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Salivauk Ff. 1202–4.	..	1–48

Vol. 505.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Perumbaukam Ff. 1202–4.	..	1–32

Vol. 506.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Chickercotah and Peddapollam Ff. 1202–4.	..	1–80

Vol. 507.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Manimangalam Ff. 1202–4.	..	1–50

Vol. 508.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Covelong Ff. 1202–4.	..	1–48

Vol. 509.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Ponnary Ff. 1202–4.	..	1–114

Vol. 510.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Cavanthandalam Ff. 1202–4.	..	1–32

Vol. 511.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Home Farms Ff. 1202–4.	..	1–64

Vol. 512.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Outhramelore Ff. 1204.	..	1–10

Vols. 513–14.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Ponnary Ff. 1205–7.		1–207

Vol. 515.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Poonamallee Ff. 1205–7.	..	1–230

Vol. 516.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Saut Magans Ff. 1205–7.	..	1–156

Vol. 516A.

Accounts.
Duplicate of Vol. 516.)

Item.	Date.	Page number.
	..	1–156

Vol. 517.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Poonamallee Ff. 1205–7.	..	1–222

Vol. 518.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Peddapollam Ff. 1205–7.	..	1–76

Vols. 519–19A.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Manimangalam Ff. 1205–7.	..	1–78

Vol. 520.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Caroongooly Ff. 1205–7.	..	1–397

Vols. 521–21A.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Sathiavedu Ff. 1205–7.	..	1–14

Vols. 522–22A.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Conjeeveram Ff. 1205–7.	..	1–234

Vol. 523.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Tarabuddy and Teerval Abstracts Ff. 1205–7.	..	1–56

	Item.	Date.	Page number.
			Vols. 524–24A.
Tripasore Ff. 1205–7.	Accounts.	..	1–234
			Vols. 525–25A.
Chingleput Ff. 1205–7.	Accounts.	..	1–405
			Vol. 526.
Outhramelore 1741–2.	Accounts.	..	1–22
			Vol. 527.
Outhramelore 1767.	Accounts.		1–21
			Vol. 528.
Tirumushee F. 1204.	Accounts.	..	1–5.
			Vols. 529–29A.
Thotticalla Ff. 1204–5.	Accounts.	..	1–4
			Vol. 530.
Tirumushee F. 1205.	Accounts.	..	1–10
			Vols. 531–32.
Saulivauk Ff. 1205–7.	Accounts.	..	1–80
			Vols. 533–34.
Outhramelore Ff. 1205–7.	Accounts.	..	1–78
			Vols. 535–36.
Home Farms Ff. 1205–7.	Accounts.	..	1–78
			Vol. 537.
Cavanthandalam Ff. 1205–7.	Accounts.	..	1–52
			Vols. 538–39.
Covelong Ff. 1205–7.	Accounts.	..	1–80
			Vol. 540.
Perumbaukam Ff. 1205–7.	Accounts.	..	1–50
			Vols. 541–41A.
Chickercotah Ff. 1205–7.	Accounts.	..	1–26

Volume	Item		Date.	Page number.
Vol. 542.	Accounts.	Manimangalam 1762–6.	..	1–156
Vol. 543.	Accounts.	Poonamallee 1762–6.	..	1–115
Vol. 544.	Accounts.	Outhramelore 1762–6.	..	1–83
Vol. 545.	Accounts.	Conjeeveram 1762–6.	..	1–203
Vol. 546.	Accounts.	Cavanthandalam 1762–6.	..	1–86
Vol. 547.	Accounts.	Salivauk 1762–6.	..	1–56
Vol. 548.	Accounts.	Conjeeveram 1762–6.	..	190
Vols. 549–50.	Accounts.	Conjeeveram 1762–6.	..	1–42
Vol. 551.	Accounts.	Saut Magans 1762–6.	..	1–112
Vol. 552.	Accounts.	Home Farms Ff. 1208–9.	..	1–56
Vol. 553.	Accounts.	Chingleput Ff. 1208–9.	..	1–54
Vol. 554.	Accounts.	Salivauk Ff. 1208–9.	..	1–58
Vol. 555.	Accounts.	Peddapollam Ff. 1208–9.	..	1–20
Vol. 555A.	Accounts.	Receipts and Disbursements	1- 5-94 to 30- 4-95	1–107

Vol. 555B.

Accounts.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Villages in Saut Magans, etc.		
Accounts	..	1–262

Vol. 556.

Accounts.

Caroongooly		
Village accounts.	..	1–216

Bun. 557.

Accounts.

Quit-rent Bills		
1803–21.	..	..

Bun. 558.

Accounts.

Inam—Register		
1209.	..	..

Vol. 3834.

Letters from the Board.

1793–4.

Irrigation Dispute		
Vellavayal and Velur.	23-6-1793	1–9
Mr. Stephen Popham, renter of Viloor, reports to the Collector of the Northern District of the Jagheer regarding the dispute between the inhabitants of the villages of Vellavoil and Villoor about a water-course irrigating those villages.		
Waste Land		
The Deputy Secretary, Revenue Department, intimates that the Board is of opinion "that if the inhabitants are to reap a benefit by Government assuming the waste lands, it must in a certain degree render their improvement a matter of indifference, whereas if understood that the waste lands not cultivated within the last ten years as liable to be converted to such uses as Government shall deem proper, it may serve as an incitement to extend cultivation."	22-11-93	11–2
Encroachments		
Averipak village.	20- 7-93	13–4
The Secretary to the Board requests the Collector of the Northern Division of the Jagheer to despatch all papers relating to the encroachments by the inhabitants of the Dutch village of Averipak complained of by the residents of the neighbouring village under the Company's management.		
Betel		
Decline in supply.	20- 7-93	13–4
To regulate the supply of betel, which has been declining of late, the Board informs the Collector of the Northern Division that it is proposed "to vest in the Collector the Superintendent control over the gardens and gardeners."		
Country Liquor		
St. Thomas' Mount.	9- 5-93	15
Government inform the Collector that the sale of arrack and toddy within four miles of the cantonment at the Mount is prohibited; he is asked to report the deduction that the abkari renter should be allowed on this account. It is not meant, however, to preclude him from enjoying the produce of trees or the sale of toddy "to the natives if transported beyond the prescribed boundaries."		
Revenue Servants		
Duties of.	..	17–81
"The farming of a country into small divisions" says Capt. Read, "makes it necessary to appoint Tahsildars for collecting the rents and keeping the accounts of a certain number of petty farmers." They are bound to be answerable for the collection of the revenue of the districts under them.		

Vol. 3834—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Servants—*cont.*		
Sarishtadars have the duty of inspecting the various accounts of the produce, revenue receipts and disbursements. "No one Tahsildar should have the collection of more than 10 or 1,500 pagodas. Besides a Hazier Zameni or security for personal appearance, he must be required to enter into a muchilika or penal obligation." In order to save expense he would constitute these sarishtadars aumeens likewise by making them the medium, of all information whatever in respect to their conduct towards the ryots. He gives instructions in the form of a Hookum Nama to the sarishtadars, similar to those in the Bara Mahal, the translation of a Cowle Nama to the potails and other inhabitants of a district and lastly the Tahsildars' muchilika.		
Silk Culture		
Assignment of land.	4- 1-94 21- 1-94	83-93
Mr. George Campbell, a resident of San Thomé applies for grant of waste land lying close to San Thome for the purpose of cultivating a mulberry plantation and establishing a silk filature. But the ground applied for is already under promise to be granted to one Veeraperumaul for the same purpose.	5- 2-94 29- 1-94 12- 1-94	95 97 99-100

Vol. 3835.

Letters from the Board.

1813-24.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
St. Thomas' Mount		
Extension of the cantonment.	8- 3-1814	3-5
To the Board.		
The Government enquire whether the cantonment of St. Thomas' Mount could be extended without any infringement of the proprietary rights of owners of lands.		
(Pages 7-70 damaged).		
Forest Produce		
Renting in Cuddapah district.	25- 6-13	71-4
Certain persons offer a sum of Pag. 1,000 annually for the exclusive farm for five years of the redwood, honey, wax, muddy chakka and other produce of the hills and woods in the Chitwale and Rajavatee taluks of the Cuddapah district.		
Redwood		
Cuddapah district.	26- 7-13	74-6
To the Board.		
Government observe that it is inexpedient to rent the cutting of redwood in the Mutlawar country of the Cuddapah district. They approve the suggestion to allow persons paying prescribed prices to fell and remove trees which are not below a particular dimension to be determined by the Board.		
Forests		
Cuddapah—Resources of.	29- 5-14	76-114
To the Board.		
The Collector of Cuddapah submits an exhaustive report on the forests of his district together with a statement of the most valuable descriptions of forest timber in the district with their prices. He also forwards a copy of the rules proposed as the basis of a regulation for defining the term on which individuals could hereafter be permitted to fell timber and for regulating the mode of collection of the revenue derived from that source.		
Inams		
Simmasamudram village.	24 -8-15	119-26
The Board communicates sanction for the transfer of the village of Simmasamudram to Woodiahgiry Venkatanaraniah, his heirs and successors for ever upon certain conditions contained in a cowle granted by the Governor-in-Council.		
Shrotriyam		
Shevaram village.	4- 7-16	127-8
The Board intimates that the village of Shevaram in the Tennary Zamindari has been conferred on Bundla Ramaswami Naick on shrotriem tenure.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Shrotriyam Paukam village. The Board, directed by Government, calls for particulars relating to an application from Venkatachala Moodely, Civil Office Manager, for the grant of the village of Paukam in the Tinnanore Mootah on shrotriem tenure.	5- 8-16	129-32
Kalahasti Resumption of inams. 1. Between the years 1776 and 1796 the Zamindar alienated certain villages. Between the years 1796 and 1804 these were resumed either by the late or the present Zamindar. But three years ago suits were instituted in the District Court of Nellore for the recovery of some of the villages and adjudged in favour of the plaintiff. The Zamindar presents a petition to the Governor-in-Council requesting that the presentation of such claims before the Courts of Judicature may be put an end to. 2. The Board remarks that the only way of achieving this is to prohibit the courts from entertaining suits of this nature. It points out that such a procedure is at variance with "the constitution of the Government for British India, except by a Regulation duly enacted for that purpose." 3. The Board instructs the Collector that he should take steps to recover such of these villages as have been declared by the court "as not the right of the Zamindar of Calahasty." He should demand possession of them, if, on examination of the sanads of their possessors, they prove to be other than royal grants, as "all ale[illegible] except by the consent and authority of the ruling power" are violations of the rights of Government.	8- 7-16 15- 7-16	133-72
Inams Zamindaris. To the Collector of Masulipatam. With regard to the alienation made by the Zamindar of Nuzvid, the Board observes that "the restrictions against alienations were enacted for the security of Government, not to restrain zamindars from disposing of their lands during their possession of them, to be held by them in such manner as they might choose; but whether zamindars are permitted to assign their revenue or to give it away, provided they do not assign or give away the rights of Government is a question for those concerned to try. The Government have no interest in it."	15 -7-16	172-80
Ryotwar To the Board. With regard to the introduction of the decennial village lease in those villages in which a trial has been made, Government observe that the progress of the settlement has been unsatisfactory and the cultivators are reluctant to enter into engagements under it. Government remark that "a ryotwar settlement may be established in every district or estate or village in which it may become practicable to introduce it and for this purpose it does not seem necessary, though it would be preferable, that a survey and field assessment should previously have been executed." They conceive "that a settlement concluded annually with the ryots of each village is the ryotwar settlement which has hitherto prevailed; and it is conceived that such a settlement must be practicable with the aid of the curnams' accounts even though there never have been any survey or teerwa."	29- 5-17 9- 6-17	181-90
Chinniah Mudali's Estate Arrears—To the Baord. Regarding recovery of arrears of revenue due on account of the estates of the late Chinniah Moodaly, the Board observes to Government that the son of the late proprietor has agreed to the transfer of the whole of the estates of his father to the Company and to relinquish in favour of the Company his claims against the ryots on account of outstanding balances. The Board supports this proposal. But the Governor-in-Council is of opinion that the estates should be recovered and directs the Board to instruct the Collector to make arrangements for a ryotwari settlement with the inhabitants.	4- 9-17 24- 9-17	201-7

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Shrotriyam		
Tinnanur—To the Collector.	13–10–17	
The Board directs that the village of Tinnanur be delivered to Cavally Ramaswami on behalf of Cavally-Venkata Lakshmiah and that a shrotriem rent specified by the Board be collected.	22– 9–17 7–10–17	209–18
Ryotwar Settlement		
To the Collector.	9– 2–18	221–7
1. Government have set their face against "any further settlement on lease or any other settlement even for one year with any other person than the actual cultivator or cultivators of the land or village to be rented except when it becomes the only alternative to receiving the revenue in kind".		
2. *Ryotwar.* The Board says that where a field assessment in money on the ryotwar plan already prevailed, the Collectors will revert to that mode of settlement in all villages under aumanie "or of which the leases may hereafter lapse." Where the ryotwari system does not exist they will either receive the revenue from each cultivator in kind or money according to the custom of the village or settle with such cultivator for a fixed sum for the total quantity of the land cultivated by him.		
3. *Village settlement.* If the Collectors fail to effect such a detailed settlement they may "make a village settlement for the current year only with as many cultivators of the village as may be willing to contract to pay the public revenue due from the village in money."		
4. *Renting.* It is not possible, where no money assessment exists, to prevail upon each cultivator, or on all or a part conjointly "to contract to pay the revenue in money. Collectors are permitted as the last resource," to contract for the public revenue with any other suitable person. But care must be taken to see that the cultivators obtain their due share of the crops. The objects of the rent are only to save the loss and expense of a retail sale of the Circar share of the produce by the native officers of Government.		
Agricultural Advances		
Ceded districts.	16– 6–01	229–44
1. Maj. Thomas Munro, Collector of Anantapur, makes detailed observations regarding the taccavy advanced to the ryots for "the purchase of seed, of the implements of husbandry, of bullocks, for the repair of old or the digging of new wells and not infrequently for the mere subsistence of the ryot till his grain is ready for cutting."		
2. To determine the amount of the sum advanced he would adopt 4 per cent. of the gross settlement of the current year, i.e., the sum total of land rent prior to making deductions, as the standard for granting taccavi. He concludes by specifying the total for each division leaving it to the Collectors to regulate the proportion to their different districts.		
Shrotriyam		
To revenue servant.	7– 9–18	257–62
According to his request Elavambadu Mutiah Mudaliar, the native manager in the office of the Chief Secretary to Government, has been granted the villages of Nalloor and Vannapaukam in this district on shrotriem tenure. The Board communicates the order to the Collector.		
Sriperumbudur		
Alienation.	10– 9–18	
Government sanction the alienation of a part of the Zamindari on certain conditions.	10– 8–18 20– 8–18	263–70
Adialchery Village		
Restoration to the Dutch.	22– 9–18	
The Board informs the Collector of the order of Government restoring the village of Adialchery to the Dutch and authorising him to make certain remissions to the proprietor of the estate of Anacut on that account.	25– 8–18 27– 8–18 11– 3–19	271–85
	14– 7–20	327–8

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Head Accountant		
Grant of shrotriyam.	21– 2–20 16–12–19 7– 2–20	311–7
The Collector is informed by the Board that Government have granted the village of Palianalloor with three neighbouring villages to Tanappa Mudali, Head Revenue Accountant in the Accountant-General's Office, on shrotriem tenure.		
Ponneri		
Motarpha.	13– 1–20 17– 2–20	319–25
The Court of Sadr Adalat has decided that the motarpha having been allowed for in making the permanent settlement, the Zamindar is not authorised to collect it.		
Settlement Report		
F. 1229—The Board's proceedings.	21– 8–20	329–34
Inam		
Subadar Noor Sahib.	17– 5–21 8–12–20 21–11–20 12– 3–21	330–48
In consequence of an enquiry from Government the Board asks the Collector whether 50 cawnis of punjah land in the village of Mopoor granted to Subadar Noor Sahib, have been made over to him.		
Settlement Report.		
F. 1230—The Board's review.	25– 6–21	355–70
Lands not permanently settled.		
Compared with the previous fasli there has been a decrease in the beriz of 1385 villages, by Rs. 10,485–3–2. The Collector has effected a settlement in the greater part of the aumanie villages with all the cultivators; and where this was not possible he resorted to other modes of settlement. The Board objects to the system of granting villages on annual rents to strangers.		
It agrees with the propriety of making annual settlements, the amount of which will vary with the extension or otherwise of cultivation. When the assessment on each field has been once fixed by survey it should never be changed and no rent should be demanded for lands not actually cultivated.		
With regard to the statement that " the mirasidars of every description, landholders and village officers " should be compelled to perform their duties and a muchilika be obtained from them accordingly, the Board remarks that it is contrary to the spirit of the Government orders, but it has no objection to taking from them a memorandum exhibiting the extent of ground they and their subordinate cultivators have appropriated or intend to appropriate at the beginning of the fasli.		
Government Servants		
Cowles.	30– 7–21	371–97
The Board directs that cowles for all villages granted in this district to public servants should be prepared in accordance with a form enclosed.		
Church Inams		
Moochoor.	7– 5–22	403–5
The Board communicates to the Collector the orders of Government granting 12 cawnis of land, one half nunja and the other punja, in the name of Malayummal at an annual rent of Rs. 7–8–0 for the support of a Roman Catholic Church in the village of Moochoor.		
Silk Manufacture		
Vulloor.	11– 6–22	407–13
The Government decline to offer their assistance and patronage for the manufacture of silk proposed to be established at Vulloor by an Armenian but they request the Board to instruct the Collector not to throw obstacles in his way but to facilitate his proceedings " by all the countenance which he can with propriety afford."		
Survey		
Chingleput taluk.	9– 5–23	423–9
The Government review the report of the Collector relating to the survey of the Chingleput taluk, together with the proceedings of the Board thereon.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Inam Village Moolapet—Resumption of. The village of Moolapet was granted by the Mohamadan Government as an "official inam" to the canongoe of Sivacunchy, which at present is held by the female descendants of the late incumbents. The inam is proposed to be resumed and the Board suggests certain arrangements by which the family of the late incumbent is to receive certain remuneration. Government approve the measures proposed by the Board.	31-10-23 7- 6-23	431-43
Pulicat Description. Mr. L. W. Godfrey sends a description of Pulicat and its lake to Mr. Babington.	23-10-23	445-50
Boundary Dispute Vallur and Vichur. The dispute between the inhabitants of the villages of Vallur and Vichur relates to an encroachment on the latter village by the inhabitants of the former. The Head Assistant Collector promises to investigate the dispute and report accordingly.	24- 6-24 15- 6-24	453-9
Fisheries Vuddoor. The O.C., St. Thomas' Mount, states that few years ago the fishermen at Covelong entered into an agreement not to catch fish in the Vuddor river which has been allotted for the supply of fish to the cantonment. He brings to the notice of the Collector the breach of this agreement on the part of the fishermen and requests him to set matters right.	8-11-24	471-2
Irrigation Dispute Nabob's garden. The Board calls upon the Collector to report fully in regard to the complaint preferred by the Nabob stating that the usual supply of water flowing into his garden at Kodambak has been stopped by the inhabitants of the village.	22-11-24	473-6
Irrigation Complaint Colatoor village. Andiappa Naidu of Colatoor complains that his lands have suffered by the cutting of a canal leading to the tank of Vellapottoor. The Assistant Collector reports to the Collector that he could not perceive how any damage could arise to the lands of the petitioner.	27-12-24	477-80

Vol. 3836.

Letters from the Board.

1821-3.

Customs Overvaluation by renter. The Board transmits to the Collector a letter received from the Collector of Madras together with a complaint by a person who sent 3 pieces of coarse cloth from Nazarapetta to Madras and was charged by the sayer ameen of the former place a duty of 5 per cent on the value of the cloth which he computed to be Rs. 42 but which was actually not worth more than Rs. 35 as reckoned at Madras. The petitioner requests that steps may be taken to put an end to similar impositions on the part of the renters.	3-1-1822 31-12-21	6-8
Customs Tobacco. The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of the correspondence between the Government and itself containing an order laying down the relative duties of the Collectors of Madras and Chingleput "with respect to the protection of the revenue from tobacco at Presidency."	31- 1-22	11-3
Judges Qualifications of. The Board transmits to the Collector an extract of a letter sent by the Court of Directors relating to the qualifications of persons appointed as Judges in the Suddar Udalat.	14- 2-22	20-1

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Tobacco		
Storage of.	7- 3-22	22-4
The Board states to the Collector that as the regulations forbid the storing of tobacco within twenty miles of Madras and as Poonamallee is within that distance, it cannot permit the storage of two bundles of tobacco by the shopkeepers of that place.		
Sea Customs		
Pulicat.	25- 2-22	28-30
The Board informs the Collector that no advantage could be derived by a transfer of the Custom House at Pulicat, to his control as desired by him.		
Land Customs		
Rawanas.	18- 3-22	43-4
The Board transmits the letter from the Collector of Madras enquiring if the sayer renters of Chingleput have authority to pass goods under a muffa rowanah without the regular stamp of Government.		
Salt		
Quality of supply.	11- 4-22	51-2
The Board informs the Collector that the quality of salt supplied by him to Bengal last year is inferior to the sample sent with the cargoes. It directs that the salt sent to Calcutta should be of good quality and correspond with the samples sent.		
Estates		
Transfer of.	22- 4-22	58-9
The Board instructs the Collector that he has no power of refusing to register the transfer of an estate, but if registered in a fictitious name it is, on sufficient proof, liable to forfeiture.		
Therefore with regard to the transfer of the Estate of Madavoor, the Collector must satisfy himself that no proof of fictitious registry exists.		
Salt Manufacture		
The Collector is informed by the Board that he should not continue to increase the manufacture of salt at the pans of Valloor and Vayaloor until the question of the establishment of a depot on the beach at Madras has been finally decided.	26- 3-22 28- 3-22 11- 4-22 2- 5-22	66-9
Abkari		
Licence.	13- 6-22	80-3
The Board asks the Collector to decide the question of granting a licence to Mr. William Grant Junior, a resident of Madras, for the sale of liquor at Walajabad.		
Salt		
Purchase price.	13- 6-22	90-2
The Board transmits to the Collector copy of its reply to the Collector of Madras authorising payment for salt manufactured by C. Mootiah at Ennore at the average selling price of salt calculated on the five years preceding the date of Regulation I of 1805.		
Board of Revenue		
Establishment.	17- 6-22	92-4
The Board forwards to the Collector an extract from the letter from Government regarding the addition to the Board of a native establishment. The Collector is asked to express his opinion about the duties that might be entrusted to them.		
Land Customs		
Exemptions—Cotton and salt-petre.	24- 6-22	95-6
The Board informs the Collector that cotton and salt-petre, the property of the Company, may be passed free of duties on the production of proper certificates from the Commercial Agent.		
Settlement Report		
The Board's Proceedings.	4- 7-22	97-102
The settlement report comprises various classes of villages, 1422 in all and compared with the previous year the beriz shows an increase of Rs. 48,411-8-1. The Board remarks that the increase in the population and wealth of the district is satisfactory.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Survey Instructions. The Board remarks "that in Chingleput a survey of the whole district was made by Capt. Barnard in the year 1774 but the lands have never been regularly measured, a few mittahs and villages have been measured, classed and assessed at different times and the assessment has in some instances been revised."	4– 7–22	104–5
Ryotwar Settlement Instructions. The Board directs the Collector to introduce the ryotwari settlement "in lands under your management or which may hereafter revert to it from the falling in of leases or the purchase of estates on account of Government." The assessment should be determined by survey and classification of the lands. In fixing the Government share of the produce the usual rate of division or mamool should be observed. "It seems proper, however, that the Circar share should not exceed (except when there may be particular reasons for the deviation) in wet lands 50 °/ₒ and in dry lands ⅓ of the gross produce." The Government share should be commuted into money at a fair average of selling prices of grain for the last 15 or 20 years. A reasonable deduction should be made from the rent, on account of the risk and responsibilty of undertaking payment in money. If the assessment is considered to be too high or too low a proper remission or increase of a certain percentage should be made. The ryots must enter into security for the due discharge of the rent.	18– 4–22 4– 5–22	105–14
Education Report called for. The Board as directed by Government calls upon the Collector to furnish a report on the "actual state of education throughout the country."	25– 7–22	118–9
Revenue Servants Additional staff. The Board conveys to the Collector the sanction of various additions to his establishment at a cost of Rs. 304–8–0 a month.	15– 8–22	126–7
Motarpha Exemption. The Collector is informed by the Government that all "registered military bazaar men within the limits of the cantonment shall be exempt from the payment of motarpha. . . ."	26– 8–22	132–3
Tobacco, Betel, etc. Renters. The Board informs the Collector that within the limits of the Presidency the duty on tobacco, betel, ganja and bhang has been rented to certain individuals and that he should render them all information and assistance in his power.	16–12–22	151
Settlement Money rents. The Board instructs the Collector to conclude money rents with all the mirasidars of lands the lease of which has been surrendered. If it is not possible it will be necessary to resort to aumanie management.	23–12–22	152
Nawab The Chief Secretary informs the Collector of the impending visit of H.H. the Nabob to his district.	21– 1–23	158–9
Pensioners Change of residence. Government transmit to the Collector a copy of the rules relating to the change of place of residence of pensioners.	31– 1–23	162–3
Motarpha Ponneri Zamindar. The Collector is informed by the Board that Government have sanctioned the remission claimed by the Ponneri Zamindar on account of motarpha included in the permanent jamma assessed on the estate.	17– 2–23	171–3
Customs Company's goods. The Board intimates to the Collector that the Government of Fort William have decided "that in future the goods belonging to the Company in its commercial capacity may be charged with inland as well as with sea duties."	17– 2–23	174

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Salt		
Export to Bengal.	20– 2–23	175
The Board permits the Collector to "furnish salt for exportation to the eastward at Rs. 35 per garce."		
Revenue Arrears		
Writing off.	17– 2–23	175–8
The Board communicates to the Collector the sanction of Government to write off to profit and loss "the desperate balances outstanding in his district to the amount of Rs. 4,07,264–11–2."		
Opium		
Illicit traffic.	6– 2–23	178–82
The Board directs the Collector to take steps to prevent the smuggling of opium. He must ascertain precisely the quantity of opium in any form imported into the district and find out the places at which it is entered in his accounts and the quantity entered for transit to each place. He must know if the quantities mentioned in the accounts reach their destination and if so whether it was again exported. In this case he will have to find out the ultimate destination and compare the quantity concerned with the actual population from which it will be known whether any quantity of opium has been exported by illegal means.		
Abkari Renters		
Cost of stamp paper.	27–1–23	183–4
The Collector is informed by the Board that the cost of the stamp paper upon which muchilikas by abkari and customs renters are entered into, will hereafter be borne by Government.		
Shrotriyam		
Teeyambaucum village.	10– 4–23	196–8
The Board intimates to the Collector that Government have approved his proposal to grant the village Teyambaukam in the Nayer taluk on shrotriem tenure in lieu of the Shrotriem of Vettuvanatham which has been included within the contonment limits of Pallavaram subject to a beriz of Rs. 60 per annum.		
Settlement		
Chingleput taluk.	17– 4–23 9 – 5–23	198–26 238–41
The Board observes that it is the opinion of the Collector that Pag. 3,00,000 may, except in seasons of calamity, be collected in the course of one year without the slightest oppression.		
The Chingleput taluk contains 160 villages of which 103 are rented and 57 are under aumanie. The Board remarks that it is proper on the part of the Collector to enter into an unreserved commutation with the mirasidars on the proposed survey and settlement.		
"The rights of Government extend to the levy of an assessment equal to or in lieu of the Circar share of the produce and what are termed the landlord's rights will at all times remain undisturbed and be left to be adjusted between the mirasidars and their under-tenants according to the usages of the country."		
Military Supplies		
Complaint.	6– 5– 23	225–7
Captain Wahab commanding the 2nd Bn., 17th Rt., N.I., complains that the Collector of Chingleput did not arrange for the necessary supplies for the Battalion on its march through the district. The Government call upon the Collector to explain.		
Salt Building		
Covelong.	8– 5–23	228–9
The Board informs the Collector that Government have sanctioned Rs. 350 for the construction of a building at Covelong for the shelter of the purchasers of salt.		
Sepoy		
Sentence on.	16– 5–23	230–1
The Collector of Chingleput has sentenced a native soldier to a term of rigorous imprisonment without notifying the fact to the Commanding Officer of the Corps. This fact being brought to the notice of Government, they call upon the Collector for an explanation.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Walajabad Cantonment Claims to land in. The Board calls for a report.	28- 4-23	232-7
Village Munsif Introduction—Proposals. The object of conferring on the heads of villages the powers of munsifs is that villagers may resort to them for the settlement of their grievances instead of leaving their occupations and going to a distance for a decision which might be had on the spot. The Board enquires what arrangements have been made with regard to this.	15- 5-23	237-8
Salt Manufacture Quality. The Board consults the Collector as to the probable utility of introducing the system of granting rewards to persons who produce salt of improved quality as is done in some parts of Bengal; and also as to the different modes of stamping salt consigned to Bengal to secure it from pilfering on the passage.	1- 5-23	241-60
Public Servants Grant of shrotriyams. Agreeable to the orders of the Court of Directors the Governor-in-Council directs the Board to inform the Collector that the grant of the Woolacandoor village as shrotriyam for three lives to the head native vaccinator at a quit-rent of Pag. 500 and the grant of the village of Tinnanore on shrotriyam tenure to Vencata Lakshmiah who served as head servant in the Survey department "shall cease at the termination of their natural lives."	11- 8-23	261-3
Customs Exemption—Private cloths. The Board directs the Collector that no duty in future shall be levied on cloths made for private use and not offered for sale and that such cloths shall not be seized on account of their not bearing the usual chop.	28- 8-23	265-6
Foodgrains Transit facilities. Grain is scarce in and around Madras and the Board asks the Collector to notify that no obstacles will be thrown in the way of the transit of grain into and out of Madras and other places.	15- 9-23	275-6
Walajabad Cantonment Renting lands. With regard to the lands, both nunjai as well as punjai, granted by the Nabob of Wallajahbad and included in the cantonment limits of the place, Government resolve that they shall be rented under the orders of the O.C. The village of Vengooddy and part of the lands of Vullapaukam lying to the west of cantonment limits is also to be included in military limits but shall remin under the management of the Collector on the understanding that the military authorities have no right to the produce arising from these lands.	11-12-23	276-9
Foodgrains Transit facilities. With a view to attract grain to the Madras market during the present scarcity, Government inform the Collector that all vessels importing grain to Madras shall have the privilege of carrying salt to Bengal at Rs. 18 per garce and that as demand for salt is likely to be great, he should produce the greatest possible quantity of salt for export to Bengal.	23-12-23	281
Pulicat Dutch limits. The Government direct the Collector to furnish information on points relating to the adjustment of the limits and jurisdiction of the Dutch Government at Pulicat.	25-11-23	287 92

Letters from the Board.

1823-4.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Famine Relief		
Proposals.	29-12-1823	1-2
The Board calls for the opinion of the Collector on the subject of affording relief to the inhabitants of the district suffering from famine.	8- 3-24	48-52
Customs		
Complaint about onions.	22-12-23	2
The Collector is directed by the Board on a reference from Government to report on a complaint preferred by the Chief of the Netherlands stating that duty was levied on onions exported from Sadras. The tariff of 1818 recognizes no such duty ; it is suggested that it may have been inadvertently included in the subsequent tariffs.		
Settlement		
The Board makes observations on the report of the settlement of the land revenue for f. 1232.	29-12-23	3
Revenue Recovery		
Suit against the Collector.	12- 1-24	18-9
The Collector has seized and sold property on account of revenue due by a deceased mootahdar. It is alleged by the father of the deceased that the action of the Collector is irregular and he has accordingly filed a suit against him. The Board maintains that the procedure adopted by the Collector is correct and authorizes him to defend the suit at the public expense.		
Salt Manufacture		
Restrictions.	19- 2-24	39
In consequence of the orders of Government to supply coast salt only to those vessels which import grain to Madras, the Board directs the Collector to restrict the manufacture of coast salt to the quantity that might probably be required.		
Revenue Sales		
Procedure.	23- 2-24	40-1
The Board conveys instructions from the Government Solicitor regarding the sale of property within the city limits of Madras belonging to revenue.		
Coonnattur	4- 3-24	44-8
The Board asks the Collector whether the sale of the Coonnattur moottah on account of arrears of revenue due to Government, may be postponed as requested by the Zamindar.		
Travancore		
State jewels.	2- 3-24	54-60
The Chief Secretary transmits to the Collector a copy of a despatch from the Resident at Travancore and states that measures should be taken to prevent the alleged alienation of the jewels of the State and that provision should be made for their being restored eventually to the State on the demise of Kerala Varma.		
Revenue Collection		
System of renting.	29- 3-24	78-9
The Board calls upon the Collector to report on the system of renting the revenues of the district, its effect on the trade of the country and the prosperity of the people and whether the practice of renting the land customs gives scope for the obstruction of the inland trade of the country and undue exactions from the people.		
Salt		
Export price.	6- 5-24	89-90
The Board informs the Collector that the price charged for salt exported to any other port than Calcutta is exclusive of the shipping charges.		
Salt Manufacture		
Improvements in.		
The Board calls upon the Collector to express his opinion regarding any alterations or improvements in the mode of manufacturing salt.	10- 6-24, 21- 3-24, 13- 4-24	97-101

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Customs		
Exemption of cloths.	21– 6–24 8– 3–24 21– 5–24 7– 6–24 15– 6–24	103–21
The Board informs the Collector that "no cloths will be exempt from duty, but such as have been manufactured by the weaver for his own use."		
Cantonments		
Arrack supply.	22– 6–24	134
The Chief Secretary directs the Collector to take steps to enforce the general orders of Government that "all European (men or women) who may be found guilty of supplying liquor to European soldiers without authority will be sent to England."		
Abkari and Sayer		
Renting policy.	5– 7–24	139
The Board informs the Collector that it is inexpedient to rent the sayer and abkari revenue of the district for more than one year "unless the proposals for three years exceed very considerably those made for one."	12– 7–24	144
Later it observes that it is inexpedient to revert to the aumanie system and that the renting of the customs revenue should always be preferred. It, however, directs the sayer to be taken under aumanie for the present and in the event of a rent being concluded to make arrangements therefor.		
Famine Relief		
The Government direct the Collector to supply people of the lower classes with a moderate quantity of homely food which may not encourage idleness.	13– 7–24	145–59
Sayer		
Renting arrangements.	19– 7–24	167–8
The Board directs the Collector to accept rents in respect of sayer revenue either for the chowki taluks or for the whole district, which are most favourable to Government. In the event of its being deemed necessary to rent the district by chowkis the simplest mode of obviating disputes relative to the boundaries of each chowki will be to specify its particular limits in the cowle granted to the renters.		
Shrotriyam		
Toddy revenue.	14–10–24	197–9
The Board decides that as the revenue from toddy "was included in the assets of the shrotriyam village" of Manaly, the Shrotriyamdar, Tambiappa Moodaly, is entitled to the full amount of toddy revenue now derived by Government from the village in question.		
Ponneri		
Transfer of registry.	28–10–24	204–5
The Board instructs the Collector that as Arumuga Moodaliar is the legal heir to the estate of Ponnary, he may register the transfer of the property in the name of the person in question.		
St. Thomas' Mount		
Police authority.	29–10–24	206–7
The Government inform the Collector that the O.C. at St. Thomas' Mount is re-invested with police authority and the maintenance of the peace within cantonment limits as fixed for the purpose on the 14th June 1822.		
Shrotriyam		
Terms of grant.	28–10–24 14–10–24 22–10–24	209–11
The Collector is informed that the shrotriyam granted to Vencata Lakshmiah is for his own life and that of his next two successors.		
Revenue Recovery		
Sayer.	15–11–24	213–4
With regard to the defaulting sayer renters of f. 1233, the Board points out to the Collector that he ought to have proceeded against the security of the renters, by which he would have realized the rents without difficulty, instead of seizing their property within the limits of the City of Madras, which is irregular under section xx, Regulation XXVII of 1802.		

Vol. 3837—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Customs		
European articles.	15–11–24	215–6
As European articles are liable to duty on importation only, the Board had resolved that the issue of rowannahs by the Collector of Madras for such articles passing inland shall henceforth be discontinued.		
Customs		
Renters—Remission.	18–11–24	219–21
In consequence of the exemption of duty on all home-made cloth, the Board has sanctioned the necessary remission to the renters of the several districts.		

Vol. 3838.

Letters from the Board.

1825.

Zamindaris		
Transfer of registry.	6– 1–1825	3
The Board intimates to the Collector that no transfer of the whole or part of a zamindari or mootah can be registered unless the parties themselves or their authorized agents shall be present and "publicly attest the entry in the registry book with their signatures".		
Chunampet		
Transfer of registry.	6– 1–25	4
The Board holds that the public tranfer and the consequent registration of the Estate of Chunamput in the name of Tombeappa are all that the revenue authorities are concerned with and that the objections raised by some persons to the transfer of the Zamindari are inadmissible. The Collector is therefore authorized to carry out the transfer of the estate.		
Ponneri		
Succession.	24– 1–25	12–3
The Board points out to the Collector that it is enough if he inserts the name of Agasteeswaran, the eldest son of the late Zamindar of Ponnary, in the records of Government instead of making his attendance at his cutcherry and that of his three brothers compulsory. It draws the attention of the Collector to the fact that "this case is widely different from a transfer of a zamindary in which case the consent of both parties is indispensible." The estate in question does by hereditary right devolve on the eldest son of the late zamindar and Agasteeswaran's claim to succeed to the management of the property as the head of the family is unchallenged.		
Famine Relief		
The Board directs the Collector to put himself in communication with the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates with a view to providing employment to the poor inhabitants of his district, in the projected construction of roads and buildings.	7– 2–25 30– 5–25	13 95
Salt		
Export to Bengal.	21– 2–25	38–9
The Board directs the Collector that his shipments of salt to Bengal shall not exceed 83,333 Bengal maunds and that the price per Madras garce be raised from this date from Rs. 12 to Rs. 24, except to those vessels which come under the terms of the advertisement of the 20th February 1824.		
Duncan, Mr. W. J. A.		
Purchase of land at Poonamallee.	7– 2–25 4– 3–25 10– 3–25	45–9
The Board intimates to the Collector the decision of Government regarding the offer made by Mr. Duncan to purchase certain lands near Poonamallee, that the case has to be referred to the Hon'ble Court for consideration and approval.		
As the Court of Directors is against allowing European residents to acquire extensive property for commercial purposes, the Governor-in-Council states that the request of Mr. Duncan cannot be complied with, without reference to the Court of Directors.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Survey and Settlement		
Mirassidars' complaint.	14- 3-25	49-51
The Mirasidars of Chingleput taluk have submitted a petition raising various points connected with the survey and assessment now in progress. The Board communicates to the Collector the decision of Government that the principles of assessment are "perfectly equitable" and that the petitioners' case does not deserve consideration.		
Sayer and Abkari		
Renting arrangements.	14- 4-25	63-4
The Board instructs the Collector that he should arrange to put the renters in possession of the abkari and sayer farms immediately after the expiration of the contracts for the year. Should persons offer themselves to undertake the rent of the whole district for more than one year the term will be extended to two or three years, provided the offer is found advantageous to Government. To rent the different parts of the district for different periods is objectionable. The practice in some districts to stipulate for the payment of the aggregate amount of the rent in twelve equal instalments is to be discontinued and the payment for each month is to be fixed with reference to the receipts during the month. Offers should be invited in the taluks as well as at the Huzoor.		
Church Inam		
Periapoliam.	23- 4-25	65
The Collector is informed by the Board that Government have granted exemption from payment of quit-rent for lands attached to the Roman Catholic Church at Periapoliam.		
Accounts		
D.C.B. statement—Form of.	2- 5-25	69-72
The D.C.B. statement does not clearly show the arrears outstanding in each district. The Board suggests certain changes in the form of several statements in view of the introduction of the new system of ryotwari settlement. It prescribes certain methods by which the arrears under various items of revenue can be easily ascertained.		
Revenue Servants		
Crop watching.	5- 5-25	72-7
The Collector is informed that Government have sanctioned the establishment of servants to be employed in the district for watching and examining the crops during the harvest, at an expense of Rs. 1,148 per month.		
Salt		
Manufacture and shipment.	9- 5-25	78-80
The Board communicates the orders of Government that the manufacture and shipment of salt should remain under the same management as at present.		
Shrotriyam		
Tinner village.	16- 5-25	81-2
According to the orders of Government, the Board directs the Collector to convert into rent-free inam, the shrotriem of Tinner village granted to Cavally Vencata Krishniah.		
Meer Syed Oddeen Buckary		
Claim to lands.	9- 6-25	98-9
The Board informs the Collector that 26½ cawnis of land now claimed by Meer Syed Oddeen Buckary form part of the shrotriyam villages of Yenadoor and Conary Cooppam. It points out that the shrotriyamdars have been in possession of these villages for over 20 years and that it would be unjust to deprive them of their possessions in favour of a claimant "who has forfeited his right to recovery by so long a default."		
The Board observes that the restitution of the lands claimed by Buckary cannot be granted.		
Treasury		
Transmission of.	30 -6-25	108
The Board communicates the orders of Government that the practice of allowing sepoys to guard the treasure chests be discontinued and that the transmission of treasure from one part of the district to another shall be conducted entirely by the revenue servants under their charge and responsibility.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Sayer and Abkari		
Renting proposals.	18– 7–25	111–2
The offers for renting the sayer and the abkari revenue for f. 1235 are respectively Rs. 54,300 and Rs. 50,400 being Rs. 11,540 and Rs. 16,047 below the amount received for the previous year. The Board directs the Collector to keep either branch of the revenue under aumanie if no further (?) adequate offers are received. Later the Board asks the Collector to accept an offer of Rs. 56,000 for the abkari rent.	21– 7–25	116–7
Civil Junior Servants		
The Board transmits to the Collector a copy of the rules framed for this Presidency under instructions of the Court of Directors.	13– 7–25 19– 7–25	128–31
Sayer Renters		
Stamp on cowles.	8– 8–25	131–2
In respect of cowles granted to the renters of sayer revenue, the Board observes that not more than the first sheet of each document should be on stamped paper prescribed under section xi of Regulation XIII of 1816, the rest of the sheets may be written on stamp paper of the value of one rupee.		
Settlement		
Chingleput—Government remarks.	2– 8–25	140–1
With regard to the settlement of Chingleput for f. 1233, the Governor in Council observes that "a greater degree of uniformity and accuracy in the accounts of this district" is necessary. He remarks that the outstanding for the year is large and that survey assessment should as far as possible be introduced throughout the district.		
Revenue Sales		
Vasantavady and Vilvarayanellore villages.	12– 8–25	144
The Board communicates the sanction of Government for the purchase on their behalf of the village of Vasantavady and Vilvarayanellore for Rs. 671 and Rs. 1,010 respectively, brought to sale on account of arrears of revenue due to Government.		
Opium		
Bengal rules.	15– 9–25	166
The Collector is informed that Government are in entire concurrence with the Board that it would be objectionable to extend to this Presidency the rules in force in Bengal respecting the sales of opium.		
Conjeeveram Festival		
Official conduct of.	26– 9–25	167–8
1. The Board orders the Collector that the third day's festival at Conjeeveram should be charged to Government as was the custom previous to f. 1224.		
2. He is informed that it would be inexpedient to comply with the request of H.H. the Rajah of Mysore to conduct the festival of the Vardaraja Swami at Conjeeveram at his own expense "as the interference of an individual not immediately responsible to the Collector would be likely to occasion inconvenience."		
Sadras and Pulicat		
Management of revenue.	31–10–25	187–92
The Collector is sent a copy of the Board's Proceedings in regard to the management of Sadras and Pulicat and their dependencies lately transferred by the Dutch Government.		
All the villages attached to Sadras were rented by the Dutch Government for a period of one year excepting Adialcherry which was granted in perpetuity. The town of Pulicat was made over to the Collector of Arcot (Northern Division) but its adjacent villages included in the Dutch possessions continue under the Collector of Chingleput. The Board agrees with the Collector in retaining the villages of Averipauk and Canavuntary under aumanie.		
The abkari revenue at Sadras was rented for Rs. 2,322–11–10 of which a part is still outstanding. The renter of Pulicat has given up his farm and the revenue on betel and tobacco is also in arrears. The Board observes that the Collector has advanced taccavi far too large an amount.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Police Saidapet. In regard to the establishment of a tanah at Saidapet by the Superintendent of Police, the Collector observes that the disputes taking place in that town are concerned with the question who shall be the moonsiff. Now that the quarrel has been amicably settled there may be no more disturbances and a tanah at that place may be unnecessary.	23– 1–1821	16
Postal Collector's proposals. The Collector lays before the Committee for Investigating the Post Office Establishment, several statements, with his remarks, showing the stages of the post, and the establishment of the runners. He observes that the impediments to the transmission of mails across waterways could be surmounted by the use of catamarans which are "the most secure, most expeditious and cheapest mode of conveyance." He considers the overseers to be absolutely necessary; their number should be increased from four to seven and their pay should be "respectable," viz., Rs. 14 a month. He proposes a small increase in the pay of the post office writer. At some stations the writer has to attend to his own duties and in addition report cases of delay. At present the pay of the writer is Rs. 14 a month and that of his assistant Rs. 7 a month. The head writer would render the establishment useful and the increase in his pay would involve an additional expenditure of Rs. 45–8–0 per month in a district where there are eight post offices.	21– 2–21	35–7
Road Metal Tax on. The metal required for repairing the public roads at Madras could be supplied, reports the Collector to the Government, from aumanie villages, without the necessity of resorting to the villages under the control of the Zamindar of Pallavaram. He considers the levy of a tax on iron stone or gravel in a great part unobjectionable and "the right of the State to collect it unquestionable." If the road metal is required for public purposes, the officer requiring it might be authorized to issue a certificate the production of which should be sufficient for passing it without payment.	24– 2–21	40–2
———Exemption from tax. The Collector reports to Government that orders were issued to discontinue the levy of any kind of duty on road metal required by the Road Committee.	15– 3–21	64
Salt Manufacture Improvement of. To the Collector of South Arcot. The Collector informs him that in accordance with the orders of the Board, he intends sending a skilled person to improve the manufacture of salt in his district.	24– 4–21	87
Grain Theft by taliaris. The Collector intimates to the Head Assistant Collector that cases of theft of grain by taliaries should always be dealt with in his capacity of Collector and not in a regular judicial manner. The Collector should not refer the case for judicial investigation unless there is cause, but generally speaking should "settle the matter" and see that the grain is restored to the owners. He points out that great caution is needed in dismissing taliaries as it would require additional police to watch increased cases of theft by them.	1– 5–21	91
Postal Runners To the P. M. G., Madras. The Collector reports that from the 1st June onwards the number of runners in his district has been increased to twentyone according to the instructions of the Committee for Investigating the Post Office Establishment, and that he has ordered the runners to travel at 5 miles an hour in order to expedite the despatch of mails.	10– 5–21	101–2

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Sadras		
The Chief places his own guards over the Post Office.	22– 5–21	109
To the Chief of the Netherlands Settlement, Sadras.		
The Collector informs him that his conduct in placing guards over the English writer of the Post Office at Sadras is improper and that he ought to have reported to him any suspicion against the writer. The Collector states that if the guards are not withdrawn, he will be compelled to remove the Post Office from that place and report his aggression to the Government at Madras.		
State Prisoner		
Death of.	2– 6–21	1[illegible]8–9
The Collector reports to Government the death of Narasimha Rao Deo, formerly Zamindar of Polavaram in the Rajahmundry district, who was for many years confined a state prisoner at Chingleput and then at Conjeevaram where his death took place.		
Revenue Arrears		
Instructions to the Assistant Collector.	6– 6–21	127–32
The Collector instructs the Assistant Collector of Chingleput in the matter of checking the accounts of the treasury and of the taluk in general. He points out that the demand is in arrears and that he should take every step in his power to see that it is promptly collected. A part of the revenue left unrecovered each year would only increase the burden on the ryot. He asks him not to make fresh advances of taccavy until those for the previous year are completely [illegible] maintain an efficient check upon the conduct of his servants.		
Robbery		
To the Magistrate of Kumbakonam.	17– 7–21	168
The Collector furnishes him with information leading to the detection of the robbers who have escaped into his district.		
Temple Management		
To the Assistant Collector of Chingleput.	4– 8–21	193
The Collector intimates that in respect of lands attached to a temple, the revenue must be regularly recovered and deposited into the treasury and the charges of the temple disbursed by the order of the Collector. He particularly insists that the revenue should not be appropriated by the head of the temple for its purposes. In the case of temples having shrotriyam villages the Assistant Collector should ascertain whether there is any kist due before issuing an order for the payment of the temple marah.		
Jurisdiction		
Vayloor village.	17– 5–21	[illegible]
The Collector reports to the Collector of Madras that he has directed the Tahsildar of Nayer to receive charge of the village of Vayloor transferred to his district.		
Trivapad Temple		
Management of.	23– 8–21	220
To the Head Assistant Collector, Chingleput.		
The Collector instructs him to leave the management of the temple of Trivapaud in the hands of the head of the temple. So long as the accounts of the temple are regularly furnished by this individual it is unnecessary to interfere in its management.		
Extradition		
The Collector informs the Dutch Resident at Pulicat that he cannot take cognisance of crimes committed in an alien territory and that he has no power to deliver up those who take refuge in the English possessions.	24– 8–21	221
Military Route		
Madras to Vellore.	13–10–21	257–8
The Collector, addressing the Quartermaster General of the army, says that the route proposed by him for the march of the military from Madras to Arcot and Vellore by Sreeperambadur, Rajah's Choultry and Damul is the one which, in his opinion, ought hereafter to be adopted.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Sadras Dutch claim to a river. The Collector reports to the Chief of the Netherlands at Sadras that a boat belonging to the Dutch was plying on the river between Sadras and Pudupatnam which, having been taken away by the people of the Dutch villages, is now replaced by an English boat. He states that the river is included in the villages of Pudupatnam, Yelayanarcooppum and others which belong to the district of Chingleput and that he is not aware how it could be claimed by the Dutch.	13–10–21	259
Assignment of Land St. Thomas' Mount. Addressing the Registrar of Government Grants, Madras, the Collector requests him to grant the assignment of a spot of land situated at the foot of the hill at St. Thomas' Mount in favour of the Bishop of St. Thomé, as solicited by him.	15–10–21	260
Post Office Writers To the P. M. G., Madras. The Collector observes that the cause of delay in the transmission of mails is the difficulty of obtaining "writers of sufficient qualifications and intelligence where the pay is so small."	23–10–21	266
Poonamalle Cantonment O.C. exceeds his powers. The Officer Commanding the Poonamallee Cantonment summoned the cotwall of the place and asked him to submit to him daily reports "and other matters regarding the police of his jurisdiction." The Collector points out to the O.C. that no such power is vested in him unless under the orders of Government.	1–11–21	275
Poonamallee and Walajabad Cantonments Plans. The Collector forwards to Government copies of plans of the cantonments of Poonamallee and Walajahbad and observes that the latter is strictly a military station, for out of 1,484 houses there are only seven belonging to cultivators and three to Brahmans. With regard to the former, the place occupied by the military is a mile away from the village of Poonamallee and there are only six cultivators belonging to the village of Maungaud residing within the military limits.	20–11–21	289

Vol. 3840.

Letters to the Board, etc.
1821.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Irrigation Repairs Estimate. The Collector reports to the Board that he is expediting the estimates for the repair of tanks in his district which are in a ruinous state. He solicits the sanction of the Board for an advance of Rs. 20,000 for the purpose, pending the regular submission of estimates.	23– 1–1821	2–3
Village Munsif Sydapet. The Collector states to the Board that he appointed one Soorasamy Chetty whom the principal inhabitants of Saidapet unanimously elected as the fittest person, to the office of munsif of the place. He reports that a moochelika has been taken from Soorasamy Chetty promising faithful discharge of his duty, particularly in view of the fact that Saidapet is notorious as a trysting place for thieves and smugglers.	23– 1–21	4
Extra Revenue The Collector submits his report on all the branches of revenue (land revenue excepted) for f. 1229 comprising salt, sayer, abkari, sundry small farms and licences. The decrease in the collection under salt in this fasli proceeds from a large quantity being destroyed by heavy rains. The increase of sayer charges is on account of sibbundy and saderwared incurred at Pulicat from 1st May 1818 to 12th July 1820. The abkari revenue increased during the fasli and the charges were reduced as far as possible. The receipts under sundry farms and licences in f. 1227 were derived from the collections in the Dutch Settlements which have been restored to the Dutch Government.	1– 2–21	10–1

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Customs Opium. A quantity of opium was exported to England on board a vessel from Bengal. The vessel having come to grief at Sadras on its way, it is enquired what should be the duty payable on the opium to get it to Madras. The Collector states to the Board that a duty having been collected upon it at Bengal, no further duty should be levied provided the quantity of opium is re-exported to England from Madras as intended.	3-2-21	12-3
Salt Watchers Appointment of. The Collector requests the sanction of the Board to entertain 55 talayaries for the purpose of keeping watch at night, over the salt pans and "prevent the clandestine carriage of salt," at a monthly expense of Rs. 192-8-0.	22- 2-21	19-20
Customs Renting proposals. The Collector submits proposals for renting the customs of the district and recommends that the offer of Rs. 50,100 for the whole of the district made by certain individuals be accepted, being the highest received by him. Inadequate offers received for the taluks severally, precluded him from "renting by talooks." He transmits a copy of a cowle and muchilika to be granted to the renters.	19- 3-21	22-7
Settlement Report The Collector lays before the Board his report on the settlement of the district for f. 1230. The settlement of those villages which, during the commencement of the fasli, came under the Circar's management was made directly with the cultivator. These villages being mostly abandoned by the Zamindars, thrown up by the renters and left to the indifference of the mirasidars were not favourable for the settlement of a money rent "upon a scale which the extent of the district and its average annual value" would otherwise yield. Besides, the materials on which to work were thoroughly inadequate. Three storms in some parts of the district almost laid waste the fields and destroyed the sources of irrigation. The Collector proceeds to review the state of each taluk offering his remarks upon a few villages which from the falling off in the revenue, appear to demand a particular explanation. As far as was practicable, the settlement was made with the cultivators of the village, but where strangers were admitted to take the rent, it was done so either upon the refusal of the mirasidars to undertake it or upon the absence of offers from the villagers. The period of the settlement was one year.	24- 4-21	40-67
Revenue Servants The Collector states that the total charge of the revenue and police servants may be estimated to be 7¾ per cent which, in his opinion, "is no doubt a high rate." He expresses his conviction that although the charge on the revenue is great he has taken care to "fix the establishment upon too low a scale." As regards the Huzzoor servants, there must be a separate establishment for the Collector, the Head Assistant and the Second Assistant; for all three of the officers cannot employ the same jawabnavisses, writers and goomastas. "An Assistant can be of little comparative service without native servants to aid him."	11- 6-21	82-4
Customs Renting proposals. The Collector recommends for the acceptance of the Board, the highest offer, viz, Rs. 19,000, received for the renting of the tobacco and betel duties for f. 1231. He points out that this offer is Rs. 1,850 more than has ever yet been offered for this branch of revenue.	19- 6-21	90
Inams Quit-rent—Report. In regard to the order of Government withdrawing the levy of quit-rent on houses exceeding Pag. 20 in value, at Madras, the Collector states that no quit-rent is collected upon houses but only upon the gardens situated near Madras.	25- 6-21	97-8

Item.	Date.	Page number.

Accounts

D.C.B. statement.	23- 8-21	114-7

The Collector submits a statement of D.C.B. for f. 1230. The balance at the end of the fasli was Rs. 1,26,606, of which a part was collected up to 31st July reducing the percentage from $12\frac{54}{64}$ to $10\frac{49}{64}$.

Sea Customs

Smuggling at Covelong.	5- 9-21	120-2

The Collector brings to the notice of the Board some cases of smuggling committed at Covelong on account of the absence of a sea custom house at that place.

Extra Revenue

Statement.	15- 9-21	122-3

The Collector submits statement of revenue (land revenue excepted) for f. 1230 comprising salt, land custom, abkari, vissabuddy and motarpha.

Measures and Weights

Report.	20- 9-21	127-8

In reply to a request from the Board, calling upon the Collector to send certain sample weights and measures for transmission to the Court of Directors, the latter states that the weights and measures obtaining in his district are, in his opinion, already got at the Presidency where they could be procured with greater facility and of finer manufacture.

Connattur

Minor Zamindari.	26- 9-21	129-30

1. Along with his report on the management of the estate of Connattur for f. 1230, the Collector lays before the Board a series of statements showing the jummabundy, comparative account of the different mootahs, and the result of the aumanic management of the cusba village and finally an account of the balances outstanding at the end of the fasli.

2. The Zamindari consists of 68 villages of which 46 were settled previous to f. 1230 and 21 during f. 1230. The cusbah of Connattur alone remained under aumanic management as it was found impracticable to rent it in a satisfactory manner.

3. The total revenue of the estate was never equal to the Circar demand; and the amount of the settlement for the year, viz., Rs. 46,386-10-7 was less than the permanent beriz.

4. The present Zamindar would complete his minority during the next fasli and the arrears due to the estate are heavy. The Collector suggests, therefore, that the estate should revert to Government at the end of the fasli.

Salt Manufacture

Storage.	29- 9-21	131-9

In regard to the effect of the new system of storing salt on platforms, the Collector observes that it is too early to pronounce upon, though as far as receipts are concerned, he does not anticipate a great annual increase of revenue. In his opinion a system may be partially defective but what is most necessary is strict superintendence. He inclines to the view that the Collector himself should receive charge of the salt in store as well as of the money in the cash chest.

Pension

Revenue servant.	23-10-21	147-8

The family of a chowkidar of Polavaram who was done to death while in the discharge of his duties, claims a pension to support a widow, a child and an aged mother of the deceased. The Collector holds that "this is not exactly a case for the Native Pension Fund because some of the relations of the deceased are employed and would be bound to take care of the widow and it is not usual to grant as pension more than half the salary of the deceased." The Collector therefore recommends a monthly pension of Rs. 10 for the family.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Tobacco		
Restrictions on sale.	17-11-21	159
With regard to the revision of the form of the cowle fixing a maximum quantity of tobacco to be stored by licensed vendors, the Collector observes that "securities should be taken from the whole of the vendors restricting their stocks to ten maunds which . . . will be found to answer every purpose. It is only . . . absolutely necessary in the vicinity of Madras but there is no objection to make the rule general."	29-12-21	169
Later he suggests that he may be permitted to take sufficient security from the wholesale dealers that their stock shall not exceed 15 bundles.		
Salt		
Sale report.	27-11-21	162
With the exception of f. 1230, when the price of salt was very high, the average price has varied from Rs. 118-8-1 to Rs. 157-9-4. The Collector believes that a reduction has taken place in the retail price although it may not correspond with the decrease in the monopoly price. "I venture to state my opinion, that while salt is offered for sale in plenty the price will never be considered a grievance unless it be augmented beyond that which has hitherto been known. It is an article of which a little suffices, as generally steady in its cost and therefore essentially differs from grain which is the main article of food, of which the cost is perpetually varying, which differs in quality as well as quantity within a short space of time and of which a certain quantity is absolutely requisite."		
Survey Settlement		
1. The Collector submits answers to a series of questions from the Board. He states that the survey of the whole district was begun by Capt. Barnard in the year 1767 and finished in 1774. The instruments used were a rod of 24 feet, a chain of 100 feet and a theodolite. "The work of Barnard," says the Collector "appears to have been a geographical survey accompanied with statistical tables." It is of no use in making a "ryotwari fixed field assessment." A part only of the wet and dry lands have been classed and assessed.	5-12-21	163-6
2. The mootahs of Conjeevaram and Madrantacum were classed and assessed in 1803 and 1804 under Mr. Hepburn, the cusba of Manimangalum in 1817 and 1818 under Mr. Cooke. The Conjeevaram mootah has been now rented to the inhabitants in general for 10 years without a settlement being formed upon individual pattas.		
3. He concludes by stating that the proportion of revenue under the Collector's management is about 7/10 of the total beriz of the district.		

Vol. 3841.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1822.

Postal Runners		
Overseers.	28- 1-1822	26
The Collector points out to the Committee to Investigate into the Post Office Establishment that the object of appointing the overseers is to regulate the runners and fix the responsibility for the delay in the transmission of mails. He observes that it is not necessary to enhance the pay of the overseers who are paid the same as that of the runners.		
Revenue Recovery		
Instructions.	4- 4-22	77
As the full beriz of the villages of Coontenjalitoor, Pootukootupaukam and Ponnalore could not be prudently collected, the Collector authorises his Assistant to make the collections to the extent suggested by him.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Tobacco		
Sale of.	19- 6-22	123
To the O.C., Pallavaram.		
The Collector states that according to the rules no person is allowed to sell or store tobacco within twenty miles of Madras unless covered by a licence. He cannot issue a cowle for a vendor within those limits for a quantity exceeding ten maunds, and, therefore, could not grant licence for the vendor of tobacco at Pallavaram for the sale of a quantity in excess of ten maunds, which may be found inadequate for the supply of the troops. He has no objection to permit another individual to sell to the same extent.		
State Prisoners		
Goomsur Zamindar.	26- 6-22	128-9
The District Judge has ordered the sale of the property of the ex-Zamindar of Goomsur who is at present a state prisoner in this district, in consequence of a debt due by him to an individual at Carungoly. The Collector points out to Government that it would be improper to enforce the decree which would only mean to "pass over the guard placed on the ex-Zamindar" and solicits the instructions of Government in the matter.		
Poligar Prisoners		
Clothing.	15- 8-22	169
The Collector requests the sanction of Government to expend Rs. 31-8-0 on the clothing of the three poligar prisoners at present under his charge.		
Deserters		
Apprehension.	12- 9-22	198
The Collector states to the O.C. at Poonamallee that he is informed by Government that the police officers are entitled to a reward for apprehending a soldier or sepoy without a passport beyond twenty miles from the cantonment. He requests the O.C. to transmit to him the necessary certificate in the event of a soldier being improperly absent from his station.		
Salt		
Supplied to the Dutch.	5-11-22	237
The Collector states to the Assistant Resident at Pulicat that salt brought from the Dutch possessions into the English will be liable to seizure as the supply of salt is expressly monopolised. Later he points out to the Special Agent for foreign settlements at Cuddalore, that salt supplied to the Dutch is expressly for their consumption in their own territory and not for their subjects residing out of their dominions.	17-12-22	277
Postal		
Leather bags.	6-11-22	242
The Collector requests the Postmaster-General to supply him with leather bags for the transmission of the mail along the cross road between Chingleput and Sadras.		
Chingleput Cantonment		
Supplies.	26-11-22	253
Regarding the difficulty experienced for want of rice in the cantonment at Chingleput, the Collector informs the O.C. that his interference would be contrary to the orders of Government and would only increase the evil. He assures him that the scarcity of rice is only temporary, on account of the heavy rains in the district. As regards the inadequate supply of mutton, it is a general complaint that sheep are scarce. The Collector promises to instruct his cotwall to assist him by encouraging the inhabitants to sell their sheep.		
Walajabad Cantonment		
Sale of liquor.	27-12-22	292
The Collector informs the O.C. that no sale of country arrack is permitted within four miles of a cantonment, except when it is found necessary under regulations of the O.C., for the health of the troops. He points out he has no objection to grant licence for the sale of foreign liquor at Walajabad.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
State Prisoner		
Polavaram Zamindar.	1- 1-1822	1
The Collector states to the Board that Shaick Hussain, an inhabitant of Conjeeveram, makes a demand against the property of the ex-Zamindar of Polavaram who died in this district as a state prisoner. He points out that Government are not responsible for the private debts of a state prisoner but if there had been assets and the demand made at first he should have examined the petitioner's (Shaick Hussain) claims. As it is he should proceed as other private creditors would do.		
Opium		
Local consumption of.	1- 2-22	3
The Collector reports to the Board that the poppy is not cultivated in this district. The opium consumed is very trifling and is imported from Coimbatore, Salem and Mysore. The only place to which opium is exported is the Dutch Settlement of Sadras. There is no revenue on account of the exclusive sale of opium in this district.		
Amani Management		
Disadvantages of.	13- 3-22	19
The Collector observes to the Board that it is inexpedient to take villages under aumanie management, which have been rented, "as it tends to shake the confidence in the most solemn engagements." "It is only where the future resources of the village may be enquired into that a village should be taken under aumanie before the rent expires."		
Salt		
Export to Bengal.	29- 4-22	33
The Collector reports to the Board that of the salt manufactured in his district during the year, for export to Bengal, that produced at Covelong is a "fair specimen," while that produced at Vallur and Voyalore is certainly finer than the general manufacture.		
Settlement Report		
The Collector reports to the Board that the number of villages to be settled during that year was 628 of which only 3 remain, at present, under aumanie and these will be finally arranged without resorting to a division of the crop.	3- 5-22	35
Jamabandi Report	18- 5-22	42
The Collector reports that the number of villages including shrotriyams is 1422 of which 628 villages have been settled during the present f. 1231. It is not fully practicable to effect an individual settlement as desired by the Board, though it has been introduced into 520 villages. The remaining 108 villages are settled on an annual village lease, but many of those are "in reality ryotwar settlements in their final distribution and only appear as village leases in many accounts."		
Land Customs		
Renting.	25- 5-22	65
1. As regards the customs revenue the Collector prefers renting the district by taluks as it will ultimately produce greater completion as there may be many capitalists able to rent a single taluk whilst the number able to rent the whole district are comparatively few."	16- 7-22	76
2. "Upon the whole," he says, "I see much good and little evil by renting the customs and at any rate I have no hesitation in recommending it." "The complaints against the renters are few and the revenue is "materially benefitted."		
3. Later he reports that he put up to auction each taluk separately, the total amounting to Rs. 70,285, which together with the net collections of Sadras and Pulicat frontier stations estimated at Rs. 5,529-15-0, makes up an aggregate net revenue of Rs. 73,840-15-0.		
Extra Revenue		
Report.	24- 9-22	87
The Collector lays before the Board an annual report on the revenue derived from salt, sayer, abkari and moturpha, for f. 1231. The revenue under other items has increased, excepting abkari, owing to the remission granted to the Shrotriyamdar of Manaly, etc., on account of palmyra toddy farm for ff. 1226-30 at Rs. 17-8-0 for each fasli.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Survey Settlement		
The basis of the settlement, the Collector reports, is the average of a number of years' produce and price. The classification of the lands has been carried out with reference to the wishes of the people, and the produce is fixed by them in conjunction with the curnam and the assessors; the produce is commuted into money on an average price of twenty-one years excluding, in favour of the mirasidars, one year in which the price was very high. From the assessment of the shrotriemdars different rates of reduction have been recommended but the average for the rented and aumanie villages is 10 per cent, which, the Collector opines, is a fair reduction to counterbalance the obligation of a money payment. A statement is appended showing the various rates of beriz.	31–10–22	93
Coonnattur		
Cultivation—Sale of Zamindari.	7–12–22	130
The Collector lays before the Board a report of the cultivation of the minor mootah of Coonnattur for f. 1231.		
The villages which remained under aumanie were settled for a period of one year with the mirasidars. The fall in revenue is on account of the effect on the cultivation of the inadequate supply of water from the Chembrambaukam tank. The permanent beriz is Rs. 48,142–12–2 and the settlement for f. 1231 is only Rs. 43,243–4–6.		
The minor is now of age and at the end of the fasli the Zamindari must be sold for the large outstanding balance.		
Motarpha		
Mirasidars' complaint.	16–12–22	134
The Collector reports in regard to the claims of the mirasidars for the collection of motarpha, that they have no right to it and that "Motarpha or personal and professional taxes were expressly excluded from the permanent settlement, which is merely a fixed money commutation of the Government share of the land produce."		
Education		
State of.	3– 4–23	169
The Collector reports that there are no colleges properly so called but there are a few places imparting knowledge in the higher branches of learning, to a limited number of students. A village school master earns from Rs. 3–8–0 to Rs. 12 a month. "Few of the school masters are acquainted with the grammar of the language which they profess to teach and neither master nor scholars understand the meaning of the sentences which they repeat."		
Opium		
Local consumption of.	19– 4–23	177
There is no regular traffic in opium and the high duty on that article extended to the foreign frontiers cannot interfere with the Bengal revenues.		
A small quantity of opium used as medicine and by individuals is imported from Mysore or Salem but it does not form an article of trade. Opium is used by Musalmans and Mahrattas in the neighbourhood of Madras but the habit has not become general.		
Betel and Tobacco		
Renting report.	9– 7–23	199
The Collector lays before the Board the result of the auction of the rent of the betel and tobacco of the district. The aggregate offer for the several taluks amount to Rs. 84,100 being Rs. 13,815 excess of the offer for the previous year. The collections of the frontier chowkis of Sadras and Pulicat are estimated to be Rs. 5,529–15–0 making the total revenue Rs. 87,655–15–0 after deducting the huzoor sibbandy charges.		
Coonnattur Zamindari		
Revenue sale.	11– 7–23	201
The Collector reports the purchase on account of Government of the estate of Coonnattur for Rs. 21,770 which is Rs. 26,309 below the permanent beriz.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Coonnattur Zamindari—*cont.*		
Private claim.	6- 8-23	211
Reporting on a petition from an individual claiming nine villages belonging to the late minor Zamindar of Coonnattur, on the ground that the petitioner purchased them in 1806 from the proprietor, Nulla Tamby Moodali, the Collector states that there was originally an intention on the part of the petitioner to purchase the villages but owing to disagreement about the apportionment of the kist, the purchase was not ratified and that not having been complete at that period he cannot possibly prefer any suit now after a lapse of sixteen years.		
Walajabad Cantonment		
Boundary.	18- 8-23	217
In regard to 69 cawnis of nunjai and 58 cawnis of punjai lands included within the boundary of the Cantonment of Wallajabad, the Collector states that they may be farmed out by the O.C., at that station if he sees no objection to such a proposal. The cultivated lands of Vengoody now within military limits may be excluded from the cantonment entirely and the lands situated in Vullapaukam purchased and made over to the Commandant.		
State Prisoners		
The Collector forwards to the Chief Secretary a report on the state prisoners confined in his district.	3- 7-23	219
Jamabandi Report		
The Collector lays before the Board a report of the jummabundy for f. 1232. The report refers to 1,421 villages the beriz of which amounts to Rs. 7,27,500-8-4. 637 villages have been settled during the fasli (1232) of which 588 were rented to the mirasidars; 24 with one or more of the mirasidars in consequence of the whole of the mirasidars not agreeing to individual settlement, and 25 including 3 hamlets of Partiput with strangers who were willing to rent the villages upon the mirasidars declaring their inability to take them up.	4- 9-23	232
The jummah for the current fasli is Rs. 4,66,255 showing an increase of Rs. 73,475-7-5 upon the previous fasli due to the greater extent of cultivation both in nunjai and punjai lands, and the tanks being well repaired.		
Jurisdiction		
Chittoor and Chingleput districts.	..	241
The Collector submits to the Board a list of the villages proposed to be transferred from one district to another in connection with the settlement of the boundary between the Chittoor and Chingleput districts.		
Extra Revenue	10-11-23	265
The Collector transmits his report for f. 1232 on the revenue derived from salt, land customs, abkari and motarpha.		
The salt revenue has decreased on account of reduced sale of salt; the increase of land customs charges is due to the establishment employed for Pulicat and Pudupatnam frontier chowkis which were under aumanie from the beginning of the fasli, the decrease under abkari proceeds from certain charges incurred in the previous fasli while the increase of charge under motarpha is on account of the commission drawn by the Collector and his Head Assistant being greater than in f. 1232.		
Salt Manufacture		
Vallur.	13-12-23	272
In regard to the question of the transfer of the control of the salt pans at Vallur to the Madras Collectorate, the Collector makes certain observations to the Board with a view to the reconsideration of the proposal.		
Inams		
Quit-rent.	19- 12-23	277
The Collector forwards his report on the petition from the son of one Ranganada Mudaliar, with whom he was well acquainted requesting exemption from the payment of quit-rent for three gardens and to be allowed to pay the assessment in future at Pag. ¾ per cawni instead of Pag. 1¼ as at present.		
The Collector recommends to the Board that by the grant of the concessions prayed for, it would be "conferring a mark of respect to the memory of the late Ranganadum."		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Price Supply of. The Collector informs the Board of the steps he took during the present scarcity of grain, to encourage the grain merchants to bring forward their supply and keep the bazaars furnished with rice, and thus alleviate the pressure of famine.	20-12-23	280

Letters to the Board, etc. **Vol. 3843.**

1823.

Walajabad Sevaram festival. The Collector requests the O.C. at Wallajahbad to furnish a guard of sepoys to prevent disturbance on the occassion of the festival procession of Sevaram village passing from the western limit of the cantonment to the hill and on its return.	8-1-1823	6
Pallavaram Cantonment Betel and tobacco sale. The Collector informs the O.C. at Pallavaram that there are four licensed vendors of betel and tobacco in the new cantonment which he supposes must be adequate. Should any more such shops be required he will have no objection to granting another licence.	20- 1-23 21- 3-23	19 52
Pulicat Dutch protest. The Collector assures the President of the Dutch Settlements at Pulicat that he has directed that in future orders intended for publication will not be announced by beat of tom-tom by the aumeens on the Sabbath day unless the exigencies of the situation demand it and in such a case it shall not be so close to the church so as to disturb the devotions of the congregation.	25- 4-23	72
Irrigation Works To the Assistant Collector of Chingleput. The Collector emphasises the importance of the irrigation works now in progress at Chunambaidu, Occarapaukam, Perambeidu. Kattur and Vellur and issues instructions to carry them out well and expeditiously.	28- 4-23	75
Walajabad Cantonment Arrack sales. The Collector points out to the O.C. that as the sale of country spirits is prohibited within the military area, all arrack brought into the cantonment limits is liable to seizure and confiscation under his orders. No renter or vendor of toddy can sell liquor to European women without a written permission from the O.C.	14- 5-23 23- 5-23	90 95
Military Crime To the O.C., St. Thomas' Mount. The Collector transmits a petition from two inhabitants of Vadaperumbaukam complaining of a theft committed by some soldiers marching from St. Thomas' Mount to Bellary and requests that steps may be taken to punish the offenders accordingly.	23- 5-23	93
Salt Theft Punishment of. The Collector points out to the Madras Collector that the confinement of ten persons accused of stealing salt from the pans at Attiput and Tiruvattiur is a punishment out of all proportion to the offence.	23- 6-23	115
Westcott, Mr. Quit-rent due on his estate. In regard to the quit-rent due to Government for the land at Pulleecarny possessed by Mr. Westcott, which was originally granted to Mr. Jourdan, the Collector states to the executor of the estate of Mr. Westcott, that in default of payment of arrears the estate will be sold in satisfaction of them.	5- 9-23	152
Customs Irregular collection. To the Collector of Madras. The Collector points out that the renters of the inland customs at Madras have collected a duty on coconut oil passing to Pulicat, unwarranted by the regulations. Further they have collected 16 per cent instead of 15 per cent, even supposing they could collect a frontier duty. He requests that the excess may be recovered from the renters and placed at his disposal to be brought to account under the customs duties at the Pulicat frontier chowki.	6- 9-23	153

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Salt Manufacture		
Pulicat.	9- 9-23	170
To the Commissioner of Cuddalore.		
The Collector points out that the agreement relative to the manufacture and sale of salt entered into between the Dutch and the English Commissioners is not at all conducive to the advantage of the English Company. He suggests that the provisions of Regulation II of 1812 may be extended to the import of salt from foreign territories.		
Measures and Weights		
Stamping.	9-12-23	204
To the Assistant Magistrate of Chingleput.		
The Collector directs him to send a person from his cutcherry to the cantonment at the Mount for the purpose of examining and stamping the weights and measures in accordance with the wishes of the O.C. at that place.		

Vol. 3844.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1824.

Military Supplies		
Food-grains.	8- 1-1824	5
The Collector requests the Superintendent of Police, Madras, not to prevent two merchants from going thither to procure supplies of grain for the cantonments at Pallavaram and St. Thomas' Mount.		
Marches		
Intimation of.	9- 1-24	7
The Collector requests the Quartermaster-General to intimate to him in advance, of the march of troops through the jagheer so that he may issue instructions to his tahsildars to get ready the supplies that may be required.		
Noble, Lt.-Col. J.		
Quit-rent—Demand.	21- 1-24	15
In respect of quit-rent claimed on account of the property now owned by Lt.-Col. Noble, he states that he will pay only that part of it due from the time of his having purchased it. The Collector points out to him that the purchase of a property for which there exists a Government grant can be concluded only when there is no public demand upon the property. Should this precaution be disregarded the purchaser is held responsible for any public demand that may exist against the property. He therefore requests the Colonel to clear off the balance demanded.		
Postal Route		
Revised establishment.	24- 1-24	18
To the P.M.G.		
The Collector transmits a statement of the revised establishment necessary on account of the proposed northern route for carrying mails through the inland road to Nellore instead of the present one along the sea shore. The statement shows a consequent decrease of Rs. 66-8-0 in expenditure.		
Measures and Weights		
The Collector makes certain observations to the Collector of Madras regarding the weights and measures of the jagheer in comparison with those of Madras. He points out that the Madras measure equals 7½ ollocks of jagheer measure and urges the Madras Collector to take action.	12- 7-24	34
Postal		
Pay of runners, etc.	-3-24	66
In regard to the carriage of express tappals the Collector proposes that ordinary runners should be paid 2 or 3 annas per stage on the production of a certificate from the writer or pygusty or both, that they had carried the express tappals quickly, instead of employing additional runners for the purpose. Should the runners fail to be expeditious, not only should the reward be withdrawn but they should also be punished.	23- 4-24 3- 5-24	80 90
He suggests the establishment of another stage in addition to that at Damul and Caveripauk between Great Conjeeveram and Arcot, a distance of 27 miles, in order to avoid delay in the carrying of mails.		
He requests that post offices in the district may be furnished with a table, chair and box to keep the records.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Servants The Collector, on leaving the district, leaves a memorandum in the office about the conduct and character of the Huzoor native servants who served under him. All the native establishments in general are diligent in their duty.	31- 5-24	114
Postal Establishment To the Postmaster-General. The Collector enumerates the measures which he has taken for the improvement of the establishment of the post offices in the district.	5-6-24	119
Salt Export to Bengal. The Collector informs the Collector of Madras that there are 3,290 garces of salt at Covelong for export to the Bengal market and that the quantity is likely to increase to 4,000 garces at the end of the month.	5- 6-24	121
Jurisdiction Manimangalam—Revenue and Police. The Collector informs his Head Assistant that he will take over the management of the police of Manimangalam along with the revenue management of that place as it is deemed "unsuitable that there should be a division of authority."	30- 6-24	135
Salt Export to Bengal. To Capt. Oakely. Capt. Oakely has imported grain to Madras and demanded salt for export to Bengal. The salt aumeen at Covelong has objected to supply him at the reduced price as no certificate of delivery of rice at Madras or on the coast was produced. The Collector informs Capt. Oakley that he has directed the salt aumeen to furnish him with salt at the established rate of Rs. 24 per Madras garce exclusive of charges.	21- 7-24	154
Bishop, Mrs. Lydia Assignment of land. To the Registrar of Government Grants. The Collector forwards an application from Mrs. Lydia Bishop for a Company's grant in her name for land at Ennore.	13- 9-24	189
Vaccination The Collector states to the Superintendent-General of Vaccination at Madras that he agrees with him in regard to the proposal of vaccinating the people who receive conjee at the depots at Madavaram, Walajabad and Conjeevaram in order to prevent the spread of smallpox which is prevailing in the district.	16- 8-24	190
Military Misconduct Three bullocks furnished for the use of the 48th Rt. at Carungooly were reported to have been carried on beyond Villupuram. The Collector desires the O.C. to keep these bullocks in custody till the arrival of the owner or a person commissioned by him to take charge of them.	17- 9-24	192
Salt Manufacturers Remuneration. To the Collector of Madras. The Collector reports that the salt manufacturers of Vullur used to receive, during the time of Mr. Smalley, Rs. 7-8-0 per garce, which was later increased to Rs. 7-12-0. In consideration of the great distance at which the platforms were erected from the place of manufacture, an increased allowance of Rs. 1-4-0 per garce was sanctioned, with the approval of the Board of Revenue.	10-10-24	217
Agricultural Advances To the Head Assistant Collector. The Collector instructs him to go round all the aumanie villages and after enquiry of the condition of the ryots to make advances of taccavy to such of them as need it and to "pay particular attention to the necessity of assisting each ryot to obtain what he stands in need of, i.e., not merely content with giving him a sum of money (which often proves useless through indolence and ignorance) but charging the aumildar and zillahdar to assist him in procuring seed and cattle and in removing obstacles in the way of his cultivation."	23-10-24	232

Item.	Date.	Page number.
St. Thomas' Mount Arrack sales. To the Collector of Madras. The Collector enquires whether it is a fact that two arrack shops, in the villages of Currumbaukam and Punnacherry within the limits of the cantonment at St. Thomas' Mount are now open. He points out that the establishment of these shops in violation of the rules is detrimental to the sales of the arrack renter of the adjoining villages who justly complains of loss.	24-11-24	265

Vol. 3845.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1824.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Sale Vadackaput. The Collector reports to the Board of Revenue that he proceeded against the Zamindar of Vadackaput, Srinivasa Ayyangar, in consequence of arrears of revenue due to the Circar. The Collector sold the undivided property of the Zamindar's family for the recovery of the rent which, as alleged by the father of Srinivasa Ayyangar (now deceased) is improper. On the other hand, the Collector maintains that the claims of the old Zamindar are not substantiated by any document.	7-1-1824	3
Famine Relief Repair works. The Collector reports to the Board that he proposes to put the roads, tanks and bridges in the district in a state of good repair thereby providing employment to the needy inhabitants during the present scarcity of grain.	20- 1-24	16
Jurisdiction The Collector reports the distribution of the work of the management of the district among his assistants and himself.	21- 1-24	21
Season Report The Collector lays before the Board a report on the present state of the crops in the jagheer, the population subsisting on rice and that on other cereals, and lastly on the extent of the "foreign supply" usually made and the quantity that might be required during the present year.	28- 1-24	23
Survey Accounts Defects in. In reply to the Board, the Collector states that his statements of survey accounts was compiled with reference to the accounts in his possession admitted by the "Sir Termdars" (survey tarumdars) to be correct. In the circumstances of doubt and suspicion attaching to these accounts, the Collector recommends the constitution of a Committee of public servants "to take charge of the whole of the native accounts of the survey cadjan as well as paper . . . and examine the whole under my immediate inspection."	21- 2-24	31
Salt Supply. To the Collector of Madras. In regard to the supply of salt from pans of this district situated north of Madras to the Collector of Madras, the Collector reports to the Board that the Madras Collector should arrange to send one or more of his servants to get the salt.	26- 7-24	37
Kistbandi Zamindars. In transmitting a petition from some zamindars requesting to be allowed to pay their kists in four years, as they were permitted to do in 1807, instead of paying them when due, the Collector remarks that he "does not feel. . . called upon to request a compliance" with the prayer contained therein.	10- 3-24	39
Revenue Sale Coonnattur. The Collector observes that the Connattur Zamindary is very unproductive and that the sale (10-7-1823) of the mootah under most favourable conditions fetched only Rs. 21,770 or 1/10 of the Government demand on the estate. He reports later that he bought the minor estate on behalf of Government.	15- 3-24 18- 3-24	41 43

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Travancore State Jewels		
The Collector reports to the Board that Kerala Varma alias Eliah Rajah of Travancore, now a state prisoner in this district, asserts that on leaving the country he made over all the state jewels to the Magistrate of North Malabar in 1813 excepting those usually worn by him and not called for on that occasion.	21– 4–24	61
Inams		
Quit-rent—Petition.	20– 5–24	67
1. In regard to the exemption requested by Subadar Muttialu Naick from the payment of quit-rent for certain lands held by him on manium tenure, the Collector states that there is no instance of a mauniamdar in this district holding any land free from the "village fees."		
2. In the event of Government favourably considering the request of the Subadar, the Collector asks whether it would not be better to make an additional grant of land equal to the amount of the fees, "than to disturb the mamool of the district by granting an exemption to him from the payment of the established fees payable by all others similarly situated."		
Zamindaris		
Report on.	9– 7–24	98
In reply to the Board, the Collector submits a report on the state of the zemindaris in his district, which have withheld their rent on the ground of promises made by the late Collector.		
The estate of Tripassore has yeilded to the Zamindar, since 1814, an annual profit of Rs. 700. The advantages of irrigation, which the Zamindari enjoys would produce a full crop on part of the lands which with the high prices of grain at present, would produce a revenue sufficient to make up any loss sustained on account of the late adverse season. The Collector remarks that the Zemindar does not deserve any special favour. He describes the resources of other zemindars giving his opinion in each case whether they are deserving of favour or not.		
Customs		
Boundaries of chowkis.	15– 7–24	107
In regard to the renting of the sayer revenue of the district by chowkis, the Collector observes that much difficulty will be encountered in defining the boundaries of each chowki so as to be able "to reconcile the differences which will certainly arise between the renters bordering on each other."		
Famine Relief		
The Collector lays before the Board a report of his operations for alleviating the distress of the starving people of his district.	13– 8–24 8– 9–24	121 134
He says, "a crowd still covers the face of the country, seeking food and numbers die daily along the public roads."		
Jamabandi Report		
F. 1233.	10– 9–24	137
1. In the course of the jummabundy report for f. 1233 the Collector observes that on account of the rains being inadequate, not more than 9/16 of the land of the former fasli was brought under the plough and of this owing to the total failure of the North East monsoon only about half was saved. But from the high price of grain and "under the existing system of the Circar receiving a share (commutable for money) more than double the amount of rent has been obtained on an equal extent of land."		
2. The average rate of melwaram was 7 mercals per pagoda for the wet and 4½ mercals for the dry lands. The average proportion of wet to dry land in the district is 7 to 1. The taluks yielding considerable revenue are, Conjeevaram, Ootramalore, and Carungooly and those from which revenue derived is least are Tripassore and Manimungalum.		
Poligar Pensions		
1. On taking the management of the police of the Jagheer in their own hands, Government made grants to the poligars, which were of two kinds.	20– 9–24	150
(*a*) The grant of villages on shrotriem tenure to them and to their heirs and		
(*b*) the grant of life pensions.		
There were sixteen of the former grants and fourteen of the latter which have since been reduced by death to eight.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Poligar Pensions—*cont.*		
2. The names of inheritors are noted regularly in a register kept for the purpose, as they come into possession and as lapses in the list of pensioners occur a corresponding reduction of expenditure takes place in the accounts. There are two instances of adopted sons being in the enjoyment of these shrotriems. The Collector points out that "such a measure was not contemplated when the grants were made."		
Customs		
Recovery of arrears.	10-11-24	188
The Collector enquires of the Board whether he could proceed against the property of the defaulting sayer renters situated within the limits of the Supreme Court at Madras.		
Irrigation Dispute		
Settlement of.	22-12-24	212
Regarding the complaint preferred by the Nabob that the neighbouring villagers are preventing the usual water supply to his garden at Kodambaucum the Collector states that the dispute has been amicably settled.		

Vol. 3846.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1825.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Servants		
Crop watchers.	21- 2-1815	26
The Collector writing to the Head Assistant Collector sanctions the appointment of 15 additional peons under his charge in the Nayer taluk and twenty in the Periapolliam taluk for the purpose of guarding the crops.		
Jurisdiction		
Chittoor and Chingleput districts.	28- 2-25	30
The Collector intimates to the Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot, with regard to a village on the border lying partly in the Chingleput and partly in the Chittoor districts, that he has directed the Tahsildar of Conjeevaram to proceed to the village and mark out the boundaries of the respective districts in conjunction with the Tahsildar of Caveripauk.		
Quit-rent		
Recovery of.	7-3-25	33
To the Sheriff of Madras.		
A house belonging to a certain individual has been sold under the directions of the Sheriff of Madras for which quit-rent for the last six years is due from the owner.		
The Collector requests him to pay from the proceeds of the sale of the house, a sum of Pag. 56-33-4 being the quit-rent for the years 1819-24.		
Post Office		
Nerrumbauk.	14- 4-25	52
The Collector requests the Postmaster-General to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 100 for the construction of a room for the post office writer at Nerrumbaukam.		
Kaladipetta Temple		
Mismanagement.	14- 4-25	53
To the Collector of Madras.	10- 5-25	66
It was found expedient to appoint an aumeena to the management of the temple at Calatapettah in 1821. On appeal, however, the Dharmakartah was reinstated in the management and was asked to submit accounts of the receipts and expenditure, the aumeena being withdrawn. But during the last three years the Dharmacartah has been remiss in his duty.		
The Collector now requests that the sum paid as compensation for the toddy drawn on trees belonging to the temple might be discontinued pending the submission of satisfactory accounts, by the Dharmacartah.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Sadras and Pulicat		
Transfer to the British.	19- 5-25	69
To the Chief of the Netherlands in Sadras.	1- 6-25	77
1. As 1st June has been fixed upon for the transfer of Sadras and Pulicat and their dependencies, to the British authority under the provisions of a treaty between Holland and Great Britain, the Collector requests him to facilitate the execution of a deed for the purpose.		
2. Later the Collector addresses the British Commissioner requesting him that articles such as presses for the preservation of records and furniture in the church and public offices may be purchased, especially the former for the Dutch inhabitants who may still remain there will have a place of worship to attend, " which would not be the case if the church was stripped of its requisite furniture."		
Travellers' Bungalows		
Construction of.	29- 6-25	98
With a view to construct bungalows at the different stages in this district between Madras and Olicoor a village in the South Arcot district on the road to Trichinopoly for the use of travellers in general, the Collector requests the Quartermaster-General of the Army to furnish him with a list of the different halting places between Fort St. George and the village of Olicoor.		
Postal Runners		
Pay of.	1- 7-25	100
The Collector opposes the reduction of the pay of the tappal runners from Rs. 7 to 6 per mensem on the ground that it would seriously diminish the " efficiency of the post."		
Postage		
The Collector points out to Maj. James Wahab at Wallajahbad that the actual postage between Madras and Mangalore is the same as between Mangalore and Wallajahbad.	29- 7-25	119
Postal Runners		
Additional.	6- 9-25	141
The Collector intimates to the Postmaster General that he has appointed 22 additional runners for the stages between Mettoo and Arcot on a monthly salary at Rs. 6 each. He states that the pay of the runners from Chinnimandapam to Wallajahbad has also been reduced to Rs. 6 per mensem.		
Post Office		
Pulicat and Sadras.	8-10-25	159
The Collector is in favour of retaining the post offices at pulicat and Sadras and points out to the Postmaster-General that the keeping up of the establishment would be a great " convenience to reduce number of runners in the cross road between Chingleput and Sadras " and besides it would prove inconvenient to the Collector's Office when it moves to Poodupatnam for three or four months in the year. He would prefer reduction in the pay of the runners to the abolition of the postal staff at those places.		
Irrigation Dispute		
Tremalpoor.	29-11-25	181
The Collector requests the Principal Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot to enquire into a dispute relating to a water channel across which a dam has been raised by the inhabitants of Tremalpoor in the Cauvarypauk taluk preventing water from flowing into the tanks at Govindavady and other neighbouring villages.		

Vol. 3847.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1825.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Customs		
Amani management proposed.	15- 2-1825	27
The sayer renters of Conjeevaram, Wallajahbad, Damerlah and Iyampettah having failed to make the advance for one kist and the property of those who offered security on behalf of these renters not being forthcoming, the Collector urges the Board of Revenue to resume the chowkis and place them under aumanie.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue		
Deficiency in f. 1234.	22– 4–25	71
The Collector explains to the Board the deficiency in revenue derived from land and other sources, such as sayer, abkari, motarpha, etc., for f. 1234.		
There has been a total failure of the crops for want of rain during the fasli accounting for the fall in land revenue. As regards the sayer revenue, the rent for f. 1233 was Rs. 84,100 whereas in the current fasli it amounts to Rs. 65,840. While the abkari for the previous fasli was rented to a single person, during the current fasli it was rented by taluks to a set of men who deferred payment of their kists.		
Salt		
Sale price.	25– 4–24	74
The Collector reports to the Board that the reduction of the monopoly price of salt from 30 pagodas to 20 pagodas per garce has not correspondingly reduced the retail price of salt and in some places it is even higher than the monopoly price.		
Abkari		
Manimangalum renters.	13– 5–25	86
The abkari renters of Manimangalam owe a balance of Rs. 7,905–10–8 to the Circar. The Collector reports that he has 'zufted' the farm to secure Government from loss.		
Shrotriyam		
Tinnanoor village.	3– 6–25	99
In reply to the Board directing the conversion of the shrotriem village of Tinnanoor into a rent free tenure in favour of one Vencata Lakshmiah, the Collector enquires whether the balance of Rs. 700 due to the Circar on account of the village should be collected or written off.		
Jamabandi Report		
F. 1234.	10– 8–25	132
In submitting his report the Collector observes that the Jummabandi of the current fasli, was "formed upon the Circar share of the actual produce" and this in his opinion was "preferable to taking darkhasts upon an average of preceding collections for the rents of the several villages as has prevailed in this district, for by this means the Circar obtains its full dues whilst the field for speculation and after frauds is contracted"; also the produce provides a security for the full beriz of the village. He gives with a comparative statement for the current and the preceding fasli showing the cultivated extent of each pargunna, shavy and the value of produce lost.		
Extra Revenue		
F. 1234.	17– 9–25	181
The Collector lays before the Board a report on the extra sources of revenue for f. 1234, comprising sayer, abkari, moturpha, etc.		
He states that the sayer was rented by taluks for Rs. 65,840 which was less by Rs. 4,445 than the previous year. He observes that the renters this year have been losers, and that the balances due by them have been recovered either by distraint or from the securities. Licence for the sale of tobacco has been granted to 339 dealers, each not exceeding 10 maunds.		
The abkari was also rented talukwar for Rs. 66,447–12–0. He states that he is under the necessity of 'zufting' some of the farms on account of arrears of rent. The income under motarpha is less than the preceding fasli owing to some of those from whom the tax is collected, having left the district. The total sale of 'salt during the fasli is Rs. 3,26,503–6–0 exceeding that of the pervious year by Rs. 97,515–6–0.		
Sadras and Pulicat		
Revenue.	15–10–25	192
1. The Collector reports that the five villages in the vicinity of Sadras have been rented for a period of one year excepting Adialcherry which has been leased in perpetuity for a beriz of Rs. 126. The abkari revenue farmed to one person for Rs. 2,322–11–10 includes European spirits, betel and tobacco, tax on burning chunam and bricks, etc. Motarpha amounting to Rs. 248–8–0 is obtained in these villages.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Sadras and Pulicat—*cont.*		
2. The town of Pulicat is included in the jurisdiction of the Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot and of the six villages attached to it; Manimangalum is under aumanie; Averipaukam and Canyandaray are rented together for a period of six years from f. 1233; the village of Makum is also under aumanie as well as those of Tangal and Perungal. The abkari, including sale of European spirits and Batavia arrack, was farmed out in f. 1234 but the renter threw it up before the end of the fasli. The receipts on account of licences for the sale of betel and tobacco fetched Rs. 605-8-0; the tax on trades and shops amounted to Rs. 58-3-0. An advance of taccavi of Rs. 1,000 has been made for f. 1235.		
Salt		
Export—Measure.	17-10-25	199
The Collector states that the salt exported to Bengal is measured by a wooden measure called 'parah' containing 16 mercals, and not by means of a basket.		
It is proposed to supply the salt by weight to the owners of vessels who deliver to the agents in Bengal and to make a certain deduction for wastage.		
The Collector objects that it "would be open to the dishonest shipper to commit frauds by wetting his salt previous to delivery which would increase its weight very considerably without dissolving it."		
Dutch Villages		
History of.	12-11-25	250
The Collector reports to the Board that the inhabitants of the village of Adialcherry state they have no cowle from the Dutch Government for the village. The accounts show that the lease was in perpetuity.		
The villages of Tangul and Perumbaukam are together known by the name of the former village. The Dutch had made over these villages 200 years ago for the support of two temples in the town of Pulicat. In consequence of their resuming them it was urged by the commission that the British Government should annually allow a sum of Rs. 152. The Collector points out that the temples are now supported by voluntary contribution by the inhabitants of the place and that no help is required from the Circar.		
Customs		
Sub-renting.	18-11-25	259
In regard to the system of sub-renting the sayer revenue the Collector observes that "such a system is most objectionable as the sayer farmer secures to himself a profit, whilst the sub-renter to indemnify himself, must resort to levying extra fees by delaying the transport of goods and otherwise annoying the traders."		
Villivadoo		
Succession.	8-12-25	275
The Zamindar of Villivadoo died, leaving behind him a young son. The brother of the deceased lays claim to the estate on the ground that the Zamindari is undivided and submits a petition accordingly.		
The Collector points out to the Board that the estate is registered in one name and the right of the son must be admitted. The uncles, who are the minor's natural guardians, cannot, according to clause 2, section xix, Regulation V of 1804, be appointed to that office. He has therefore called upon the uncles of the minor to recommend a suitable person as guardian.		
Abkari		
Remissions claimed.	17-12-25	280
The Collector reports upon the claims of the Madras abkari renters for remission for f. 1234 on account of,		
(*a*) Shops established by them being directed to be discontinued by the authorities of the district.		
(*b*) Loss from the renters of this district (Chingleput) establishing shops in places which the Madras renters assert were within the boundary fixed in 1816.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Kunnattur		
Deficiency in crop.	28-12-25	289
1. The Collector transmits depositions given by the curnam and the Natwar of the village of Coonnattur in connection with the enquiry into the cause of the deficiency in the produce of that village.		
2. He observes that it is clear that the harvested crop was in charge of the cultivators and that grain heaps were plundered either with or without the help of the mirasidars.		
3. There are methods open to the cultivator to defraud the Circar, e.g., by merely striking the sheaf upon the ground he can obtain a part of the produce at the time of cultivation.		

Vol. 3848.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1828.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Tiruvallur Temple		
Gurukal's misbehaviour.	7- 1-1828	2
The Collector urges the dismissal of the Gurukal of the temple at Trivaloor, who, being insubordinate to the Darmakarta, took away the idol of Chandecasvarar, on account of which the celebration of the Navaratri festival had to be postponed.		
Shrotriyam		
Ayanallore—Succession.	14- 2-28	9, 39
The Collector reports to the Board that the shrotriemdar of Ayanalloor is dead leaving a widow and an infant son. The shrotriem is bequeathed by will to the minor and the Supreme Court has appointed Goodah Ramiah as guardian of the property. On account of the opposition by the widow, to the claims of Ramiah for the management of the shrotriem, the Collector suggests to the Board that he may be allowed to take charge of the estate subject to the control of the Court of Wards until the widow and her relations arrive at some agreement among themselves in regard to the management of the estate.		
Later the Collector reports that the widow is granted an allowance of Rs. 10 per month by the guardian.		
———Chinneercoopum—Succession.	19- 3-28	20
The shrotriemdar of Chinneercopum being dead the Collector recommends that the shrotriem be registered in the name of Kylasanatham, the adopted son of the deceased.	4- 7-28	54
Settlement		
Panapaukam village.	19- 3-28	22
In regard to the offer to rent the village of Panapaukam for a period of 30 years at an increase of 10 per cent on the beriz of the present fasli, the Collector reports to the Board that the grant of the village exclusively to an individual appears objectionable "as the other ten mirasidar shares who have usually rented will thereby be excluded from the management of the village." He would prefer to introduce the ryotwari system in the village.		
St. Thomas' Mount		
Abkari sales.	..	27
The Collector points out to the Board that the loss arising from prohibiting the sale of arrack within a radius of 5 miles from the military stations at Mount and Pallavaram will be about Rs. 9,688 and that it could be made up if the arrack shops were placed within those cantonments under the supervision of the Officers Commanding as is done at Wallajahbad.		
Salt		
Sale statement.	15- 3-28	38
Inams		
Trepagooly and Poolaloor village.	16- 8-28	60
Major Mahamud Noor Sahib desires to exchange the inam villages of Trepagooly and Poolaloor for Tandalum and Toreyoor villages.		
The Collector observes that the village of Tandalam alone is a "fair equivalent" for the inams which the Major proposes to give up.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Choultry Vochary.	21- 8-28	61

Veerabadra Mudali has constructed a choultry for the accommodation of travellers at Vochary on the road from Madras to Arcot and from Conjeevaram to Arcot. He has also established at that place a school. He now submits a petition requesting that the Government may be pleased to grant him 200 cawnis of land in the village of Colatur in the Conjeevaram taluk. The Collector commends his efforts and supports his request.

Settlement
Certain taluks. — 31- 8-28 — 63

1. The Collector lays before the Board the result of the settlement of the taluks of Conjeevaram, Trepassore, Carungooly and Otramalore and also 29 villages in the Chingleput district. "The details of the settlement have been effected generally agreeably to the practice prevailing in the Ceded districts." The lands cultivated in f. 1232 have been taken to be the Sheigal lands or cultivated lands while all other lands which have been cultivated subsequent to f. 1210 but left waste in f. 1232 have been entered as Laikh or lands available for cultivation, the remaining (the poramboke excluded) are regarded as anaudy or immemorial waste lands.

2. The present assessment is less than the average of the actual collections for 23 years ending with f. 1232, by Pag. 936 or hardly 1 per cent. In the opinion of the Collector, the present assessment is favourable to Government although below the permanent rent, for "those villages which are now assessed are those which have been found incapable in their present state of yielding a revenue equal to the permanent rent and have consequently been abandoned by the proprietors after having been injured by the neglect of the sources of irrigation and desertion of many of the inhabitants of those permanently rented villages which from the cultivation of the waste lands have become profitable to the proprietors." He says that in the course of a few years the present field assessment will yield a revenue in excess of the permanent rent because, "the latter from its nature will be stationary while the former will increase from a cultivation of a great part of the Laikh lands or lands available for cultivation."

Customs
Renter's cowles. — 26- 9-28 — 70

The Collector points out to the Board certain particulars in respect of which the cowle for the current year for the sayer renter of this district differs from those of the previous years.

Sriperumbudur
Zamindari. — 13-11-28 — 80

The Collector reports that the Zamindari of Streeperambadur "has never been regularly registered in anyone's name since the death of Anantachary."

Salt
Export to Bengal. — 29-11-28 — 85

Salt is manufactured in this district at three places Covelong, Vadacaput and Simanjari; but Covelong is the port from which salt is exported to Bengal. The salt carried from Vadacaput to Covelong has to be paid 7 annas more per garce than when it is brought from the other place.

The price paid for a garce of salt for export to Bengal is Rs. 24 and the net revenue to Government on a garce was, previous to 1819, Rs. 6-1-7; while from that time to the present (1828) it has been Rs. 5-12-5 and subsequently will be Rs. 4-11-3. The cost of boat hire per garce was, previous to 1819, Rs. 2-5-4 which was reduced owing to keen competition among boat owners to Rs. 1-6-5 after 1820, not varying afterwards.

Land Customs
Revision of. — 6-12-28 — 89

1. The Collector says that duty ought not to be levied upon the value of the "Europe indigo" as entered in the tariff from ff. 1232 to 1237, viz., Rs. 1,120 per candy. He suggests that "Rs. 1,000 per candy is the valuation upon which the duty ought to be levied."

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Land Customs—*cont.*		
2. Consumption duty is levied on tobacco and betel in the towns of Wallajahbad and Poonamallee, but the town duty at these places, was never collected on tobacco and betel but only upon ganjah, godawk, bang and opium. He points out that the town duty should also be collected on betel and tobacco.		
Collector's Office		
Conjeevaram.	19- 3-28	154
The Collector transmits to the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates, Madras, to be submitted to the Governor-in-Council a plan and estimate of the new building proposed to be constructed at Conjeevaram in consequence of the transfer of the Huzur from Curungooly to that place.		
Abkari		
Tummannoor—Complaint of sale.	23- 3-28	163
The Collector forwards to the Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot, a petition from the arrack renters of Wallajahbad cantonment claiming remission on account of losses sustained by the sale of arrack at Tummannoor near Wallajahbad and requesting that it may be prohibited in future in order to prevent increased claims for remission.		
Abkari and Sayer		
Renting proposal.	7- 5-28	185
The Collector states that he has no objection to the proposal of the Board "to put up the sayer farm of this district conjointly with the farm of the duties on betel and tobacco and ganjah at Madras and also to rent the abkari farms at Chingleput and Madras." In that case, he points out, "the amount of the Chingleput sayer and abkari farms for the present fasli shall bear the same proportion to the Madras as the average sayer and abkari revenues of Chingleput for the last five years bear to the average Madras revenue from betel, tobacco, ganjah and abkari for a corresponding period."		
Revenue Recovery		
The renter of the tamarind produce in the village of Vepangaranai in Carungooly taluk is in receipt of Pag. 550 per annum on account of caval privileges from the treasury of the Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot. As he has absconded without payment of the Circar demand, the Collector requests the Collector of Northern Arcot to recover the amount from him or order him to appear at his cutcherry in the Chingleput district.	21- 7-28	241
Abkari		
Supply to cantonments.	30- 7-28	246
The Collector calls for certain information from the O.C., Poonamallee, in connexion with the transfer, to the general renters of the Madras and Chingleput districts, of the control of the supply of liquor required for the canteen under his command.		
Cantonments		
Abkari sales.	5- 9-28	285
The Collector states to the Board that he is in receipt of replies from the Officers Commanding at St. Thomas' Mount and Poonamallee, containing rules and regulations which they consider should be issued to the abkari renters for their guidance in conducting the sales of arrack and toddy within their respective cantonments. Three shops are proposed for the Mount and two for Poonamallee for the sale of liquor. As regards Pallavaram the restrictions imposed on the arrack sales at the Mount were never enforced at the former place and therefore a number of shops were opened there. But the O.C., Pallavaram, now recommends that all these shops except two should be removed to three miles beyond the cantonment. This arrangment would prove detrimental to the revenues of the Jaghire arrack renters and consequently to Government. To obviate this difficulty the renters desire an increase in the number of arrack shops from two to five, within three miles from the cantonment. The Collector observes that he has no objection to the proposal of the renters "for if the military regulations for the two other cantonments be extended to Pallavaram by which the sales are to be conducted, there can be no irregularity committed, for which a less number of shops will not equally afford the means."		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Cantonments—*cont.*		
Abkari sales—Alteration of cowle.	27- 9-28	324
The Collector reports to the Board that the Officers Commanding, St. Thomas' Mount and Poonamallee do not desire any alteration either in the number of shops proposed to be established within their cantonments or in the limits of their cantonments, whereas the O.C., Pallavaram, expresses his concurrence in the proposed arrangement to establish five instead of two arrack shops in that cantonment and is willing to contract the cantonment limits to two instead of four miles. The Collector therefore suggests that the cowle to be issued to the arrack renters will have only to be altered as regards the limits of the Pallavaram cantonment from 3 to 2 miles.		
Customs		
Exemption—Nabob's articles.	12-12-28	383
Writing to the Government Agent at the Darbar of His Highness the Nawab, the Collector intimates that orders have been issued for the free pass of the articles belonging to the Nabob and his followers.		

Vol. 3849.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1827.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Revenue Sales		
For arrears of quit-rent.	5- 1-1827	1
The Collector solicits the sanction of the Board to put up to sale certain gardens in the neighbourhood of Madras and some lands in the Nayar taluk, in recovery of arrears of quit-rent due to the Circar by the proprietors.		
Padur		
Guardian appointed.	29- 4-27	8
The Collector transmits to the Board a petition from the widow of the late mootadhar of Paudoor and recommends the appointment of one Ramaswami Mudaliar, the Zemindar of Aurambaukam, in accordance with her request, as guardian of the estate until her son comes of age.	5- 9-27	303
Inams		
Classes of.	15- 6-27	12

1. The Collector reports to the Board that there are three classes of inams.
   (*a*) Those enjoyed by the canyatchecarers intended as a recompense for the trouble and responsibility involved in the general superintendence of the village affairs and keeping up the cultivation.
   (*b*) Those granted for specific offices rendered to the village community.
   (*c*) Those granted for the support and administration of the charitable and religious institutions.
2. The first class is comprised of two kinds of inams the one held by the Grama Praverthika or Superintending mirasidar and the other by the whole of the mirasidars in shares. The former is intended to remunerate "the general superintendence and control of the economy" of the village while the purpose of the latter is to induce the mirasidars to keep up the cultivation. These inams should be under the control of the Collector who must be invested with power to attach any particular inam in the event of diminution in the cultivation of that inam, with a view to secure the cultivation from decrease. The Collector points out that should greater power be vested in the Collectors, the private mirasy property as it exists would be injured to a considerable extent and the value of mirasy throughout the country would be reduced.
3. The second class of inams in addition to those granted to remunerate village superintendence should be declared by regulation not transferable by sale and subject to resumption where incumbents are found by the Collectors to be unfit for the discharge of the office for which the inams were originally granted. The various village officers who are in receipt of fees should be subject to the control of the Collector who should be authorized to "suppress or attach or transfer" them where punishment is necessary for misconduct or offer rewards in cases of "correct and zealous" behaviour.

Item. | Date. | Page number.

Inams—*cont.*

4. The Collector is in favour of the principle of allowing those in office to enjoy the fees and emoluments of the mirasidars for these individuals alone receiving the fees are "urged to the good management of the village concerns by the desire of continuing to themselves the advantage while they are deterred from practising evil by the keen observation of the mirasidars and curnams in opposition who are on the look out for errors on the part of the managers that by exposing them they may themselves obtain the management and its emoluments." Finally the Collector observes that this arrangement or any other as local circumstances may render expedient may be adopted by the Collectors.

Zamindari Settlement

Report. 12- 11-27 30

1. In respect of information called for by the Board regarding the operation of provisions of Regulation V of 1822 relating to pattahs in the zamindaris of this district, the Collector states as follows :—

2. *Crop sharing.*—The majority of the zamindars receive their revenue directly from the cultivators in kind at rates prescribed by the village warachuttum or written rules for the division of the crop. As the zamindars and the inhabitants strictly hold to the conditions under which the mootahs were sold to the former whereby each is not allowed to claim more than his proper share, no pattas or muchilikas are necessary to regulate the demand of the zamindar or the just share of the cultivator. Disputes have not arisen between the proprietors and the cultivators in zamindaris in which this mode of settlement obtains.

3. *Annual money rent.*—Another mode of settlement which prevails, though none of the zamindars pursue it, is to secure the melwaram or the proprietor's share through one or two of the head inhabitants. In this case the demand is based on the estimate of the standing crops commuted into money at the prevailing rate. This partakes of the nature of an annual rent, the demand of the zamindar being stipulated. Pattas and muchilikas are exchanged to keep the contracting parties to their engagements.

4. *Money rents for a term of years.*—Other modes of settlements are annual rents and leases for a term of years and in either cases the settlements are arranged by mutual concurrence of the proprietors and the cultivators and in no case is the Collector's interference required.

5. *Ryotwari.*—The only other mode is a ryotwar money rent at a certain rate per cawni determined by the average of the produce and agreed upon by the proprietor and the ryots. There was only one case of appeal by the mirasidars of an estate whereupon all the lands in question were examined and assessment fixed, agreeable to which the revenues are now paid.

Head Inhabitants

Allowances. 21-11-27 34

The Collector states that the head inhabitants of Conjeevaram and Uttaramaloor taluks do not receive any remuneration. He suggests that they should be remunerated in accordance with the practice obtaining in other villages.

The remuneration of these inhabitants is derived from the grama maunium which is held by the mirasidars jointly and the grain fees making an average of 3 1/3 per cent of the beriz of the shaigal and laykal lands.

He suggests in regard to those allowances to the head inhabitants which are inadequate or where no allowances exist, that grama maunium may be granted from the layak waste to an extent not exceeding 4 per cent of the assessed beriz of the sheygal and layak lands.

Salt

Storage of. 15- 1-27 44

The Collector lays before the Board a report on the measures adopted to prevent loss of salt from wastage fraud or illicit sale during the interval between its manufacture and the period it is received into the store.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Salt—*cont.*		
As soon as produced the salt is collected in heaps on the margin of the pans and allowed to remain there for two or three days to render it free from moisture. To secure them against theft in the mean time the heaps are numbered, stamped with the Circar seal and watched by the peons. When dry the salt is conveyed to the nearest high ground and heaped, the produce of each manufacturer being kept separate. The aumeena estimates the quantity and affixes his seal to each heap to prevent any part of it being stolen by the peons who keep watch over it. It is then taken to the platforms where it is measured and stored in heaps of 10 garce and to prevent wastage from rain it is thatched with palmyra leaves. The whole enclosure is locked by the golah who is in charge of the keys.		
Salt Pans		
Vulloore, etc.	26- 6-27	52
The Collector objects to the transfer of the salt pans at Vulloor, Voyaloor, etc., to the control of the Collector of Madras. He points out that the proposed transfer will tend to increase the price of salt to the consumers and that it will be difficult to prevent illicit sales from these pans if they are under the superintendence of servants who are not controlled by the Tahsildars of the district as must be the case in the event of the transfer being effected.		
Salt Manufacture		
Queries and answers.	13-10-27	62
The Collector states to the Board that the largeness of the crystals in the coast salt exported to Bengal is due to the prolonged exposure in the pans. The coarse salt could be rendered pure by the process of boiling ; firewood is abundant in the neighbourhood of Covelong and the additional expense of resorting to boiling is Rs. 140 per Bengal maund. Covelong is the most suitable place for manufacture of salt in the district.		
Walajabad Cantonment		
Arrack shops.	21- 3-27	91
The Collector states to the Board that apart from the arrack shops in the cantonment of Wallajabad under the control of the Officer Commanding no other arrack shops should be permitted to be established within four miles round the cantonment.		
Irrigation Dispute		
Koondiantandalum, etc.	5- 1-27	273
The Collector reports to the Collector of N. Arcot that the inhabitants of the villages of Koondiantandalum and Manillore in the Trepatoor taluk of the Chittoor district have cut the bank of the tank of the village of Poonatangal in the Uttarameroor taluk and requests him to take action.	6- 7-27	297
Police Peons		
The Collector states to the Board that the sibbandy establishment in the district consists of 40 dalayets, 80 peons under a jamadar and two duffadars in the Huzzoor and 879 peons commanded by 25 duffadars in the taluks. They work "indiscriminately" both in the Revenue and the Police departments.	12- 9-27	306
Kazis		
The Collector reports to the Board that Mussulmans in this district are few and those of a superior class fewer. Those of the "higher order" reside close to the Nabob of the Carnatic at Madras. With this handful of Mussulmans there exists therefore but little necessity for the Kazi unless ceremonials like marriage or funeral call his services into play.	23- 9-27	311
The Madras Kazi claims an ascendency over the other Kazis of the Jaghir by virture of an authority from the Madras Government. The Collector points out that many of these Kazis are not men of "consideration" nor are they people of "acquirement." Hé therefore recommends an allowance which may appear to them inadequate but which is, in his opinion, sufficient for their services.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Shrotriyam		
Conaricuppam.	13-10-27	316
In regard to the remission claimed by the shrotriemdar of Conaricuppam on account of the moturpha revenue of Sina Conjeevaram being included within the limits of the shrotriem village the Collector states to the Board that the shrotriemdar is not entitled to the moturpha revenue or any remission on that account unless they are specified in the statement of assets with reference to which the beriz of the village and the quit-rent were fixed.		
Private Loans		
Rate of interest.	21- 1-27	3[illegible]
The Collector reports that the sowcars in this district charge an interest of 12 per cent per annum for money advanced on securities and nine per cent per annum for debts outstanding on mercantile transactions. He opines that reduction of the existing legal rate of interest might retard money transactions or "compel borrowers to resort to the expedients of discounting or executing receipts in favour of the lenders for larger sums of money than they receive."		
Sriperumbudur Temple		
Management.	24- 3-27	344
Regarding the relative rights of the Zamindar and the darmakartah of the management and superintendence of the temple at Sriperambudur, the Collector reports that the management of the temple is conceded to the darmakartah while its general superintendence is vested in the Zamindar. The Collector points out to the Board that if the power of general control over the temple be denied to the Zamindar he would withdraw his help from the temple and thereby the performance of the usual ceremonies would come to an end.	10- 5-27	348
He should, therefore, be allowed to exercise a general superintendence over the affairs of the temple, inspect the accounts maintained by the darmakartah and correspond with the Collector in the event of any breach in the observance of the customary rituals. He should see that festivals are properly conducted and supply men and necessaries required on such occasions; besides he should collect merahs of the pagoda and entrust them along with the other funds of the temple to the care of the darmakartah.		
The office of the darmakartah is now in dispute between the widows of the late darmakartah and Sadagopachari who is alleged to be the adopted son of the deceased. The Collector suggests that till the dispute is decided, the monegaran may be called upon to perform the duties of the darmakartah.		
Postal Route		
Chingleput to Conjeevaram.	29- 4-27	364
The Collector reports to the Postmaster-General that the proposed postal route between Chingleput and Conjeevaram is obstructed by rivers which are dry in summer and in spate in rainy weather.		
He points out that the establishment of this route will be of great help to him in carrying correspondence between him and the Adaulat Court and the treasury at Carungooly. He suggests that the distance may be divided into four stages with two runners to each stage.		
Travellers' Bungalows		
Fees at.	30- 4-27	366
The Collector reports to the Postmaster-General that travellers' bungalows have been erected at Connatur, Sriperambudur, Royajees choultry, Baluchetty's choultry and Woochery on the road to Bangalore and that palankeen bearers may be secured on a monthly salary of Rs. 7 each. He suggests that if the receipts from travellers are found inadequate the Government may reimburse themselves by raising the general "rate of posting".		
Mirasidars		
Rights in an inam village.	5-11-27	423
In regard to the right of cultivation of an inam land claimed by an inamdar named Mahomed Yakub in the village of Tenbauk, the Collector informs the Board that it is not usual to eject the mirasidars from lands granted to individuals on inam tenure and in the present case it does not appear reasonable to depart from the usage of the country.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Inam Village		
Subadar Mahomed Ghous.	24-11-27	432
In regard to the exchange of inams in the N. Arcot district with certain villages on Jagheer tenure, which Subadar Mahomad Ghous proposes, the Collector reports to the Board that as the annual value of the former amounts to Rs. 1,433-4-7 whereas the latter yield an average revenue of Rs. 2,462-5-4, and also as the inamdar objects to the responsibility of paying an annual payment to the Circar, it will not be necessary to make over to him in Jagheer tenure all the villages named.		

Vol. 3850.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1826.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Landed Property		
Sale value.	6- 6-1826	13
The Collector lays before the Board a report on the sale of landed property of different descriptions.		
A permanently assessed zamindari or a portion thereof generally sells "for a clear net income of 8½ years" purchase. A private estate, farm or field or a share in an entire village mirasy, held by a ryot and assessed with revenue payable directly to the Collector and his servants or to a zamindar and his servants, this description of property is sold from 8 to 9 years' purchase. A jagheer or an entire village such as a shrotriem, etc., paying a small quit-rent has never been sold in this district nor are the holders of such property permitted to alienate any part thereof. Regarding inams or certain lands or fields not extending to an entire village, paying a small quit-rent, there is no property of this description apart from houses of gentlemen in the vicinity of Madras, while those lands or fields exempt from the payment of all revenue appear to have been sold for a profit of 4 years' purchase.		
Revenue Servants		
Statement of.	2- 7-26	17
The Collector forwards to the Board a statement of the establishment of the Collectorate, with some modifications he proposes to introduce with effect from f. 1236.		
Settlement Report		
F. 1235.	26- 8-26	25
1. The Collector lays before the Board his report on the settlement for f. 1235. The number of villages which are under the immediate management of the Collector, the villages rented for one year and under aumanie is 1,005, being 36 more than the previous year. Six of these were purchased at the sale of the jeri mootahs in arrear, 18 lapsed to Government at the end of the term of 10 years' lease under which they were held, one was transferred from teerwa to aumanie and the remining 11 were transferred from the Dutch.		
2. The Collector deprecates this system of settlement. It is vexatious both to the Circar and to the ryot to watch the crop from the time it is cut till the time when the Circar share is obtained and sold in the market and money realized. He is of opinion that this system is "distressing and ruinous to the ryot and injurious to the Circar revenue both by the destruction of the grain and peculation of the inferior Circar officers which is almost impossible to prevent or detect, from their numbers, the great inducements which exist under this system to fraud and the low rate of their pay." He would therefore resort to the practice already existing, viz., inviting proposals from the inhabitants of the villages to rent the Circar share of the crop, for the ensuing year in six of the taluks.		
Accounts		
D.C.B. statement.	22- 9-26	47
The Collector submits to the Board a statement of the balances (including taccavi, sayer and abkari) up to the end of f. 1234 showing the extent of remission and the amount of the collection which may be effected.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Chingleput		
Land aquisition.	15-10-26	54
To the O.C.		
The Collector states that houses have been built by the soldiers on a portion of land belonging to an inamdar. He enquires if the land encroached upon by the sepoys is necessary, before moving the Board to grant an equivalent piece of land to the inamdar in question.		
Land Customs		
Piece-goods.	5- 6-26	85
The Collector transmits to the Board a statement of the collections of duty on piece-goods from f. 1223 to f. 1234.		
He remarks that no reduction in the manufacture of native piece-goods has taken place although the duty levied on that article is in excess of the import duty levied on the English cloth. He says that in fact there is a gradual improvement in this branch of the revenue on account of the opening of the trade to India in f. 1223.		
He is of opinion that the reduction proposed on transit duties on piece-goods would be beneficial to the manufacturers and "would be a sufficient compensation for the loss of revenue which the Government would sustain thereby." Though a reduction of duty would mean a lower sale price of the goods, at any rate to the extent to which the duty is lowered, "the rapid and steady increase which has occurred in the collections on piece-goods" leads him to suppose that the manufacture of goods would not be much "retarded by imposing the transit duty in full, neither would it be much accelerated by the proposed reduction."		
He states at the same time that the proposed reduction would be highly beneficial to the great body of the cotton manufacturers of India.		
Pallavaram Cantonment		
Tobacco licence.	23-11-26	99
The Collector reports to the O.C., Pallavaram, that licences have been already issued for the sale of tobacco in Pallavaram to the extent of 120 maunds which he considers must be an ample supply to the cantonment.		
Tobacco		
Sale and storage.	16-12-26	103
The Collector reports to the Board that no case has been brought to his notice in violation of Regulation III of 1820.		
Wallajabad Cantonment		
Arrack smuggling.	16-10-26	
The Collector reports to the Board that the O.C., Wallajabad, complains that smuggling is going on in a village in the vicinity of the cantonment and as it is calculated to prove injurious to the troops he requests that three arrack shops may be established within the military area whereby the sepoys would have less inducement to resort to the smugglers for liquor.		
Wrecks		
Property in.	9- 2-26	120
The Collector intimates to the Master Attendant at Sadras that all property that may float ashore becomes the property of Government if unclaimed and not the perquisite of the Master Attendant.		
Stone Cutting Tax		
Mahabalipuram.	17-10-26	154
In regard to the rights claimed by the Zamindar of Aurambaukam of levying tax on the cutters of stone in the hills of Mahabalipuram situated within the Aurambaukam Zamindari, the Collector states that no tax of the kind was ever levied before and that no mention of such a tax is made in the list of assets on which the permanent assessment of the mootah was formed.		
Shrotriyam		
Kadapakam—Deterioration of village.	11- 5-26	184
The shrotriem village of Kadapakam has by long neglect deteriorated seriously. Consequently the arrears due to Government are increasing. The Collector suggests that if the sources of irrigation are improved and care bestowed it could be reclaimed from its present state. The Collector therefore solicits the sanction of the Board for the expenditure on tank repairs, etc., and the recovery of the amount from the revenue of the village in instalments.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Puyanur Village		
Settlement report.	29- 5-26	190
The Collector reports to the Board that the village of Puyanur was rented for a term of ten years to the mirasidars, Samie Naick and Murty Naick, and, on the failure of the former, the latter undertook the rent for the remainder of the term. No patta or cowle was issued to the lessees.		
Chatram		
Vandalur village.	29- 6-26	210
The Collector reports that the choultry at Vandalur village is in good repair and is situated on the "high southern road one stage from Madras" and is of considerable help to travellers. It is supported by the revenue of the shrotriem village of Vandaloor. He points out that there is no necessity to build a Government bungalow here.		
Conjeevaram Temple		
Vadagalai dispute.	19- 5-26	262
In regard to the Vadagalai mark directed to be used on the cloth of the new chariot of the Varadaraja Swami temple at Conjeevaram, the Collector reports that he has been guided by the usage obtaining in previous years. He states that he proposes to allow the Vadagalai mark to be used unless otherwise directed by the Board.		
Postal		
Pygusty's pay.	13- 9-26	283
In lieu of dispensing with the services of the pygusty attached to the post office at Nerrambauk, the Collector suggests a reduction in his pay to Pag. 3 a month in preference to the employment of a peon.		
Henrico		
Family pensions.	8- 7-26	322
The family of Henrico, a Dutch inhabitant of Sadras, is in receipt of a pension of Pag. 5 per mensem. The Collector now reports that the head of the family, Henrico, is dead and that the widow and his daughters are in a state of abject poverty. He therefore recommends an increase in the allowance to the family by Pag. 2 per month and states that it would be an act of "well placed benevolence."		
Shrotriems		
Adoptions.	18- 9-26	324
Of late it has not been the practice to bring to the notice of the Board any cases of adoption connected with shrotriem villages. The Collectors have, generally, on the application of the parties, caused the villages to be registered in the names of the adopted sons and under such a procedure various shrotriems have continued to be enjoyed. The Collector observes that this mode "is certainly incorrect and it may lead to unpleasant responsibility on the part of the Collector where this affiliation cuts off from succession to property the immediate heirs or where no natural heirs exist."		
In regard to the succession to the shrotriem belonging to the late Venkatarow the Collector solicits the decision of the Board under the following circumstances :—		
The shrotriemdar at his death has left a will which authorises the widow to adopt a son. The widow accordingly adopted a boy and requested the Collector to register the shrotriem in the joint names of herself and her adopted son. Subsequently realising that the boy was of a ghotram different from that of the deceased, she pointed out to the Collector that the adoption was irregular. The Collector considers that by law the ghotrum of the adopted son and that of the adopted father must be of the "same class" and that the connection of the boy with the family of the deceased is "so slight" as to be of doubtful validity for the adoption.		

Vol. 3851.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1829.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Sriperumbudur		
Registry of Zamindari.	6- 1-1829	2
The Collector reports to the Board that part of the arrears due to the Circar on account of the estate of Striperambudur having been received and ample security being given for the remainder, the Zamindari has been registered in the name of Singarachary, the uncle of the present proprietor, in accordance with the wishes of either party.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Ganja, Opium and Bhang Demand on renters. The Collector suggests that an additional demand should be made on the sayer renters on account of the imposition of town duty upon ganjah, opium and bhang in the towns of Poonamallee and Wallajahbad.	23- 2-29	16
Salt Export to Bengal. The Collector reports to the Board that in regard to this district an average of 23 vessels a year touched this coast for carrying salt to Bengal and the quantity exported is nearly 874 Madras garce during the four years from 1825 so that if the export is totally prohibited the loss in revenue would amount to Rs. 4,110-8-6 per annum.	25- 2-29	17
Correspondence Language of. The Collector reports to the Board regarding the languages in which the records pertaining to this district were maintained during the various stages of its history.	28- 2-29	19
Customs Sale of confiscated goods. The Collector reports to the Board that the amount of sale of confiscated goods after deducting the Circar dues, is shared as follows :— Shares. Collector .. .. 2 Head Assistant .. .. .. 1 Person making the seizure .. 2 Informer 1	10- 3-29	21
Conjeevaram Temple Vadagalai-Tengalai dispute. Whether the hymn Streesiladypatrum or that called Ramanoojadyapatram should be sung in the 'Conjeevaram Pagoda' is a vexed question and has been the subject of acute controversy between the Vadagalai and Tengalai Brahmins. The courts have decided in favour of the former as being the legitimate one, and it has since been in use. The Tengalai Brahmins are opposed to Tatachary performing the temple ceremonies on the ground that he is a Vadagalai. The Collector in replying to the Board does not support the Tengali cause and gives reasons for his opinion.	8- 5-29	39
Pollee Havili Expiry of lease. Seven hundred and fifty-six cawnis of land in the Pollee and Valangoodewakum villages originally granted to Messrs. Roebuck and Abbott on lease have passed into the hands of Mudookistnah. The lease having expired, the Collector considers that a further lease for any term of years would be objectionable and that very soon the ryotwari settlement (with the survey and assessment now concluded) should be adopted in the taluk in which these lands are.	30- 5-29	53
Foodgrains Export by sea. The Collector reports that no foodgrains have been exported by sea from this district during the last ten years.	22- 8-29	71
Ejoo Tree The Collector lays before the Board such information as he has been able to procure regarding the cultivation of the 'Ejoo tree' found in the garden of the Vishnu temple at Conjeevaram.	16- 9-29	82
Land Dispute Pulicat. A piece of land lying near the choultry belonging to Appaswami Mudaliar near Pulicat is the subject of a dispute between the Mudaliar and the Cauzee of Caroomanul. The Collector states that the dispute dates from the year 1802 and that neither producing documents in support of their claims, it is open to them to seek redress in a court of law.	24-10-29	101

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Nasrana		
Collector's remarks.	10–11–29	114
In regard to the question raised by Government as to the "applicability of the Nazarana tax to the districts under this Presidency" the Collector observes that, assuming the tax is directed against the landed proprietors, it would be an infringement of the original engagement to enforce such a demand upon new incumbents. In stating various objections to such a proposal the Collector remarks "that any direct tax that must be paid almost exclusively by landholders and not arising from the increasing wealth, trade prosperity or population of the country ought not at the present moment to be established in any shape."		
Travellers' Bungalows		
The Collector lays before the Chief Secretary a list of the places in his district where there are travellers' bungalows.	4– 4–29	202
Cantonments		
Abkari shops.	4–6–29	248
The Collector reports to the Collector of Madras that the abkari contractors have no objection to the limitation of the arrack shop to two in each of the cantonments of Pallavaram, Poonamallee and St. Thomas' Mount. He points out that the contractors in future will have no just claim on the Government for the effects of such an arrangement.		
Arrack		
Renters' cowles.	31– 8–29	307
In reply to a letter from the Board calling upon the Collector to revise and amend the draft of the cowle relating to the arrack renters of his district, the Collector submits his opinion with modifications of certain clauses contained therein. He takes occasion to observe that in regard to remission to the arrack renters on account of restricting the arrack shops from five to two in the cantonment at Pallawaram it would perhaps be fair to wait the result of actual experiment upon which the actual loss could be calculated.	8– 8–29	320
Coombs, Lt.-Col. J. M.		
Quit-rent.	31– 8–29	311
The Collector states to the Collector of Madras that as the ground sold to Lt. Col. Coombs by the gramanattar of Tiruchulam is unproductive, consisting wholly of rock, a quit-rent of one rupee per cawny is all that ought to be collected from the owner.		
Postal Runners		
Pay of.	7–10–29	343
In consequence of the orders of the Postmaster-General the pay of all postal runners was reduced from Rs. 7 to Rs. 6 per mensem from 1st of July. On a representation made by the aggrieved persons, His Excellency the Governor ordered the Collector to take their case into consideration. The Collector accordingly recommends to the Postmaster-General that the pay of these runners be raised from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 per mensem, in view of the arduous nature of the duty and the regularity with which it is performed.		

Vol. 3852.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1830.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Ramanjary		
Succession—Dispute.	14– 1–1830	7
1. The Collector solicits the instructions of the Board in regard to the succession of the Ramanjary mootah in the Peddapolayam pargunna under the following circumstances.	6– 2–30 3– 1–30 14– 7–30	16 43 61
2. The mootahdar is dead leaving a brother Ramachandriah and two minor sons aged 12 and 9 years; it is under the management of the brother of the deceased. The minors have submitted a petition to the Collector requesting that the management of the mootah should be undertaken by the Court of Wards and that their uncle should be kept out of the affairs of the estate. The latter rests his claims to the management of the mootah during the minority of the heirs, on an alleged will left by the deceased.	8 –8–30	80

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Ramanjary—*cont.*		
3. Later the Collector reports to the Board that Ramachandriah the person whom the will recognises as the executor of the estate belonging to the deceased, is the most suitable man to hold the office of manager of the estate under the Court of Wards.		
Abkari		
Sub-renting.	5– 3–30	23
Notwithstanding the objections of the Board, the Collector would have the existing engagements between the renter and their under renters continue, at any rate, till the end of the present fasli.		
In regard to the existing practice of leaving the management of the abkari revenue and the manufacture and distribution of arrack, in the hands of the renters and their servants, the Collector is not inclined to introduce any change at any rate till the end of this fasli.		
Arrack		
Renting proposal.	6– 3–30	25
The Collector recommends to the Board an offer on the part of the present arrack renters to supply the requisite quantity of arrack at each godown in all parts of the district at the rate of 10 annas per gallon inclusive of carriage and loss in transit.		
Salt		
Mode of sale.	15– 4–30	34
The Board has invited the opinion of the Collector on the subject of the prohibition of the sale of salt at the Government stores of a quantity less than 40 mercals at a time.		
The Collector in reply points out that it is inconvenient and disadvantageous to Government and that it would give rise to an intermediary between the Circar and the petty shop keeper involving payment of an increased price on the part of the consumer.		
Abkari and Sayer		
Renting.	11– 5–30	41
The Collector addressing the Board, states that he has no objection to the renting of the abkari and the sayer revenue pertaining to the Jaghir even though they may remain under aumanie in the Madras Collectorate.		
He would have for the renters, persons of respectability who could offer security for the " correct management of those Revenues " and for the regular payment of the kists agreeable to the contract they may be called upon to enter into.		
Vembaidoo Village		
Assessment.	3– 6–30	45
The Collector reports that the assessment of the Vembaidu village was calculated on the price of the Circar share of the produce. He points out that the proposed assessment for the village is favourable to the proprietor but the Government are in no danger of sustaining a loss thereby.		
Distilleries		
Location of.	10– 7–30	54
The Collector would have the abkari limits of Madras confined to those of the Madras Collectorate, and the distilleries of the Jaghire prohibited within ten miles of those limits as laid down by the Board.		
Town Duty		
Walajabad.	7– 8–30	77
Now that the troops have been withdrawn from the cantonment at Wallajahbad, the Board asks the Collector whether with reference to the population of Wallajahbad, the town duties should be levied or not.		
In reply the Collector states that the population of this town is 3874 which is much larger than that of many towns of the Jaghire in which the town duty is levied and that in the present case it must therefore be levied.		
Jamabandi Report		
F. 1239.	31 –8–30	85
In the course of the report to the Board the Collector observes that the great want of rain throughout the Jaghir during the season of cultivation has been responsible for the fall in the land revenue. But in areas where the assessment is based on the division of crop, this loss has in part been made up by the high prices of grain.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Sayer Renting of. The Collector is in favour of the system of renting the sayer revenue and meets the arguments of the merchants who are against the renting system by stating that he cannot think that much inconvenience is really suffered.	11-10-30	105
Cowles For cultivation. In the course of his report to the Board on the nature of the cowles held by the cultivators of the Jaghir, the Collector mentions that in the case of "waste lands of bad quality" cowles were originally granted for a term of ten years followed later by a permanent patta confirming them. In regard to the "progressive cowles," they were held for a term of seven years although that sanctioned by the Board was for a period of five years. Cowles are also granted for waste lands, the assessment increasing according to the number of years the land is waste. The full assessment to be paid varies from one to five years, and is then fixed with reference to the adjoining lands. Where cultivated lands were deserted the usual remission was not granted.	5-11-30	119
Pallavaram Zamindar's claim for cost of stones. The Zamindar claims payment in respect of 100 cartloads of chunam stones removed under the orders of the O.C., Pallavaram Cantonment, from the land belonging to him. The Collector points out to the O.C. that he must pay for these stones the same price to the Zamindar as that paid by private individuals, and that in future he may get these stones from a piece of ground belonging to Government with the help of the Tahsildar of Manimungalam.	26- 3-30	207
Salt Sale of. The Collector points out to the Board that the prohibition of the sale of salt not purchased at the Madras Salt Cotaurs in places other than Madras is not contemplated by the order of the Board and that this restriction cannot therefore extend to the villages adjacent to Madras. The Collector requests the Board to clarify the issues of the order under reference.	27- 4-30	225
Sayer Renters' cowle. The cowle specifies the chowkis in the Jaghir at which the duty prescribed by Regulation I of 1812 is leviable and also the towns wherein the duty authorised by Regulation VI of 1812 at the rates fixed by the Board could be levied. The cowle expressly provides that the renters shall confine themselves to the articles specified in the tariff and at rates mentioned therein and shall on no account detain the merchants but shall grant them rowannahs upon payment of the duty on their goods. In regard to the coloured cloths, if the duty payable in their white state has already been collected, an additional duty shall be levied, calculated on the difference between the values of the coloured and the white cloth mentioned in the tariff. A full and immediate report should be made of any cases of confiscation to the Collector, who will thereupon proceed in the manner prescribed by the Regulations. With regard to the sale of confiscated goods and with regard to goods upon which double or treble duty has been ordered to be levied, the proceeds shall be disposed of as laid down in clause 2, section vi, Regulation V of 1821. The renters shall not be concerned in the sale or purchase of betel, tobacco, ganja or bhang made for purposes of trade. The renters are given full latitude to subrent the collection of the duties throughout the Jaghir with the proviso that they shall be answerable for any "infraction of the considerations of this cowle." Rowannahs which have covered goods to the place of their ultimate destination shall be received by the renters or their agents in charge of the nearest chowkis and shall be registered and transmitted to the Collector at the end of each month.	30- 8-30	310

Item.	Date.	Page number.

Sayer—*cont.*

The renters should abide by the decisions of the Collector in regard to all disputes between the renters and merchants and others which may be referred to him. They should submit accounts relating to the sayer to the Collector from time to time. "For minor acts of irregularity" proceeding from non-observance of the conditions contained in the cowle the renters are liable to be fined by the Collector to the extent of Rs. 35 for each act so committed.

No duty shall be collected on home made cloths manufactured for private use and not offered for sale; for goods under Rs. 2 in value the renters shall collect duty only and grant unstamped rowannahs gratis.

Abkari

Renters' cowle. — 16-11-30 — 364

The cowle mentions places within the limits of the Jaghir excluding all places situated within eight miles of the limits of the Supreme Court of Madras wherein is allowed the exclusive privilege of manufacture and sale of country arrack and liquor. Places within the Chingleput Collectorate where distilleries and arrack and toddy shops are allowed to be established are also stated. Should the renter be inclined to subrent the divisions, he should obtain from the subrenters a muchilika in conformity with section xi, Regulation I of 1820.

Arrack and toddy should not be sold for prices less than those prescribed, viz.,

1 Dram of arrack .. .. 40 cash.
1 Madras Measure of toddy .. .. 1 fanam.

The price of 'mixed toddy' sold for the bakeries within the district should not exceed 2½ fanams per gallon.

The renter is permitted to open only two arrack shops within four miles of the main guard of the Poonamallee cantonment subject to the restrictions in force as the other cantonments of St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram. The cantonment at Wallajahbad being abolished by the General Orders of Government dated 13th July 1829 no restrictions will be imposed on the sales at that station, but in the event of its re-occupation by the military the same rules will be regarded to be in force as those applicable to the cantonments of St. Thomas' Mount and Pallavaram.

Vol. 3853.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1831.

Roads

Madras and Poonamallee—Diversion—Additional expense—Sanction—Requisition. — 22-1-1831 — 8

In consequence of the diversion of the road between Poonamallee and Madras the Collector requests sanction for the additional expense incurred thereby on account of the value of the trees and of the land belonging to the villages of Sevabootum and Vannagarum and also sanction for the granting of about 95 guntahs of waraput punjai lands free of rent in lieu of the same extent of land required for the purpose.

Cowles

Report of land held on. — 31-1-31 — 12

The Collector submits to the Board his report on the classes of lands in the Jaghir held on cowles. Some of the lands were granted for charitable and religious purposes by the zamindars in violation of section xii of Regulation XXV of 1802. These lands were waste at the time of the original grant and the profits arising out of them were intended to be applied for the purpose for which the grant was made. The Collectors confirmed these grants in accordance with section xv of Regulation XXI of 1802. The assessment fixed on these lands was very low and served as an encouragement to bring a greater part of them under cultivation. The Collector points out that full assessment need not be levied with respect to these lands until they revert to Government.

As regards lands which have been assessed at a rate below that of the present survey assessment, the former Collectors considered it just. The Collector therefore suggests that the final decision regarding the assessment of these lands might be held over till the settlement is completed when similar cases might be brought forward for consideration.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Cowles—*cont.*		
Adverting to the lands held on progressive cowles, the Collector remarks that deviation from the prescribed scales of assessment was sometimes necessary to check the desertion of lands in cultivation; the remissions are not fully allowed if it is found that a ryot to whom such a cowle is granted has neglected the cultivation of other lands on which the full assessment is payable. A loss of revenue is thereby prevented and no objection is made to it by the ryots.		
On the other hand it is sometimes necessary but not often to grant remissions on account of entire destruction of the crops.		
Tiruvattur Temple		
Right and Left Hand castes.	1-2-31	33
The ceremonies of the temple at Tiruvatoor are alleged to be irregularly performed on account of the dispute between the Darmakartah and the Gurukal. The mainspring of the trouble is that the former belongs to the Left Hand caste which is opposed to the Right Hand caste to which the Gurukal belongs. The Collector points out to the Board that the solution of this difficulty lies in referring the matter to the adjudication of the courts and preventing any infringement of the rights decided upon.	20-12-31	148
Ramunjary		
Petition for division.	8-2-31	41
The Collector solicits the orders of the Board, in regard to a petition from Ramachandriah, the brother of Seetaramiah the late Zamindar of Ramunjary, requesting that his share of the village Parlapally and a house and garden at Conjeeveram belonging to the family may be given up to him.		
Land Revenue		
Arrears—Statement.	28-2-31	51
The Collector forwards to the Board a statement of the arrears of land revenue due from the zamindaris, shrotriems, aumanie balances and taccavy balances.		
Town Duties		
In Cantonments.	15-4-31	62
With respect to the collection of town duties in the cantonments at Wallajahbad, Poonamallee and Pallavaram which is at present under aumanie, the Collector points out that it is less than it ought to be because the establishment of servants is small and they receive little or no help from the general sayer renters. He therefore suggests to the Board either to entrust it to the sayer renters of the district or, if the collection of these duties under aumanie be decided upon, to increase the present establishment of servants.		
Village Forests		
Wood cutting.	30- 6-21	91
The Collector reports to the Board that the privilege of cutting wood from jungles in Circar villages is rented, if renters could be found, and the revenue derived from this source during the previous fasli, in the ryotwar villages was Rs. 2,197-0-8. The renter has the exclusive privilege of cutting wood or of granting permission to others to do so. In some villages in which the jungles are not rented a duty is levied on persons cutting wood at a rate varying from 4 annas to a rupee for every knife used and the revenue thus collected in the past fasli was Rs. 6-8-6. The rents of some jungles situated in villages in which the ryotwari settlement has not yet been adopted amounted in the same fasli to Rs. 163-7-7. Under the mootahdaree system the mootahdars enjoy the revenue so derived.	7-10-31	130
Jamabandi Report		
F. 1240.	11-7-31	97
In laying the jummabundy report before the Board, the Collector observes that the disastrous failure of the monsoon has operated unfavourably on the land revenue of the district. Not only has scarcity of water in the tanks retarded cultivation but even where water was available for purposes of irrigation, the produce was unusually small. The price of paddy has varied from 13 to 18 mercals per pagoda since the season of the harvest, being about 17 per cent below the prices of the previous year.		
The land revenue of the present fasli therefore amounts to Rs. 8,18,786-1-7, less than the previous year by Rs. 11,396-6-0.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Tobacco		
Smuggling.	27-8-31	115
The Collector of Madras considers that he should have authority concurrently with that of the Collector of this district in respect of the provisions of Regulation III of 1820 and that the distance within which tobacco could not be stocked without a licence should be extended from 20 to 30 miles.		
The granting of authority to the Collector of Madras to issue warrants without reference to the Collector of the Jaghir, to search buildings where tobacco may be suspected to have been illegally stored, does not in the opinion of the latter tend to a conflict of authority. The Collector would, however, have the rules relating to the issue of licences for storing and vending tobacco, unaltered. He opines "it would be more fair and effectual" to place the whole of the Jaghir under this restriction than to extend the line from 20 to 30 miles which would include a very large portion of the district.		
Treasure		
Transmission.	3-9-31	119
The Collector suggests to the Board the best and the most expeditious mode of conveying treasure chests from his huzoor to the Presidency.		
Kazi		
Duties of.	12-9-31	124
On the subject of employing town kauzis in checking abuses in the yeomiah and inam departments, the Collector observes to the Board that the population of Musalmans is not sufficiently numerous to require the appointment of the kauzis in towns and that the existing emoluments of the office need not be enhanced by the grant of inams or allowances. There are fourteen cauzis in the district of whom nine are deputies to the kauzi of Madras and are appointed by him. The Collector considers that they can be of little avail to Government. But if it is established as a general rule that it is part of their duties to enquire into and detect any abuses in the yeomiah and inam departments in accordance with the orders of the Collector their assistance may occasionally be of use. The Kauzis of this district should not, the Collector thinks, be entrusted with any authority which they do not possess from "the customs of their caste."		
Garden Lands		
Assignment of.	28-10-31	136
Many of the garden lands paying quit-rent to Government are in possession of the natives, being transferred to them by the original grantees. As Government grants shall not be issued except to Europeans, the registry of these lands has been refused subject to the grant of a cowle in exchange. The Collector enquires from the Board regarding the form of the cowle.		
Sembarambakkam		
Succession report.	28-12-31	154
The mootadar of Chembarambakkam is dead leaving a widow and a brother. The question has been raised whether or not the mootah may be jointly registered in the names of the widow and the brother. The Collector states to the Board, in regard to this, that no division of family property has taken place, that the deceased and his brother have lived separately from their infancy and that the former purchased the mootah and also some mirasy land and made his brother manager of the latter.		
Palankeen Dak		
Madras to the Nilgiris.	7-5-31	256
In regard to the proposal of establishing a palankeen dawk from the Presidency to the Nilgherry hills for the convenience of travellers, the Collector is called upon to report the stations at which it will be necessary to post the bearers.		
He considers that it will be most convenient to travellers to station the bearers on the Coast Road instead of on the South Western Road for it will be convenient to persons proceeding to all the stations south of Madras as well as to those going to the Nilgherry hills. According to this proposal he would station bearers at Tundalum, Sadras and Allamparra. He enquires of the Collector of South Arcot whether he falls in with this arrangement, preparatory to reporting to Government accordingly.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Maloor Temple		
Abkari revenue.	3-12-25	373
By virtue of a takheed dated 3rd October 1807, issued by the Collector, the revenue derived from the abkari of the village of Maloor has been appropriated for the expenses of the temple at that place. In consequence of the inclusion of this village among those made over to the renters of Madras as being within eight miles of the boundary of the Supreme Court, they lay claim to the abkari revenue of the village in question. Thereupon the darmakartah of the temple has submitted a petition to the Collector requesting that the proceeds of the sale of toddy of the village may be continued to be allowed to the temple as formerly.		
The Collector, in transmitting the petition to the Board, observes that for a number of years the rights claimed for the temple have been unquestioned and that this fact may be borne in mind when the case is taken into consideration.		

Vol. 3854.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1832.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Manamay		
Succession.	9-1-1832	3
The Collector solicits the instructions of the Board in regard to the question whether the estate of Manamay originally registered jointly in the names of two brothers Appaswami Mudaly and Nagapah Mudaly could be registered, upon the death of the former, in the names of the minor sons of the deceased and that of the surviving mootahdar provided the parties are willing.		
Ramanjary		
Complaint against the manager.	21-2-32	15
The Collector reports to the Board that the minor sons of the late Zamindar of Ramanjary have submitted a petition containing various charges against the manager of the estate now under control of the Court of Wards. The allegations of the petition are attested by the guardian of the minors and the Collector points out to the Board that the petition proceeds from personal animosity which the guardian conceives against the manager of the estate.		
Shrotriyam		
Malkottayur, etc., Succession.	19-3-32	23
The shrotriemdar of the villages of Mailkottayur, Nullambaukam and Murugamungalam is dead leaving no heir. The widow has adopted her brother who now lays claim to the estate. The Collector considers that as no formal adoption was made prior to the death of the shrotriemdar, the claim does not appear to be admissible. He draws the attention of the Board to the fact that the deceased was adopted by the son of the original grantee whose own son died without coming into possession, leaving a widow who also claims the property.		31
In the opinion of the Collector the claims of either party should not be allowed and if the reversion of the shrotriem to Government be decided upon, he suggests that the widow of the deceased shrotriemdar be granted an annual pension of Rs. 70 for life. On the refusal of the Board to accept his views he recommends that she may be put in possession of the villages in question in accordance with the decision of the Board in similar cases.		
Motarpha		
Collection in shrotriems.	12-4-32	29
On the subject of collection of moturpha by the shrotriemdars the Collector reports to the Board that there are sixty-two shrotriem villages in which the holders have enjoyed the proceeds of the tax, though, he observes, they have no authority to collect it but ought to have been collected on bahalf of Government. As regards villages attached to the temples the moturpha tax may be collected on account of Government and made over to the temple authorities as they depend for their support on the bounty of Government.		
In the mootah's under the zamindars the tax has been collected on behalf of Government.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Loom Tax		
The Collector reports to the Board that no departure has taken place in the system of levying loom tax hitherto obtaining in this district and encloses a list of looms in use the owners of which claim exemption from the payment of the tax. He points out that the exemption prayed for does not appear to have been authorised by Government.	9- 5-32	34
Revenue Recovery		
The provisions of Regulation XXVIII of 1802 relating to the recovery of arrears of rent by distraint, does not, the Collector points out to the Board, extend to mauniamdars who have no revenue to pay to Government. The Collector remarks that no alteration appears necessary in the law as declared by the Sadar Udalut.	2- 7-32	49
Inams		
Polaloor village—Maintenance of tombs.	12-11-32	86
In regard to the proposed grant of mauniams in recognition of the service rendered in keeping the tombs erected at Polaloor in a state of good repair, the Collector states that 10 cawnis of poonjah cultivable waste land situated in the immediate vicinity of the tombs at an annual teerwa of Rs. 1-12-0 per cawni and an equal extent of nunjai immemorial waste at an annual teerwa of Rs. 15-10-0 per cawni within a mile of the tombs could be made available for the purpose.		
The inhabitants raise no objection to the grant of these lands provided their usual mirasi sotuntrams may be continued to them upon those lands actually cultivated.		
Salt Manufacture		
Proposed stoppage of.	24-12-32	103
The question has been raised whether or not it would be expedient to discontinue the manufacture of salt in this district with a view to increase the sale of salt in the neighbouring district of Nellore.		
The Collector expresses doubts whether the proposal would be attended with any measure of success. The cost of manufacture of the salt is trifling and the benefit considerable and if the manufacture is discontinued a part of the establishment must be retained to prevent the salt being collected and used by the inhabitants. The salt produced at Pandurty Cotaur in Nellore district is of an inferior quality and the diminished sale of it must proceed from this cause. It is better to discontinue the manufacture of this quality of salt rather than the production of salt in this district.		
Further there is the disadvantage of the crude and impure earth salt superseding the comparatively finer quality of sea salt which is manufactured in this district, and of people having to go far to procure their supplies.		
Palankeen Bearers		
Madras to the Nilgiris.	9- 3-32	116
In regard to the posting of palankeen bearers on the route between Madras and the Nilgherry mountains, the Collector would have three instead of two sets each consisting of fourteen bearers employed at each station on the western and southern routes lying within his district.		
He transmits to the Revenue Secretary to Government a statement showing the distance which each set at different stages has to travel, their hire for each stage and their pay per mensem.		

Vol. 3855.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1832.

Palankeen Bearers		
Posts and charges.	12- 5-1832	132
The Collector forwards to the Principal Collector of North Arcot a statement showing the stations and distances at which bearers are posted in this district and the amount of hire payable by travellers for each stage. He states that bearers of this district have been directed to relieve those of North Arcot district at Bala Chetti choultry and requests the Principal Collector to instruct his bearers accordingly.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Irrigation		
Pollee village—New channel proposed.	15-12-32	269

The Collector reports to the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates that the water has decreased in the river in the Pollee village of the Nayar taluk, and contracted the area irrigated and with it the revenue. He considers that steps should be taken forthwith to cut a new channel in the village as proposed by the Inspector-General.

The scheme in view has given rise to a rajenama from the principal shrotriemdar and mirasidars of the villages through which the new channel runs. The rajenama states that the loss to the villagers is several cawnis of nunjah and poonjah lands estimated at Rs. 404-1-1 for which they request that remission may be granted to them annually. They request that three or four big sluices should be erected at the expense of the Circar which should undertake to keep them in good repair; and that a cowle may be granted empowering them to water their fields by means of piccotahs from all such pits wherein water may remain in the midst of the channel intended to be cut. As they will sustain a loss of about 13 cawnis of anady waste which will for ever be rendered useless by the excavation, they request compensation may be granted at the discretion of the Collector.

He points out that, a remission of Re. ½ per cawni is the utmost that should be allowed. In conclusion he expresses his belief that if the Government agree to the conditions set forth in the rajenama it will be to mutual advantage.

Vol. 3856.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1833.

Sunnambukulam		
Sale report.	19- 1-1833	1

The Collector explains to the Board that the estate of Chunnambukulam was not purchased by Government because it was sold for more than its permanent beriz. He points out that under the authority vested in the Collector no mootah should be purchased for more than its value.

Medical Aid		
Public servants.	11- 3-33	6

The Collector, his assistants and their subordinates should have the assistance of a medical man within reach on occasions of emergency.

He therefore requests the Secretary to Government in the Public Department, to take steps for the appointment of a suitable medical officer for the purpose.

Season Report		
The Collector submits to the Board a report regarding the state of the crops and the season.	5- 4-33	8

The growth of the 'caur crops' was retarded by absence of rain from May to July but in villages having rivers and springs the cultivation of this crop was proceeded with. Throughout the district a great portion of the sambah crop failed for the same reason as also the navary or the last crop.

On the whole the Collector apprehends no adequate return for the labour expended by the ryots and not even the usual quantity of seed grain required for the ensuing fasli.

Shrotriyam		
Arrears.	5- 8-33	34

There are more shrotriem villages in this district than in any other being about ⅓ of the number of villages in the district. They form the bulk of the finest villages and their holders are people belonging to the wealthiest class. The Collector considers that any indulgence shown in the collection of shrotriem balances is liable not only to be greatly abused but will tend to great remissness in the payment of kists proving in the end detrimental to the interests of the shrotriemdars and to those of the inhabitants of their villages.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Shrotriyam—*cont.*		
"The same mismanagement, the same improvidence as regards seasons of calamity and illiberality as regards the repairs of the water works of their villages, the same draft on private funds for the payment of public revenue, is observable amongst the shrotriemdars as it is amongst the mootahdars." Some of the shrotriemdars who have neglected their villages evince indifference in regard to future possession whilst others have fallen into arrears which it would be difficult to clear without a great and uncalled for sacrifice of public revenue on the part of Government. The Collector thinks that any indulgence shown to defaulting shrotriemdars will only mean a "perpetuation of a decaying class of middlemen whose end is certain though in some cases the crisis may be postponed to a later period than in others."		
Religious Inams		
Administration of.	10- 8-33	41
Before the introduction of the permanent settlement in this district it was the practice to collect the temple merahs, mauniams and shrotriem lands separately by those in charge of the management of these institutions. But after the conclusion of the settlement the proceeds of the mauniams were included in the permanent beriz and an equivalent grant was made to each temple from the treasury.		
There were 27 pagodas of this description of which 11 were under the management of the Collector and the grants were made by him subject to an increase or decrease according to his discretion. There were 13 temples under the management of the darmacartahs who received the mauniam fees incorporated with the beriz, and managed the shrotriems belonging to their temples. The other three pagodas were under the management of the Collector of Madras to whom the whole of the revenue payable to these temples was made over annually.		
Jamabundy Report		
The Collector submits to the Board his report on the jummabundy in the district, for f. 1242. He says that there has been a great diminution of cultivation, a loss of seed and consequently of crops dependent upon the usual fall of rain, a general failure of the full-grown crop and an unparalleled mortality amongst cattle. The decrease in the revenue compared with the previous fasli has been by Rs. 3,66,693-3-3 or about 39 per cent.	16-10-33	69
Agricultural Advances		
Recovery of.	7-11-33	90
In regard to relaxing the rules relating to the recovery of taccavy the Collector observes to the Board that, instead of modifying the existing rules, he would have the question of enforcing payment within the current fasli reserved till the close of it when better means for judging the necessity of granting indulgence will be available. He states that the additional advance required by the ryots can, with safety, be made.		
Irrigation Report		
The Collector states to the Board that all the tanks north of Palar river have received an additional supply of water and the cultivation of the neighbouring parts is in progress. The large tanks of Chembrambaukam, Tennary, Red Hills and Otramalore have received a six months' supply. There has been a falling off in the sambah cultivation and the ryots are given encouragement to proceed with the sowing of nayaray grain to the largest possible extent. In many villages the cultivation of natcheny has been considerable and the crops are nearly ready to be cut, which will afford great relief to the poorer classes.	12-12-33	101

Vol. 3857.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1833.

Postal Establishment		
Retrenchment	5- 4-1833	29
To the Postmaster-General.		
No reduction in the post office establishment of this district could be made, says the Collector, excepting the abolition of the situation of assistant post office writer at Carunguly whose pay is Rs. 7 per mensem.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Postal Servants		
Pygusty.	1- 6-33	43
To the Postmaster-General.		
The Collector requests sanction for the appointment of a Pygusty to superintend the tappal runners on the cross road from Conjeeveram to Sadras, on a salary of Rs. 3 per mensem. He suggests that the pay of the other Pygustics may be reduced to Rs. 3 per month so that there is a saving of additional expense to Government.		
Mails		
Proposed contract.	8-10-33	78
To the Secretary to Post office Committee.		
On the question of the practicability of conveying the mails in this district by contract, as is the case in Bengal, the Collector states that if persons could be found to engage in the contract there is little doubt as to the success of this arrangement. The respective distances allotted to each contractor must in the beginning be short, say not less than 50 miles so as to induce those residing along the route and having the greatest local influence and therefore the greatest command of men or runners to accept the contract.		
The Collector apprehends that under the present system the post office servants are apt to be negligent and remiss in the opening and despatch of the mails. The contractors will have control over the runners and secure regularity and check delay on their part while they will have little influence with the postal servants if they are paid for by the Circar. Thus the delay on the part of the runners and acts of fraud such as opening or abstraction of a letter or a valuable packet which usually take place with the connivance of the postal writer may seldom happen. Thus the contractors will have scope to detect " the perpetrators of so nefarious a transaction, but beyond this I am not aware that his co-operation will prove effectual."		

Vol. 3858.

Letters to the Board, etc.
1833.

Salt Cotaurs		
Abolition of.	27- 3-1833	5
The Collector considers that with the exception of the salt cotaur at Soonapuguntah all the salt pans now included in the Sriharicotah cotaur may be abolished. For not only are they remotely situated but the control exercised by the Collector is feeble.		
He states to the Board that " the difference of compensation given to the cultivators for the collection of salt spontaneously produced and that which is manufactured is not considerable." A larger quantity of better salt could be manufactured in the other pans of the district where there is a readier sale of salt than at the place in question.		
On the abolition of the salt store the whole of the establishment at that place will not have to be disbanded for a part of it will be necessary to prevent the clandestine sale of salt that may collect there.		
Arrack Sale		
Irregularities.	23- 4-33	10
The opinions of Collectors are invited by Government in regard to the prohibition of the clandestine introduction of arrack within the limits prescribed for its sale. The Collector consults the Collector of Madras about this affair expressing his own opinion that eight or at the most 9 o'clock must be the latest hour at which arrack shops should be open and adds if he is in favour of a later hour he (the Collector of Chingleput) will have no objection.		
Arrack		
District supply—From distillery—To the Collector of Madras.	24- 7-33	28
The Collector states that he will require a supply of about 2,000 gallons per mensem from the Madras distillery for consumption in the four taluks of this district situated in the neighbourhood of Madras.		
Walajabad Cantonment		
Europe liquor.	17- 9-33	32
The sale of spirituous liquor within the Cantonment at Wallajahbad is at present under aumanie management. The Collector points out to the Board that if the sale of Europe liquor within the military area is ordered, it will affect the sales of the country liquor and in the event of the farm being rented the renters would object to the sale of foreign liquor being allowed.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Abkari		
Renting proposals.	26- 9-33	35

When the abkari farms were offered for renting an individual made an offer which was accepted. At the time of making over the farm to him he withdrew his offer and declined to take possession of the farm. The Board, to obviate such a difficulty, suggests that, in inviting tenders for renting the various branches of revenue a clause should be inserted requiring a small deposit to be made at the time of sale by the parties whose offers are conditionally accepted by the Collectors and which should be liable to be forfeited in the event of their not making the full deposit and furnishing adequate security for the fulfilment of their respective contracts. The Collector points out to the Board that no such practice has been in existence in this district although its advantages are obvious. He states that he would take care to introduce this arrangement in future when the sale of estates and the renting of abkari, sayer and other branches of public revenue take place.

Vol. 3859.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1833-4.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Temples		
Mismanagement of.	22- 4-1833	17

The dharmacartahs of most of the temples in this district mismanage the institutions under their charge. They were originally selected as the heads of respectable and opulent families qualified to be vested with the management of these holy institutions, but their heirs and descendants are wholly unfit for the performance of the responsible duties attaching to that office. The dharmacartah of Triporoor temple is a case in point and the Collector recommends his dismissal, proposing the Tahsildar of the taluk to undertake the management of the temple with the aid of a paid superintendent. He suggests in general that the temple funds should be rescued from such hands and the shrotriems vested in the management of the Collector.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Schools		
Report on.	16- 9-34	37

The Collector lays before the Board his report on the state of the schools in his district. He states that there are only three schools in the district, viz., at Chingleput, Conjeeveram and Tiruvallore and the average attendance of boys in each school is not less than eighty. The teachers are paid in all about Rs. 27 per mensem. The number of these institutions is inadequate to the wants of the population and unless they are more efficient and numerous the object of their establishment cannot be said to have been attained.

The languages taught at present are Tamil and Telugu and the Collector thinks that facilities should be given to learn English and the other vernacular languages.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Palankeen Bearers		
Charges.		
To the Secretary to the Committee for revising the system of posting bearers.	30-10-34	49

There are two sets of bearers at each of the stages of Oilmongers' choultry, Sadras and Alumbarra maintained at a total cost of Rs. 510 per month. Their employment during the last twelve months shows that a loss of Rs. 2,212 to Government has been sustained. The present charges paid by the travellers are far less than what they would have to pay if left to shift for themselves in the absence of public bearers. The Collector suggests that inasmuch as the object of establishing public bearers is to provide facilities for travellers and not to save them expense, the present rates of charges should be enhanced in order that the adverse results of the previous year may not operate unfavourably on the extension of this system in other parts of the country.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Customs		
Exemption—Jail-made articles.	20- 1-1834	3
The Collector asks the Board whether duty should be levied on cloth and paper manufactured by the prisoners in the Chingleput Jail or whether those reserved for the use of the prisoners and public departments should be exempted.		
Motarpha		
Walajabad Cantonment.	29- 1-34	5
The Collector points out to the Officer Commanding Walajabad that the proposed imposition of a tax on shop-keepers at Walajabad is not unwarranted by Regulation VII, section v, of 1832 and it is paid by all shop-keepers throughout the district. On account of oversight the tax has not hitherto been levied and since Wallajahbad is not a military bazaar station all the shop-keepers within the cantonment are liable to pay the tax in common with those outside it.		
Salt		
Inland sales.	16- 4-34	15
The Collector reports to the Board that the manufacture of salt, its conveyance to the beach, weighing and despatching it to the boats, the collection of purchase-money, payments to the coolies, bandy and boat-hire are duties enough to engage the full attention of the Salt Superintendent at Covelong. He cannot therefore devote proper attention to pushing the sale of salt inland. The Collector states that he is arranging to send some of his Huzoor servants to assist the Salt Superintendent to increase the inland sale of salt.		
Tobacco Smuggling		
Measures taken.	24- 4-34	17
At the time when the present Collector took charge of the district there were as many as 414 licence holders who could sell tobacco not exceeding in all 2,654¾ maunds. This system of issuing licences was open to abuses, for in some places where licences existed there was no store of tabacco, in other licences having been sold, mortgaged or transferred were held by persons other than those to whom they were granted while in some places greater quantities than were covered by the licences were stored giving rise to the "Combination of people of bad character thereby not only affecting the revenue derived from tobacco under the Madras Collectorate, and in that part of the zillah adjacent to the Presidency, but proving injurious to the efficiency of the Police and consequently to the tranquillity and morality of the people."		
With a view to suppress the smuggling of tobacco into the Madras limits, carried from the stores in its vicinity and to prevent stocking of greater quantity of tobacco than is sufficient for local consumption, the Collector states that he has stopped issuing licences to vendors of tobacco within three miles and beyond the Madras mettoo as storing of tobacco within this limit usually encourages smuggling. Already the number of shops within a limit of four miles has been reduced from 420 to 210. He points out to the Board that the restriction enforced in the manner stated above has precluded the storing of large quantities of tobacco and has tended to the increased collection of duty on the article.		
——— In reply to the Board regarding the inconvenience likely to arise from prohibition to store tobacco within four miles outside the Madras mettoo, the Collector states that as Sydapet is situated within the Madras limits the prohibition does not apply as any quantity of tobacco could be stored on payment of the usual Madras duty. All shops within three miles outside the mettu limits could supply themselves with a quantity not exceeding 5 viss from the licensed stores situated beyond the three-mile limit. He does not therefore anticipate that any inconvenience will be experienced by the residents by withholding the issue of licences for storing tobacco within the limits in question.	20- 5-34	23

Vol. 3860—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Foodgrains		
Imports.	27- 6-34	37
The Collector reports to the Board that no grain is imported into this district from any port or place in the Madras Presidency except in times of famine when small quantities of grain are imported to meet the wants of other districts without any duty being levied.		
Abkari		
Renting report.	1-10-34	49
Of the eight taluks in the district six have been rented by taluks to those who made the highest offers while the two other taluks were rented by shops, the total rent being Rs. 54,324-4-0. This sum excludes the expenses of arrack manufacture to be borne by the renters. Faslis 1234 and 1243 were the only years in which the abkari has been rented by taluks.		
Quit-rent and Loom Tax		
Saidapet and Karanai.	18-11-34	53
The Collector reports to the Board that the proprietors of gardens and the owners of looms in the villages of Saidapet and Karanai refuse to pay quit-rent and loom tax on the ground of immemorial usage. He points out that it is expedient to levy quit-rent and motarpha tax on the owners of gardens and looms at such rates as the produce of the gardens and the extent of the trade of the place may admit and in the same manner as is done with other villages.	17-12-34	56
Irrigation Repairs		
Red Hills tank.	26- 2-34	68
It is proposed to augment the supply of water in the Red Hills tank by excavating a channel across five shrotriem villages from the Velacherry tank. The shrotriyamdar claims remission on this account, which the Collector points out to the Board, is rather excessive. He suggests that the suspension of the payment of the beriz of the villages might be authorized pending the settlement of the remission to the shrotriyamdar and that the work may be proceeded with.		
State Prisoners		
Veerabadra Raju—Petition for release.	16- 4-34	68
Veerabadra Raju, a native of Vizagapatam, has been confined as a state prisoner for over thirteen years at Madrantacum. He has submitted a petition through the Collector to the Chief Secretary praying for his release in consideration of the length of time during which he has been in prison and engaging to give the best security for his future good behaviour.		
The Collector transmitting the petition remarks that it may be referred to Mr. Russell in the Northern Circars who may be requested to ascertain whether or not the liberation on security is "inconsistent with the peace and tranquillity of that part of the country to which he is desirous of returning."		

Vol. 3861.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1833-4.

Shrotriyams		
Nettarambaukam, etc.—Resumption of.	21- 1-1834	3
The shrotriyamdar of the villages of Nattarambaukam and Cadamalaputtur having died, the Collector points out to the Board that all rights and title to these villages are lost to the only surviving female members of the family. He therefore recommends that they may be included hereafter in the list of aumany villages an allowance being granted to the surviving women of the family who are next of kin.	28- 4-34	41

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Shrotriyams—*cont.* Kudvanjeri, etc.—Resumption of. The Nattuwar of the Nayar taluk is dead. He is the shrotriemdar of the three villages of Kuduvanjeri, Kanakavallipuram and Ausanaboodoor. The Collector enters into a history of the tenure of these villages and shows that they have now passed from the hands of the party on whom they were conferred and therefore it is out of their power to conform to their stipulated engagements. Hence with this inability their interest in these villages must cease. The Collector states that consequently the villages must devolve on Government and steps should be taken to resume them temporarily or otherwise as may seem expedient.	22- 3-34	31
Singaperumaulkoil Darmacartah's misconduct. Reporting to the Board on a petition submitted by the darmacartah, the Collector states that the conduct of the latter in the management of the properties of the temples at Singaperumal Koil and Tirucatchiyur and in performance of their ceremonies is far from satisfactory and that the present incumbent being incapable of performing the duties of darmakartah he should be dismissed the service.	30- 4-34	56
Paper Supply to cutcherries. In regard to the proposal to obtain the supply of country paper required for the use of the cutcherries from the manufacture in the jails the Collector declines to lend his support for two reasons, viz.: (*a*) the quality of the jail manufacture is bad, and (*b*) the means of livelihood of those suppliers from whom the paper has hitherto been purchased would be almost at an end.	28- 6-34	79
Religious Institutions Management of. The Collector lays before the Board a statement of the receipts and disbursements for the last 10 years on account of "Hindu and Mahomedan places of worship and religious establishments" in pursuance of an order from the Court of Directors. He reports that these religious institutions are in the enjoyment of mauniams and fees paid in kind out of the gross produce of certain villages and those belonging to 27 of the largest and most important ones were resumed and included in the beriz amounting to Rs. 3,58,585-15-1 per annum and a corresponding fixed money allowance is paid from the treasury under the orders of Government.	7- 7-34	85
Shrotriyam Pullekuppam—Resumption—Report. The Collector states to the Board certain circumstances under which the shrotriem village of Pullekuppam in the Peddapoliam taluk has escheated to Government. He points out that as the adopted mother of the late incumbent is still alive, a pension of Rs. 5 per mensem must be granted to her.	26- 7-34	98
Sriharikota Sale of Zamindari. The Zamindar of Sreeharikotah has resolved to sell his estate. The Collector enquires of the Board whether he could open negotiations with the proprietor with a view to purchasing it on behalf of Government.	31- 7-34	108
Shrotriyams Poondavakam—Arrears. The present owner of the village of Poondavakam was a poligar who while in office enjoyed it as a mokasa. On laying down the office the village was granted to him on shrotriem tenure. It is now attached on account of arrears of kist. The shrotriemdar has presented a petition requesting that he may be allowed a period of two years in the course of which he promises to clear off the arrears. The Collector reports to the Board that the shrotriem is a fertile village and the yield rarely decreases except in years of drought or owing to the inattention of the cultivator. He points out that the loss stated to have been sustained by the shrotriemdar proceeds from his own indifference and that he is not deserving of the indulgence prayed for.	31- 7-34	119

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Jamabandi Report		
F. 1243.	30– 8–34	133
1. In the course of the Jammabandy report for fasli 1243, the Collector observes that, during the first quarter of the fasli the rainfall was satisfactory. Later the tanks which received a full supply of water were not numerous while others were only three quarters or a half full. The large tanks at Chembrambaukam, Red Hills, Tennary and Chingleput irrigating a considerable number of villages were scarcely half filled.		
2. The satisfactory conditions of the early part of the season and the liberal advances of taccavi favoured the return of the ryots and the labouring classes to their villages which they left during the drought of f. 1242. They began the cultivation but the effects of the previous season rendered their efforts fruitless and their only hope lay in the usual rainfall during the months of November and December, which however ended in a disappoinment. The price of grain varied from 6 to 14½ mercals to the pagoda, the average being 14 per cent below the price of the previous fasli.		
Shrotriyams		
Ausanabudoor, etc.—Pensions.	19– 9–34	186
The Collector recommends to the Board that agreeably to the wishes of Government, he should pay a pension of Rs. 17½ per mensem to each of the widows of the late shrotriemdar of Ausanabudoor, etc., villages.		
Cantonments, etc.		
Unassessed lands.	20– 9–34	188
In respect of certain unassessed lands under cultivation in the cantonments of Walajahbad and Poonamallee, the Collector urges upon the Board that these lands should be surveyed and assessed on the principles which regulate the taxation on all other lands.		
Shrotriyam		
Kelaur village—Resumption of.	20–10–34	195
After the death of the shrotriemdar of Kelaur village, it is held by his three widows one of whom being dead her share has been resumed. The surviving widows are loathe to accept a pension in lieu of their holding in the shrotriem which at their death will revert to the Circar. The Collector expresses his opinion to the Board that it would be expedient to place the general management of the village under Government control, allowing the widows or their agents right of inspection of the accounts connected therewith and the profits or losses as per their respective shares clear of all expenses. If, however, grant of pension be decided upon, the Collector would have it fixed at Rs. 5 each per mensem.		
Inams		
Audambaukam village—Succession dispute.	30–10–34	208
An extent of 12 cawnis of mauniam lands originally granted by Nabob Sadatulla Kaun had passed into the hands of one Mahmud Gouz. The possession of the property is now disputed between Syed Areef and Fatmah Begum the son and daughter respectively of Jelaluddin who, the former alleges, had purchased the lands from Mahmud Gouz. The latter holds that the purchase was made by her husband who left its management in the hands of her father and that before her husband's death he made over the same to her under a will.		
The Collector reports in favour of Syed Areef observing that the claim of Fatma founded "on the alienation of the property in favour of her deceased husband appears objectionable" unless the Court establishes the validity of the disputed deed of sale regarding which there are strong doubts.		
Jurisdiction		
Caruvambaukam, etc., villages.	17–12–34	277
The residents of the villages of Karuvambaukam, Poliyanoor, etc., complain that they have to travel nearly 40 miles to reach the taluk cutcherry and request that their villages may be transferred to the taluk of Tindivanam in the South Arcot district.		

1835.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Sadras and Covelong		
Port rules.	19- 3-1835	20
The Collector transmits to the Marine Board a set of rules to be observed by the Master Attendant in the management of the ports of Sadras and Covelong. He observes that no anchorage duty is collected in these ports but it might be done in the future. The Master Attendant should be allowed a peon at each port and an English writer who understands the vernacular.		
Seaborne Trade		
The Collector reports to the Secretary, Marine Board, that apart from the export of salt from Covelong and Sadras, to Bengal, there are no exports or imports by sea relating to this district. Private boats are available to carry goods from the shore to the ships at a fixed rate. But owing to the competition among the owners of boats it has been reduced from 30 to 18 fanams per garce. The boats consequently were badly maintained and the owners unable to keep them in good order.	28- 7-35	43
These circumstances were brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue and upon their recommendation the Government sanctioned an increase of hire from 18 fanams to Rs. 2 per garce which is the existing rate. The Collector points out that it does not therefore appear necessary to arrange for the supply of good boats to carry freight to the ships.		
Military Pensioners		
Civil employ. To the Military Paymaster of the Centre Division.	30- 6-35	45
In regard to the proposal to employ retired military sepoys on civil duties, the Collector observes that their services will be useful only in the formation of a civil sibbendy corps or in cases where guards are required for the protection of treasure conveyed from place to place.		
Their inaptitude and dislike for the miscellaneous duties which they were called upon to fulfil was soon apparent and many of them resigned after a short trial of service. The Collector believes that no advantage will be gained by giving effect to the proposal under consideration.		
Postal Establishment		
To the Committee appointed to revise the Customs and Post Office Departments.	16- 9-35	51
There are nine post office establishments in the district, excluding those at Pallavaram and St. Thomas' Mount. There is only one peon each at Wallajahbad, Chingleput, Poonamalle and Tripasore and no Collector's peons are employed in the distribution of letters at other stations, where considerable inconvenience is felt by the public on account of the recent reduction of peons. Letters are delivered at these stations to persons sent by private individuals while those received for others living in the neighbourhood of the station are distributed as occasion offers either by runners or by people in the employ of the post writers, coolies being employed for the despatch of letters to those who live at a distance.		
Postal		
Pygusties.	16- 9-35	52
The Collector expatiates to the Postmaster-General on the utility of employing the pygusties whose offices were lately abolished. He points out that their appointment would distinctly tend to lessen the delay of the dawks and the argument that the supervision of the Tahsildars would be just as good, will not meet the case. He urges therefore that the pygusties be employed again.		

Vol. 3863—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Postal Deliveries		
Replying to the Secretary to the Post Office Committee at Calcutta, the Collector states that letters received for delivery late in the day are distributed the next morning. In regard to letters addressed to individuals who are absent from the station, they are forwarded to the place where the individuals are ascertained to be. On the envelope of such letters the distance travelled by each letter is noted and if the addressee is not to be found they are returned to the place from where they are sent. Europeans and respectable Indians pay the return postage fare. All refused letters as well as those subsequently received for the same individual are retained in the office till the previous dues are cleared.	3-10-35	54
When unpaid letters are received at stations where there are no peons, the collection of postage is frequently made by coolies who are paid by those to whom the letter is sent. If the recipients refuse to pay for them, the tappal writer sustains a loss.		
The fixed hours laid down for the receipt of letters should be adhered to, otherwise the writer may be called upon to make up the packet just when the mails have arrived or about to arrive. Letters received at interior places should be closed half an hour in advance of the arrival of the mails.		

Vol. 3864.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1835.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Abkari		
Management.	20- 2-1835	6
The Collector lays before the Board his report on the management of the abkari revenue for f. 1244. During the last three faslis there has been a significant increase in the number of toddy shops and although there were as many as 410 shops during the year under review only about 300 of them are constantly kept open, the rest being established temporarily for a few days to increase the sales during festivals. Sanction was given for the erection of these temporary shops with a view to facilitate the renting of the abkari revenue of the district in detached portions, in the absence of any suitable offer to rent the whole.		
Extra Revenue		
Arrears.	24- 2-35	11
The effects of the last season were so distressing that recovery of arrears under the head of motarpha could not be made except by seizure of property of the defaulters who mostly belong to the poorer classes. The balances under the head of sayer is a portion of the arrears due by the defaulting sayer renters for f. 1233 which has become irrecoverable after the sale of the property of all residing in the district. Seizure of property belonging to these renters within the Madras limits has been disapproved by the Board and consequently action has been taken against the sureties, two of whom resided at Madras. One of them is since dead and the other is not in possession of any property. The Collector points out to the Board that the year in which their failure happened was one of famine and actually involved the renters in great loss.		
The small balance under the head of abkari is the amount of wastage of arrack in casks and is therefore irrecoverable.		
Salt Manufacture		
The Collector states to the Board that the rate of kudivaram in the pans at Chunampet, Cadumbady, Poyanur, Covelong, Cheyoor and Vadasummanjary varies from Rs. 11 to 14 per garce whilst in others it varies from Rs. 7 to 9 per garce. The rates originally fixed appear to have been calculated with reference to the share allowed out of the prices then obtained.	28- 2-35	12
The quality of the salt now manufactured in these six pans compares favourably with that manufactured elsewhere. On account of the inadequate remuneration paid to the manufacturers they take little interest in the extension of their manufacture. As the kudivaram in the neighbouring pans has been raised, the Collector points out that it is but fair that the kudivaram of these pans should likewise be raised.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Motarpha		
Proposals.	28- 4-35	22
The Collector lays before the Board proposals for the levy of motarpha tax on shroffs at Wallajahbad and St. Thomas' Mount and on the bamboo mat sellers at Hodgsonpetah. He recommends the levy of the tax on brokers also and on persons engaged in vending provisions within their own houses.		
Sayer and Abkari		
Renting proposals.	29- 5-35	35
The Collector enquires of the Board whether he can rent both abkari and sayer jointly to one individual for Rs. 11,600 or whether the latter alone may be rented for Rs. 5,000, retaining the former under aumanie for the ensuing fasli 1245. The Collector favours the latter proposal as he is confident that the sayer may be retained under aumanie without the least apprehension of decrease.		
Town Duty		
The Collector reports to the Board that the town duty forms 1/5 of the customs revenue, the remaining being made up of inland duty. Though there are 24 places in the district where the town duty is collected yet only 6 of them have an extent of population such as to admit of its continuance.	14- 8-35	40

Vol. 3865.

Letters to the Board, etc.

1835.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Walajabad Cantonment		
Excess area.	30-12-1834	2
Land in excess of that authorized to be placed at the disposal of the O.C., Wallajahbad, has been included in the cantonment limits of that place. An extent of land within the military area including this excess land has been brought under the plough and the proceeds of cultivation placed under the control of the O.C. for appropriation to the repair of the roads.		
The Collector states that, as the cantonment has been abolished and the roads not repaired for the last four years, he is at a loss to know to what purpose the funds have been applied.		
Revenue Assessment		
Double crop land.	17- 2-35	25
The Collector submits a report on the existing practice in the district in regard to the "additions and reduction of assessment on lands yielding a second crop."		
The assessment settled by Mr. Vivash was fixed with reference to one crop only but should a second crop be raised half the assessment payable for the first crop is collected as "fasli jasti" or "additional crop." In the settlement of Chingleput taluk made by Mr. Smalley two different rates of teerwa were fixed for single and double crop land according to its quality, but it was not acted upon. Since Mr. Smalley's settlement a remission of 1/3 was allowed for double crop land yielding only one crop and for single crop land producing a second crop half the teerwa fixed for a single crop was charged additionally, which was in effect similar to Mr. Vivash's system.		
In Madrantacum and Conjeewaram Mr. Hepburn settled a consolidated teerwa for single and double crop lands respectively and accordingly the amount fixed for each field was collected without reference to the number of crops. When the supply of water in Madrantacum failed it was found expedient to introduce the plan of regulating the collection of assessment by the actual cultivation, viz., granting remission for "fasli kammi" and taking additional teerwa for "fasli jasti" and this practice was since adhered to except in f. 1240 when recourse was had to the former system.		
In Conjeeveram taluk the original settlement was adopted for a few years and then a decennial lease was introduced and the amount of rent was collected according to the terms of the lease which expired in f. 1243 when an additional teerwa on single crop land yielding two crops was collected but no remission for double crop yielding one crop was thought of. Ff. 1242 and 1243 being lean years remission for the failure of a second crop was also allowed except on lands irrigated by river channels and springs.		
The Collector points out to the Board that the uniform application of the principle of granting remission on "fasli kammi" and collecting additional teerwa for "fasli jasti," would be desirable.		

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Poonamalle		
Administrative importance of.	11- 8-35	92
The Collector claims importance for Poonamallee as occupying "a most central position." He states that he spends three months in the year at that place in the course of the jamabandi work; a sayer cutcherry, police aumeen's office and a cotwall's choultry have to be erected; it commands the three roads leading to Conjeeveram, Bangalore and Cuddappa; there is a good deal of tobacco and opium smuggling carried on in this place; it is a very busy part of the district and its position west of Madras gives it the command of the neighbourhood of the presidency on three sides. He urges the Board to obtain the permission of Government to occupy the vacant military buildings at that place for civil purposes.		
Revenue Remission		
In f. 1244 the produce has been so disastrously poor as to render remission in the collection of kists necessary. The Collector observes to the Board that, had any of the remissions granted been withheld, the revenue would not have been realised without resorting to the harsh measures of distraint and sale of property.	1- 9-35	117
Saidapet		
Formation of a new taluk proposed.	27-10-35	147
There are three taluks in the district whose jurisdiction comes in contact with the Presidency limits and it frequently happens that the Madras residents apply to the wrong authority for redress. The cantonments of St. Thomas' Mount, Pallavaram and Poonamalle are situated in the three different taluks and culprits fly the one and resort to the other whenever they are suspected; and goods stolen in one place are sold in another. The object of placing under one authority Poonamallee, Pallavaram, St. Thomas' Mount, Pullecarnay and Ennore, is to secure greater concentration of authority and influence and the means of establishing easy communication and reference to the Chief Magistrate at Madras.		
He requests the permission of the Board to constitute a new taluk in charge of a Tahsildar whose station will be at Saidapet, which, though "small in extent of country, will be fertile as regards business."		

Vol. 3866.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1834.

Irrigation Dispute		
Sevaram and Pauloor.	..	1
1. A new water channel dug by the inhabitants of Pauloor village is the subject of dispute between these villagers and their neighbouring villagers of Sevaram. The latter complain that the channel has been dug in an unauthorized place and that three years ago during their absence at Chingleput the present flood gate had been dug, much to the loss of their cultivation. The Pauloor villagers state that had it not been for this channel an extent of 120 cawnis of cultivation would have been stopped.		
2. A panchayat constituted for the settlement of the dispute inspected the channel site and fixed the limit of the channel. This was, however, objected to by the Sevaram villagers as being contrary to mamool, while the Pauloor people stated that they did not agree with the mediators who decided upon a new limit against that already fixed for the channel.		
Irrigation Dispute		
Kavantandalam and Malayangulam.	21- 7-1834	49
The limits of a river-channel running through Cavantandalum and Malayangulam is the subject of a dispute between the residents of these villages. It was referred to the Udalat Court of Chingleput which appointed three persons as arbitrators. They determined the respective limits of the channel with reference to a former agreement and according to justice.		

Vol. 3874.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.
1716.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Register of Cowles for Garden and other Cultivation.		

Vol. 3875.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.
1813–20.

Papankuppam Renting—Rangiah Naick's petition. The inhabitants of Papankuppam situated in the Satiavad pargunna transferred their rights to one C. Rangiah Naick in f. 1222 and at their request the transfer was confirmed in the Collector's cutcherry and a patta granted to the latter in f. 1224. C. Rangiah Naick has therefore become the ekabogam or sole cultivator of the village and has, since the introduction of the decennial lease, cleared and brought under the plough an extent of $644\frac{19}{64}$ cawnis. C. Rangiah Naick prays, in a petition submitted to Government, that he may be allowed to hold the village in question on a permanent rent or on a lease for 25 years. Agreeable to the Board's recommendation the Government have sanctioned the lease of the village to Rangiah Naick for a period of 25 years and fixed the assessment at Pag. 195-35-64 subject to the confirmation by the Court of Directors.	24-11-1813 to 22- 5-20	1-32

Vol. 3876.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.
1834.

Tirupachur Temple Theyagarayaswami Devastanam.		1-28

Vol. 3877.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.
1834.

Shrotriyam Pullekuppam—Resumption. The Board of Revenue submits to Government for approval, the recommendation of the Collector that the shrotriyam village of Pullekuppam in the Peddapoliam taluk be resumed by Government as an escheat. The Board requests that a balance of Rs. 242-3-6 standing against that village should be written off and agreeably to the suggestion of the Collector a monthly pension of Rs. 4 should be granted to the widow of the last incumbent. The Governor-in-Council, while approving the resumption of the village as an escheat, states that, as it is clear from the statement of the Collector "that it has all along been held on an invalid title, he does not see reason for granting a pension for life to the widow of the person last in the actual possession unless she is absolutely destitute of other means of subsistence." The Board intimates the opinion of the Governor-in-Council accordingly.	28- 8-1834	1-6

Vol. 3878.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.
1834.

Shrotriyams Malacottayur, etc.—Resumption. Regarding the resumption of the shrotriyam villages of Malacottayur Nallambaukam and Murugamangalam the Board of Revenue states to Government that the present incumbent Kamatchiammal, the widow of the last shrotriyamdar of these villages has failed to pay the balances due up to f. 1242 and that she is incapable of discharging them. The Board therefore recommends that these villages be resumed and the balances against them written off. As the continuance of the villages to Kamatchy Ammal was intended for her subsistence, the Board suggests that a pension of Rs. 10 a month may be granted to her.	4- 9-1834	1-42

Vol. 3878—*cont.*

Item.	Date.	Page number.

Shrotriyams—*cont.*

The Governor in Council considers that as shrotriems are liable to forfeiture on failure to pay the rent, the villages of Malacottayur, etc., should therefore be resumed. He states that the villages have lapsed to Government by forfeiture and that there is no necessity to grant an allowance to the last incumbent but considering all the circumstances of the case the Governor in Council resolves that a monthly pension of Rs. 10 be granted to Kamatchy Ammal and the sanction of the Governor-General in Council be obtained accordingly.

Vol. 3879.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1834.

Shrotriyams

Malaputtoo, etc.—Resumption. 26- 6-1834 1-12

The villages of Malapattoo and Toondakyny in the Manimangalam taluk were held on shrotriyam tenure by two individuals, Ranga Ayyangar and Krishna Ayyangar. They were attached at their death, 35 years ago, as there were no male heirs. The Board points out to Government that the villages should now be entered as amani villages and the profits accrued since the period of their attachment amounting to Rs. 1,661-10-11 should be carried to the account of Government. The Board also suggests that a pension of Rs. 4 per month should be paid to the widow of Ranga Ayyangar.

The Governor in Council approves of the recommendations of the Board.

Vol. 3880.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1834.

Shrotriyam.

Manitotem village—Resumption. 4- 9-1834 1-8

The Governor in Council directs the resumption of the shrotriyam village of Manitotem on account of the shrotriyamdar not paying the kists and authorises the amount of Rs. 961-6-9 the outstanding balances be written off.

Vol. 3881.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1834.

Shrotriyam

Sevapet village—Resumption. 10-11-1834 1-72

In consequence of the non-payment of arrears of kists by the shrotriemdar of Sevapet village, the Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Board of Revenue authorizes the resumption of the village and directs that the amount of balances outstanding against the village be written off.

Vol. 3882.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1821-32.

Assignment of Land

Tandalam village—Noor Muhmud Sahib. 29-11-1821 to 2- 8-32 1-106

Vol. 3882A.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1834.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Shrotriyam Kilottiwakum—Resumption.	11- 8-1834	1-26

The Governor in Council observes that the shrotriyam village of Kilotiwakum ought to have been resumed on the death of the original grantee, Rangachary, to whom it was granted on a life tenure. The succession of Srinivasachari, his son, is improper. The shrotriem was sequestered in f. 1215 on the death of Srinivasachari leaving no heirs and it has since been under the management of the Collector. The claims advanced by two parties among the relations of the deceased, cannot be considered inasmuch as the shrotriem is non-hereditary and the late owner's possession of it inadmissible.

For these reasons the Governor in Council resolves that the village be included in the list of aumanie villages and the balance outstanding on account of the shrotriem be written off.

Vol. 3883.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1834.

Shrotriyam Karinilam, etc.—Resumption.	4- 9-1834	1-9

The villages of Karinilam and Hanumanthapuram were granted in 1797 as shrotriems to the father of the present incumbents. The villages were attached in f. 1221 on account of arrears of rent and they have since remained under the management of the Collector. The shrotriemdars now lay claim to the village notwithstanding their inability to pay off the arrears.

The Board recommends agreeably to the wishes of the Collector that the shrotriem may be resumed and the balance written off.

The Governor in Council accepts the suggestions of the Board.

Vol. 3884.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1832.

Waller's Garden Guindy—Title-deeds.	26- 1-1832	50

Vol. 3885.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1816.

Choultry Endowment Aurungunam.	20- 5-1816	1-16

The Collector transmits to the Board a petition from Balakrishna Chetty soliciting sanction for the grant of 10 cawnis both punjah and nunjah land in the village of Aurungunam for the purpose of maintaining the choultry built by his deceased father at Karunguly.

The Collector observes that the building is commodious and serves a useful purpose and he supports the request of the petitioner. The Board endorses the views of the Collector and recommends the grant of the lands applied for. The Government accordingly sanction the request of the petitioner.

Vol. 3886.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1826.

Pallavaram Zamindar Race-course—Quit-rent—Remission, etc.	2-10-1826	1 92

Vol. 3887.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1830.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Motarpha		
Shrotriyamdars' claims to.	25-10-1830	1-30

1. Shrotriemdars of the villages of Terkupattady, Arpananjari and Careyakudal complain that since the passing of an order on the 7th August 1820 the quit-rent upon houses in their villages has been collected on the part of the Government under the head of moturpha but no proportionate reduction was allowed in their kists.
2. The Board reports that the tax on account of which remission is claimed, is derived from houses in Arpananjari, Terkaatpada and from looms in the Karyakudal village and is included in the assets on which the shrotriem rent is fixed and is levied by the shrotriemdars with the knowledge of the Collectors of the Jaghir since the year 1820, when the general resumption took place. Since that time the collections have been made on account of Government and no compensation has been granted to the shrotriemdars. The Board therefore states that the claims of the shrotriemdars should be admitted.
3. The Governor in Council accordingly sanctions the claims for the remission made by the shrotriemdars.

Vol. 3888.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1835.

Chamier's Gardens		
Guindy—Permission certificate and connected papers.	27- 3-1835	36

Vol. 3889.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1835.

Tiruverkadu Temple		
Management.	8- 6-1835	1-14

The village of Tiruverkadu has been rented by Subbaraya Mudali who is also in charge of the management of the temple in that village. Owing to his misconduct, the Board, upon the recommendation of the Collector has resolved to withdraw both the village and the temple from the management of Subbaraya Mudali and place the latter under that of stalatdars and villagers under the general control of the Tahsildars.

The question has been raised as to what proportion of the proceeds of the village should be granted for the support of the temple in the event of its being deemed advisable to resume the village altogether and allot it to a money allowance. The Board sanctions the allowances proposed by the Collector for the expenses and establishment of the temple, amounting to Rs. 350 per mensem.

Vol. 3890.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1835.

Shrotriem		
Tiruvallavoil—Management.	17- 9-1835	1-20

On account of the inefficient management of the village of Tiruvallvoil by the shrotriemdar the Board directs the Collector to assume charge of the village and enter it in the records as Devasthanam shrotriem, holding any surplus revenue that may remain after payment of the Government demand and the charges of the management to the credit of the temple in the village.

Vol. 3891.

Special Commissioner's report on Permanent Settlement.

1802.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Permanent Zamindari Settlement		
Mr. Greenway's (Collector) report. (See Reprint 63.)	9- 4-1802	1-96

Vol. 3892.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1794-1802.

Register of Shrotriems

Vol. 3893.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

1802-29.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Conjeeveram Temple		
Vadagalai and Tengalai disputes.	27- 9-1802	1-61
Vadagalai and Tengalai Brahmans attached to the Deva Raja Swami temple are ranged against one another. The Vadagalai sect complains of interference on the part of the other sect in regard to the conduct of the temple ceremonies and urges that the Vadagalai mark should be used on the temple car when it goes round during the celebration of the festivals. The Board in each case instructs the Collector to decide according to the established usage.	18- 5-26 15- 1-29	

Vol. 3894.

Miscellaneous Correspondence.

Item.	Date.	Page number.
Conjeeveram Temple		
Inscriptions (in Tamil).	..	1-375

MADRAS RECORD OFFICE